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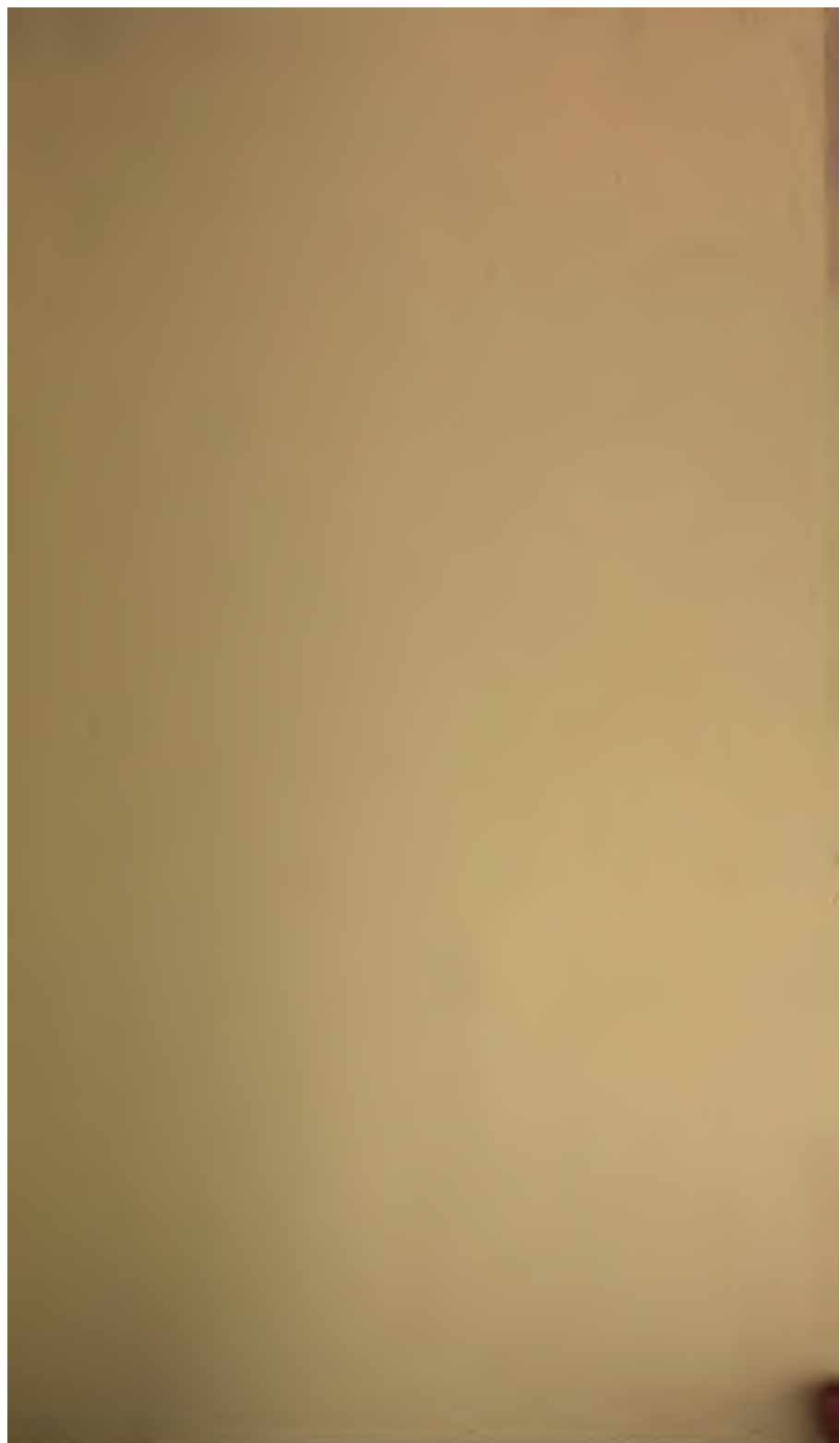
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THE FOLK-SPEECH OF SOUTH CHESHIRE.

THE
FOLK-SPEECH
OF
SOUTH CHESHIRE.

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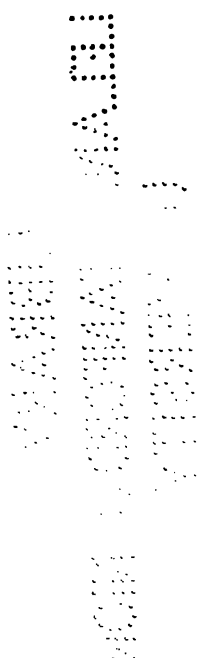
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P R E F A C E.

THE appearance of a new book dealing with the Cheshire dialect may possibly excite some surprise. To say nothing of the labours of Wilbraham, Leigh, and other writers, it might be thought that the copious work of Mr. Holland, lately published by the English Dialect Society, would leave little of importance to be said on this subject. A few preliminary words, therefore, seem to be necessary in explanation of the motives which have led me to undertake the present work.

The nucleus of my Glossary of South Cheshire words was formed nearly ten years ago. Accustomed to hear the dialect of my native county from earliest childhood, I had become quite as familiar with its idioms as with those of literary English. I early became convinced, however, that in order to enter perfectly into the spirit of the dialect it was necessary not only to note the forms of speech used by others, but constantly to use them myself. I accordingly formed the habit of employing the dialect in my daily intercourse with dialect-speakers. This habit I have never relinquished, and it has proved of immense value to me in my work as a word-collector. In this way it was not difficult for me to get together a collection of several hundred words, such as I myself was in the constant habit of using, with the addition of some which

were less usual, and consequently likely soon to become obsolete. This work, however, begun without any definite scientific object, was easily relinquished when it became necessary for me to be absent for long periods from the district in which the dialect is spoken. It was only at the beginning of 1886 that I again resumed my long-neglected and almost-forgotten task. At that time my attention was drawn to the First Part of Mr. Holland's Cheshire Glossary, then recently published. I learnt from his Preface that he had had little opportunity of becoming acquainted with the dialect, as spoken in South Cheshire; and an examination of his Glossary itself convinced me that I had enough new material to justify me in undertaking a separate work on the subject. Moreover, I conceived that my habit of speaking the dialect would enable me to deal with the pronunciation more exactly and more systematically than Mr. Holland has thought it necessary to do. Having talked the matter over with Prof. Skeat, I was encouraged by him to offer the work for publication by the English Dialect Society.

In the preparation of the following Glossary one of my main objects has been to economise space. I have not, however, thought it advisable to attain this end by shortening my definitions or examples, or by the exclusion of any important matter. But I have carefully abstained from overloading the pages of my Glossary with words which differ only in pronunciation from the forms of literary English. Such words are, for the most part, treated once for all in a separate chapter on Pronunciation; a few important words, however, which were accidentally omitted or inadequately treated in this chapter, have been introduced in the Glossary. Again, I have made it a rule not to introduce any word which is found in standard English Dictionaries. When I have felt com-

pelled to depart from this rule, it has generally been, first, in the case of words which, though found in ordinary dictionaries, are so little used in common speech as to be practically obsolete; and secondly, in the case of words which bear a different shade of meaning in this dialect from that which they have in standard English. All such words are, however, marked with an asterisk. Annandale's Dictionary has been generally consulted for the purpose.

While I have introduced no word into my Glossary which I have not myself heard from a dialect-speaking person, I have been greatly assisted by the labours of those who have preceded me in the same field. Mr. Holland's book has, of course, given me most help. I have had Wilbraham's Glossary (ed. 1820) constantly before me; but Mr. Holland, by incorporating the collections of Wilbraham and Leigh in his own work, has saved me much labour of reference. I have used the mark † in the Glossary to indicate that the word to which it is affixed is also found in the collections of Mr. Holland, Mr. Wilbraham, or Colonel Leigh. In not a few instances I have been able to verify words in South Cheshire, which were only given by Mr. Holland on the authority of Wilbraham or Leigh. Miss Jackson's Shropshire Word-Book has also afforded me much valuable assistance; and in the preparation of the Grammar, Mr. Elworthy's work on the Grammar of the Dialect of West Somerset proved extremely suggestive. I am also indebted for several useful ideas to the Mid-Yorkshire Grammar of Mr. C. Clough Robinson. I have made considerable use of Skeat's Etymological Dictionary (both the larger and the smaller editions). In compiling the lists on pp. 50 and 51, I was greatly assisted by Miss Skeat's "History of Anglo-French Vowel Sounds." For the rest, I have

not burdened myself much with books of reference. I have occasionally consulted other publications of the E. D. S., besides those already mentioned, especially the reprint of Ray's Collection, edited by Professor Skeat, and Mr. Axon's compilation of Dialect Words from Bailey's Dictionary. Whilst writing my Grammar, Dr. Morris' "Outlines of English Accidence" was constantly open before me. When I have obtained help from other sources besides those mentioned, I have given the reference in the body of the work. The Shakspeare references are to the Globe edition.

My sincerest thanks are due to Mr. Alexander J. Ellis for his careful revision of the earlier part of my MS., and of some of the proof-sheets, and for many valuable suggestions which have made my work much more complete than it would otherwise have been. I am also greatly indebted to Professor Skeat for the kind interest he has shown in my work, and for the advice and help he has from time to time given during its progress. Lastly, I have to thank Mr. Thomas Hallam, of Manchester, for many valuable hints afforded to me, mainly in connexion with the phonology of the folk-speech. The two latter gentlemen have read through the proof-sheets of the whole work, and their ready and courteous assistance has been invaluable to me. However, by a mistake, for which no one in particular seemed to be responsible, the first few sheets were printed off before they had received my own final corrections, or had been seen by Professor Skeat and Mr. Hallam. A considerable number of corrections, therefore, appear in the list of "Addenda et Corrigenda" which would in the ordinary course have been incorporated in the body of the work. Mr. Hallam's observations on several sounds in the dialect appeared to me to be so important as to merit being presented in the form of a special

Appendix;* and he has accordingly been kind enough to furnish me with the results of some investigations he has recently made in S. Cheshire and elsewhere with the object of finally ascertaining the analysis of these sounds. His account of these will be found to differ in some important respects from that given in my Chapter on Pronunciation, which was founded on a far narrower basis of research, and is consequently less to be relied upon than that of Mr. Hallam.

During the progress of the work a considerable amount of new matter has turned up, all of which will be incorporated in a Supplement, to be published in a short time.

With the exception of W. for Wilbraham, L. for Leigh, and H. for Holland, I have employed no abbreviations which are not universally understood.

* It was found impossible to prepare this Appendix in time for publication with the main work; it has therefore been necessary to hold it over till the Supplement is ready.

INTRODUCTION.*

THE district in which the dialect treated of in the following pages prevails may, for practical purposes, be defined as that part of Cheshire lying south of a line drawn from west to east across the county, and passing through Handley (six miles S. E. of Chester) and Crewe. I have limited myself to the dialect of this region for several reasons: Firstly, because it is that with which I am most familiar; secondly, because it has received little attention from previous writers; and thirdly, because, as I shall show immediately, the folk-speech of this district is marked by certain peculiarities which merit special treatment.

The Cheshire dialect, as spoken in different parts of the county, presents certain well-marked differences in respect of vocabulary, pronunciation, and grammar. On the subject of vocabulary, I shall leave the Glossary to speak for itself. I propose, however, to offer some general remarks on the pronunciation and grammar of the South Cheshire dialect, which will serve to make plain its position with respect to those spoken in other parts of Cheshire and in other English counties. The fuller and more technical treatment of both pronunciation and grammar I shall reserve for two special chapters.

As regards pronunciation, the best tests that can be taken are the pronunciation of [ai] among vowels, and the pronunciation of [tr], [dr] among consonants. When these two tests are applied, the county will be found to fall into two main dialectal divisions, one

* For the representation of the Cheshire words mentioned in this Introduction, I employ Glossic symbols. For the sounds which are peculiar to the Cheshire dialect, and for the modifications of the Glossic system, which I have for convenience employed, the following Chapter on Pronunciation must be referred to (especially General View of Vowel-sounds, under [E, Ey, Êe, Ôo, Uw]).

comprising the north-eastern portion, and the other the rest of the county. In the former of these divisions, [ai] is pronounced as in literary English, and [tr, dr] are pronounced dentally, viz., [t'r, d'r]; in the latter [ai] is pronounced as [ee]^{*}, and the dental pronunciation of [tr, dr], though occasionally heard, is only exceptional. Having fixed these two main divisions, a closer application of the [ai] test will show that the latter of the two, viz., the one which embraces north, west, mid, and south Cheshire, naturally falls into two further subdivisions. The first of these subdivisions, comprising north, west, and mid Cheshire, is marked by a general and strict adherence to the use of the [ee] sound when representing the standard [ai]; the latter, which coincides with the district of which I have undertaken to treat, is distinguished by the greater freedom with which the [ai] sound is used side by side with the [ee]. In other words, the speech of the southern district has been so far affected by influences which have reached it from Shropshire and the English-speaking portions of Wales as to lose something of its distinctive character.

This mixed character runs through the folk-speech of south Cheshire, and the same influences may be recognised throughout. It is not my intention to enumerate here all the instances in which this dialect has been affected by the neighbourhood of Shropshire. I shall content myself with one more typical example, namely, the pronunciation of standard [ou, aaw]. The most general pronunciation of this sound, and that which is most characteristic of Cheshire as a whole, is [aay]. In fact, the only points within the borders of the county where this pronunciation entirely fails are, as far as I have been able to ascertain, the following: the extreme N.E. and N.W. corners; the S.E. corner beyond Audlem; the township of Wirswall in the extreme south; and Farndon, on the Dee. But

^{*} This is a broad statement, sufficiently accurate for my purpose, but to which the Congleton and Sandbach district forms an important exception. Mr. Hallam's researches have established that in this district the change to ee is only regular in words which in literary English represent the [ai] sound by ai or ay, as *fain, wait, clay, day*; and that other words commonly follow the north-eastern usage. See Mr. Hallam's letters to the *Manchester City News* (March 26, 1881, and following Nos.), which are models of clear and correct statement.

even as regards the rest of the county, and more particularly South Cheshire, [aay] does not hold the ground without a rival. The pronunciation [uw] (accurately [uuw]) may be heard with more or less frequency throughout the county; but its great and steadily increasing prevalence in South Cheshire is certainly due to the influence of the Shropshire dialect, which uses this sound by rule. Whether the use of [aaw], which in the Malpas district constantly replaces [aay], is to be attributed to the same influence, or is rather an imitation of literary English, is a question which I am not able to decide. The Malpas district is in many respects peculiar, and I shall frequently have occasion to refer to it specially. It may be well, therefore, to say here that I mean by the "Malpas district" proper an area extending for two miles in every direction from the town of Malpas; but that the influence of the modes of speech in use within this district may be traced as far as the Denbighshire border on the one side, and the township of Norbury (4 miles W.) on the other.

This will suffice to indicate that the mixed character of South Cheshire pronunciation may be mainly the result of the proximity of this district to Shropshire. The conclusions I have drawn with respect to the pronunciation would be strengthened by a detailed examination of the vocabulary. Such an examination, however, would lead me too far a-field for my purpose. Anyone who wishes to pursue the subject may satisfy himself by a comparison of my Glossary with that of Miss Jackson on the one hand, and that of Mr. Holland on the other, of the middle position which the South Cheshire dialect holds in respect of vocabulary between the dialects treated of by these two writers respectively. It is the more remarkable, therefore, that while particular sounds have been modified by Shropshire influence, accent, tone, and mode of utterance generally should have remained so entirely unaffected thereby. Were the differences in grammar and vocabulary very much fewer than they are, the differences in intonation and pronunciation would effectually prevent the South Cheshire dialect from being closely classed with that of Shropshire. The highly-pitched tones, the habit of raising the voice at the end of a sentence,

the sharp, clearly-defined pronunciation which distinguish the Salopian, and are probably a mark of his Welsh descent, are never heard in this district of Cheshire. The pronunciation here is rather broad and rough, not essentially differing from that of the more northern parts of Cheshire, and bearing more affinity to that of Derbyshire or North Staffordshire than to that of Shropshire. Curiously enough the two modes of pronunciation, viz., the Cestrian and the Salopian, are almost exactly divided from each other by the geographical border. Anyone who walks along the streets of the border town of Whitchurch on a market day, when country people from both counties are present, will recognise the truth of this statement.

With respect to stress, one remark remains to be made. Stress in literary English is on the root, and not on the inflexional syllable. This is not always the case in the Cheshire dialect. The exceptions, however, occur only in Latin words to which the Saxon rule hardly applies. Words of three or four syllables, having a final long vowel, frequently accent the last syllable, as [regilee't] regulate, a word of fairly frequent use in the sense of "chastise;" [multiplai't] multiply; [komyunikē'e't] communicate. Words of four syllables ending in a short vowel often have the accent on the penultimate: [səmrkənstənsis] circumstances; [Febryooari] (occasionally), February. Exceptional accentuations are [kontrairi] contrary; [inikwi't] inquiry; [rime'di] remedy.

The dialectal divisions and subdivisions into which I have endeavoured to map out the county, though useful enough for practical purposes, have no historical value, and probably are historically misleading. Every indication which I have hitherto observed points to the conclusion that there was once much greater uniformity of pronunciation throughout Cheshire than at present exists. It is pretty clear, for example, that the dental pronunciation of [t, ð], which is at present almost limited to the North-Eastern district, was formerly heard in all parts of the county, and that the pronunciation of standard as [stændərd], and of standard as [stændəd] was at one time more universal than it now is. Increased communication between the inhabitants of different

counties has done much to confuse dialectal characteristics; and the process is likely to continue till confusion results in general uniformity.

When we apply the historical method to the grammar of the folk speech, we are treading on surer ground. It is interesting to note to how great an extent its grammatical forms have remained unchanged throughout the course of five or six hundred years.

It will conduce to clearness if I briefly sketch the position of English dialects in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, when the several varieties of English speech began to take their present shape. A comparative study of the English literature surviving from this period enables us to arrange the dialects of the country under three great heads—the Northern, the Midland, and the Southern. Of these, the Midland, with which we have especially to do, was spoken not only in the midland shires proper, but on the eastern side of the country, from Lincolnshire to Suffolk inclusive, and on the western side from Lancashire to Shropshire inclusive. Of its many varieties two are the most important, the West Midland, spoken in Lancashire, Cheshire, and Shropshire, and the East Midland, spoken in Lincolnshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk. These were distinguished by the conjugation of the verb in the present singular indicative. Here the east midland dialect followed the southern: *make, makest, maketh*; while the west midland conjugated its verb like the northern dialect: *make, makes, makes*. The West Midland of Shropshire was peculiar. Under the influence, doubtless, of the southern dialect, which was spoken in the neighbouring counties of Worcestershire and Herefordshire, it formed its second person singular present in *-est*: *makest*. The plural present in all persons was *-en* throughout the midland dialect.

The question immediately presents itself: How far have these characteristics, some of which have become obscured in the more northern counties of the west midland group, preserved themselves in the district of Cheshire under consideration? The answer is, that they remain almost exactly as they were in the thirteenth century. We still *invariably* conjugate our verb in the present:

[mai·k, mai·ks, mai·ks, mai·kn, or mai·kūn]. I notice that the grammar of some of Mr. Holland's examples varies considerably from this rule, but these variations, if not accidental, must be strictly confined to North Cheshire, as they would certainly offend a more southern ear. The single important exception which must be noted, namely, the tendency to use the southern *st* in the second person singular of auxiliary verbs, may be ascribed to the influence of the Shropshire dialect, concerning which I have already spoken, or may be rather due to the influence of the Authorised Version of the Bible. There is, of course, nothing to show that this use of *st* is not as old as the thirteenth century.

The distinction between the Cheshire dialect as West Midland with northern tendencies, and the Shropshire dialect as West Midland with southern tendencies, is also in other respects still maintained. Naturally enough, however, in a district so far south as this part of Cheshire, northern forms become few and far between, and are found side by side with those more peculiar to the south. Thus in such words as [ree·chi] reeky, smoky, the palatal *ch* of the southern dialects is preferred to the guttural *k* of the northern, while, on the other hand, in [sahyk] sigh, [braak·] breach, [skrahyk] screech, the guttural is preferred. [Naach·] notch, [trin·dl] trundle, [rin·dl] streamlet, [pil·pit] pulpit, and perhaps a few more preserve northern vowels: but [mich·] much, [win·ü] won't, and other words which are heard in Lancashire have here given place to [mùch, wùn·ü] &c. In the plurals of nouns in *n* or *en* southern influence asserts itself strongly. Seven of these are hereinafter enumerated in the grammar. One or two of these may have arisen by false analogy, and of the rest [eyn] eyes, [shóon] shoes, are represented by the old northern *eghen*, *schoon*: [chil·dürn] is a mixed northern and southern form. [Key] kine is the old northern plural of cow. The northern [sül] (M.E. *sal*) exists side by side with the southern [shaal·] shall (M.E. *shal*), but the preterite *suld* is not used. [O'o] she, is an old west midland form, which has successfully held its ground against the northern *sha*. Most, if not all, of the northern forms above-noted cease to be heard directly one crosses the Shropshire border. We shall be safe, then, in maintaining that

the southernmost limit of Northumbrian influence is the line of low hills which separates Cheshire from Shropshire.

The most striking characteristic of the dialect is the overwhelming majority by which Teutonic words outnumber Romance in it. A single illustration of this will be sufficient. The first chapter of my Cheshire version of the Book of Ruth contains 687 words, exclusive of Hebrew names; and of these only twenty-one words are of Romance origin. Thus if, as I believe, this version may be taken as fairly representing the common speech of the people, the proportion of Romance words in general use is a little more than three per cent. The Romance words commonly employed in the folk-speech are:—

(1) Certain words of feudal origin: [skwai'r] squire; [ee'vūrij] average, work done by tenants for their landlords; [saar'rv] to serve, with its derivatives.

(2) Names of distant relationships: [nūngk'l] uncle; [naan't] aunt; [neys] niece; [nev'yū] (Fr. *neveu*, notice the *v*); [kūz'n] cousin. Curiously enough [rilee'shūn] relation is preferred to [kin'zmūn]. But ancestors are always [foar'fee'dhūrz].

(3) Names of certain divisions of time: [aaw'ūr] hour; [min'it] minute. A fairly long, but indefinite, period of time is called a [juu'rni]. A season is a [tuu'rn], but also a [tahym]. Autumn, however, is rendered by [baaken'd]; a second is called a [kraak'] or a [jif'i].

(4) Names of certain victuals and fruits. In the names of these this dialect generally follows literary English.

(5) Names of certain parts of the body: [fee's] face; [vee'n] vein.

(6) A few names of animals: [bée'üst] beast; [skwer'il] squirrel; [myóo'l] mule; [yaa'rn] heron; [gūlai'ni] guinea-fowl. The last word, however, I consider as a recent importation from Shopshire. Falcon has left its mark in the widely-diffused proper name [Fai'knūr], generally spelt Faulkner.

(7) A few names of implements: [kóo'tūr] coulter; [pahy'kil] pitchfork, and possibly [shk] ploughshare.

(8) Some words of miscellaneous character: [mot'i] word; [paa'rl] talk; [gob] lump.

Of course Romance words are constantly being borrowed from literary English, especially when it is desired to replace a short and familiar word by a longer and more grandly sounding one. Thus one not infrequently hears [pres'pūree'shun] perspiration, substi-

tuted for [swaat·]. This, however, is mere affectation, and does not affect the dialect as purely spoken.

There are a few noteworthy examples of Teutonic words with Romance suffixes. These are (1) in *-ment*: [od·münts] odds and ends. (2) in *-able*: [fey·tübl] ready to fight. (3) in *-ous*: [blüs·türüs] boisterous. (4) in *-ery*: [pig·üri], pig-sty. (5) in *-et*: [smik·it], a woman's shirt. The Teutonic suffix *-ness* seems in a few words to have been confused with the Romance *-ance*. These are [witns] witness; [biz·ns] business; [baad·ns] badness, illness; [laat·ns] slowness; [saad·ns] sadness, earnest: in all of which the *ns* is pronounced with the natural vowel. Romance words with Teutonic suffixes are: (1) in *-ship*: [mes·türship] control. (2) in *-en*: [kwai·üttn] to quiet. (3) in *-ful*: [mes·türfü] masterful; [ky'ai·rfül] careful, and many others. (4) in *-less*, many. Romance words with Teutonic prefixes are: (1) in *un*, many: (2) in *o'er*: [oa·rfee·s] to "overface," be too much for, and others.

The suffix *le* seldom remains unchanged in this dialect. It is replaced either (1) by *er*: [prik·ür] prickly; [gy'aab·ür] to gabble; [chom·ür] to champ, Shropshire "chomml," "chamml;" or (2) by *uz*: [füm·üz] to fumble; [skraam·üz] to scramble; [yaag·üz] to "yaggle," quarrel; or (3) by *ock*: [shom·ük] shamble; or, finally, is lost according to the principles afterwards explained in the Chapter on Pronunciation, under *L*: [brich·ü] brittle; [kaak·ü] cackle; [songg·ü], to glean (Randle Holme has "Songal"); [waangg·ü] to totter, Shropshire, "wankle;" [braad·ü] to spread the wings over, Shropshire "braddle." The only other suffix which deserves special attention is the diminutive *ock*, which is used in a fair number of words [tuf·ük] a tuft; [poa·nük] a pony; [lom·ük] [om·ük] diminutives of lump and hump.

The Scandinavian element in the dialect is much smaller than in literary English. It will be interesting to take a few of the most common Scandinavian words used in the latter and see how they fare in South Cheshire. *Die, squeak, raise, till*, are in general use [dey, skwaa·k, ree·z, til]: *are* is used exceptionally: *ill* is only used in compounds, as [il·küntrahy·vd] ill-humoured: *fro* in the phrase "to and fro" is represented by [ügy'en·]: *bound*, in the sense

of going, is not heard: *bask* is replaced by [flee·k]. The Scandinavian words peculiar to the dialect are very few: [eg] to incite, represents the Icelandic *eggja*: [nuwt] a worthless person, may correspond to the Icelandic *naut*, a beast. In the formation of the place-names of South Cheshire, Danish influence has been quite absent; in fact, the Wirral peninsula is the only part of the county where the names of places preserve any record of Danish occupation.

Smaller still has been the influence of the Welsh language upon the folk-speech of South Cheshire. The few Keltic words which are used in literary English are for the most part also in use in this dialect. But several dialectal words of Welsh origin which are employed in more remote parts of England are quite unknown in this border county of Cheshire, *e.g.*, *cotton* from W. *cytuno* to agree. Putting aside such onomatopœic words as [naak·] to knock, click (W. *cnec*, *cnac*), which may well have arisen independently in both languages, the following is an almost exhaustive list of such words peculiar to the dialect as I have been able to refer with some certainty to a Welsh source.

<i>Cheshire.</i>	<i>Welsh.</i>	<i>English.</i>
[grig·]	grug	heather
[grig·i]	grugiad (ant)	louse
[flaan·in]	gwlanen	flannel
[ky'ib·l ky'aab·l]	cablu (to blaspheme)	altercate
[nin·i]	nain	grandmother
[pùdh·ùri]	poeth	sultry
[os]	? osio	to offer, shew
[pob·iz]	pobu (to bake)	milk and bread
[glaas·tùr]	? glasdwr (blue water)	buttermilk and water
[sùk]	? swch	ploughshare
[wid·]	} hwyad (ducks)	{ a call word used to ducks
[wid·i]		

Of these words it is at least doubtful whether the Welsh *osio* does not rather come from the English [os]. *Glasdwr* is given as the derivation of *Glaster* in Miss Jackson's *Shropshire Word-Book*. I mark it as doubtful merely because the last element of the Welsh word is irregularly formed. *Swch* is similarly marked, as there seems to be nothing to decide whether this word or O. French *soc* should be

given as the derivation of [sùk]. The word occurs in Rob Nixon's Cheshire prophecy, which is said to have been traditionally handed down from the times of the Wars of the Roses.

Between the sickle and the *suck*
All Engeland shall have a pluck.

This paucity of Welsh words in the folk-speech can only be explained as the result of the singular antipathy* which the men of Cheshire have always shown towards their Welsh neighbours.

Perhaps a more interesting question is—How far has the Cheshire dialect influenced the vocabulary of the Welsh language? Colloquial Welsh contains many words borrowed from English. It is, of course, in many cases, impossible to decide whether a particular word has been brought in by literary influence or oral intercourse. But where the form under which a borrowed English word appears in Welsh is that of the Cheshire folk-speech rather than that of literary English, it is safe to conclude that this word has been taken directly from the Cheshire folk-speech. Such words are: *gaffer*, an overseer, Cheshire [gy'aaf'ür]; *llithro*, to slide, Cheshire [slidh'ür]; *ystén*, a cream-mug, Cheshire [stée'ün]; *hancets*, a handkerchief, Cheshire [aangk'ich]. It is curious that this last word is universally used in the counties nearest to Cheshire, whilst in Anglesey it is replaced by a word of native formation. The Cheshire form is exactly retained in the following words: *sond*, sand; *shilff*, shelf; *newydd spon*, span-new. *Mon for man* appears in several words, e.g., *certmon*, a waggoner, lit. cart-man; *husmon*, a farm bailiff, lit. husbandman (compare *cwsmer* from *customer*); *porthmon*, a grazier, cattle-dealer (a hybrid word, from *porthi*, to

* The exclusiveness of Cheshire people, which extends itself more or less towards all "foreigners" or strangers, is remarked on at length by Wilbraham in his preface. It was noted as characteristic of them by a writer of Queen Elizabeth's time. William Smith, author of *The Vale Royal of England*, says: "The people of the country (i.e. of Cheshire) have always been true, faithful, and obedient to their superiors. . . . They are of nature very gentle and courteous, ready to help and further one another, and that is to be seen chiefly in the harvest time, how careful are they of one another! They are stout, bold, and hardy; of stature tall and mighty. Withal impatient of wrong, and ready to resist the enemy or stranger that shall invade their country, the very name whereof they cannot abide, especially of a Scot. In religion they are very zealous, albeit somewhat addicted to superstition." Most of this description still remains true.

feed). See also *Outrider* in the Glossary. Idioms have been borrowed in the same way; e.g., the "edge o' neet" [ej ū néet] appears in Welsh as "min y nos." Did space permit, this list might be greatly extended.

The contributions of one other language to the dialect remain to be noted, namely, the Romany. As the open commons of this county were in former years much frequented by the Gipsy people, one might have expected that their speech would have left more impress than it has done upon the dialect of the district. It is natural, however, that the Romany tongue should have affected thieves' Latin and the slang of city slums rather than the speech of honest country people. Only one word* peculiar to the folk-speech can be with certainty traced to a Romany source. This is [dùks] luck, chance (Romany, "dook"), fortune, pronounced [dùk] or [duuk·].

Of written literature the South Cheshire dialect possesses none. The vocabulary and grammatical forms of the few printed specimens which exist in the Cheshire dialect are not those peculiar to this district. It will, therefore, devolve on Mr. Holland to say what is necessary concerning them rather than on me. I must, however, briefly mention a short poem by a Mr. J. C. Henderson, purporting to be in the Cheshire dialect, which appeared in the *Spectator* for October 16, 1886. This poem is entitled "A Village Tragedy (Cheshire)—a Sequel." I say nothing of the literary merits of this production; I simply mention it here to warn students of English dialects that nearly every verse contains forms which are no more like Cheshire than Cornish.

We may perhaps dignify with the name of unwritten literature certain fragmentary rhymes and ballads which pass from mouth to mouth in the district. Of these, many are incidentally given in illustration of particular words in the Glossary. Unluckily,

*Another word [drau'drah], shrewdness, was withdrawn from my Cheshire Glossary at the last moment before going to press because I failed to verify it with the person from whom I thought I had heard it. This word I connected with "drawdrei," theft, which was given me as an almost obsolete Romany word by one of the Norfolk Hearn's (or Herins). I should be thankful for any communications on the subject either of the Cheshire or of the Romany word.

however, these specimens are seldom composed in the purest dialectal language. The ordinary South Cheshire countryman is totally without that sense of pride in, and respect for, his own idioms, which alone makes a dialectal literature possible. Having always been taught by "educated" people to regard his dialect as a vulgar and degraded form of speech, he naturally chooses for his rhymes and ballads and household sayings such expressions as he imagines to be those of literary English. The result is an incongruous mixture which would grievously offend his ear if it occurred in ordinary conversation. Let us take as an example the following ditty* sung by school children :

<i>Glossic.</i>	<i>Translation.</i>
[Joa·ji-Poa·ji, pik·lti pahy,	Georgy, Peorgy, picklety pie,
Kist dhū guurlz, ūn mai·d ūm	Kissed the girls, and made them
krahj;	cry;
Wen dhū guurlz kùm aawt tū plai·	When the girls came out to play
Joa·ji-Poa·ji rùn ūwai·]	Georgy Peorgy ran away.

Here there are at least four forms not used in ordinary conversational speech, viz., [guurlz] for [wen·shiz], [krahj] for [skrahjk], [plai·, awai·] for [plee·, ūwee·]. [Aawt] for [aayt] would be only admissible in the Malpas district. We shall obtain similar results from an examination of the rhyme given in the Glossary under the word *Draw*, which properly belongs to Norbury.

[Ūlaas·, ūlaas·, uwd Puw·ilz aas·
 Dhū aas· dhūt drau·d dhū koa·l
 Uwd Paal·i krahjd wen Jin·i dahjd
 Ūn Tùm·i dùg dhū oa·l]

Here [ūlaas·] and [dhūt] are borrowed from literary English. [Dahjd] is also a less common form than [deyd], and [aas·] is rare. Of course we occasionally get rhymes in pure dialect, but this generally happens when the dialectal forms are sufficiently like those of standard English to satisfy the rustic ear. Instances

* This rhyme is heard with slight variations in Berwickshire, Yorkshire, and probably other parts of the country. We may therefore account for the peculiar dialectal forms noted above by the supposition that the ditty is an imported one.

of these will be found in the Glossary under *Fawn-peckas* and *Peaswad*. In what has just been said I have not overlooked the fact that several kinds of dialect are spoken by Cheshire people, more or less approaching literary English according as the speaker is more or less cultured. The differences, however, between these several varieties consist rather in pronunciation than in grammatical forms. Certain words, which it is difficult to classify, are also avoided by the more refined dialect-speakers as being "broad." The farmer will address his labourers in one variety of dialect, his equals in another: he will even make a similar distinction in the language he employs to his sons and daughters respectively. The more well-to-do farmers, while still employing the dialect in speaking to their servants, communicate with one another in pure English, or in a variety of dialect which differs from pure English only in the use of certain grammatical forms: *e.g.*, the *en* of the plural present indicative. The labourer of the country districts uses a more copious dialectal vocabulary than the town working man, though both employ the same grammatical inflexions. In estimating the extent to which literary English has affected the dialect, we must not forget the constant influence which the reading of the Bible has exerted since the Reformation. In South Cheshire this influence has been specially important. This district is one in which Non-conformity is strong. It is a fact, which has proved itself true from Puritan times downward, that the ordinary language of Non-conformists is very much more affected by Scripture words and phrases than that of Churchmen. Such words and phrases are constantly heard in the speech of South Cheshire people. The expression given by Mr. Holland "full of unbelief," as applied to a cow that will not stay in her pasture, is a good example. Most of such phrases, however, are individualisms, and should be discriminated from those which are in general use. I myself have heard "weary o' well-doin'" used in exactly the same sense as Mr. Holland's phrase.

By far the most important variety of the South Cheshire dialect is that spoken by the young people, who have been educated under the School Board system. It is extremely interesting to observe how the speech of the latter differs from that of older people,

though the results of such observation are in several important respects exactly opposite to what one would naturally have expected. For example, most of the archaic grammatical forms are preserved without modification by the younger generation. How long this will continue to be the case remains to be seen. The result of a little grammatical knowledge in the case of adults, who have scraped together some education for themselves, has generally been very different. Such people have only too often grown ashamed of saying [wey mai·kn, yoa· won] and the like, and have embellished their conversation with heart-rending barbarities, like [wée· mai·ks, yóo woz, &c.]. It is to be devoutly hoped that such will not be the consequence of the necessarily partial education which our rustic youth are receiving. The present is a time of transition, and it is impossible as yet to say what the end will be. Again, as regards pronunciation, the rising generation has hitherto been very conservative. I have often observed that the very broadest and most thoroughly dialectal pronunciation is to be heard in the playgrounds of our common schools. On the other hand, the vocabulary of the folk-speech has suffered terribly of late years. I am speaking within bounds when I say that above one-half of the most characteristic dialect-words recorded hereinafter in the Glossary are never in the mouths of persons under twenty-five, and will consequently be obsolete in another generation. It is no uncommon thing for a boy to be unable to understand words and phrases which his grandfather has used all his life.

In conclusion, I must remark that all I have said, and all I shall have occasion to say, concerns only the dialect as purely spoken. I take no note of expressions which are peculiar to certain individuals. Nor have I anything to do with the peculiar errors to which Hodge is liable in talking to a stranger, nor with those which occur from his inability to distinguish one big word from another. These eccentricities may amuse the reader, but they are misleading in a book written with a scientific object. Such modes of speech as the above may be classed under the general head of *individualisms*, and I have laid it down as a rule, that individualisms shall have no place in my Glossary.

PRONUNCIATION.

In this chapter I have dealt in detail with the vowel and consonant sounds in the dialect. With regard to the consonants, of which the changes are comparatively few and unimportant, I have contented myself with comparing them with standard English, making only an occasional reference to the Anglo-Saxon prototypes. In treating the vowels I have pursued a double course. In the "General View" I have compared them with standard English. The general rules there given will, I hope, be practically useful, though they are empirical rather than scientific. In the Classified Word List which follows I have systematically compared the vowels with their prototypes in Anglo-Saxon, Icelandic, Romance, &c., paying special attention to words in which the vowels are irregular.

THE ALPHABET WITH DIALECTAL PRONUNCIATION.

A = [ai·, ee·], formerly [aa·]	N = [en], correctly [aen·]
B = [bey], correctly [baey]	O = [oa·]
C = [sey], correctly [saey]	P = [pey], correctly [paey]
D = [dey], correctly [daey]	Q = [kyóo]
E = [ee·]	R = [aa·r]
F = [aef·]	S = [es], correctly [aes·]
G = [jey], correctly [jaey]	T = [tey], correctly [taey]
H = [ich·], or [ai·ch]	U = [yóo]
I = [ahy]	V = [vey], correctly [vaey]
J = [jaa·]	W = [dùbl yóo]
K = [kee·]	X = [eks], correctly [aek·s]
L = [el], correctly [ael·]	Y = [wahy]
M = [em], correctly [aem·]	Z = [zed], correctly [zaed·], formerly [zod] and [ùz·ùrd]

CONSONANT CHANGES.

B into *p*: rabbit = [raap·it]; cobweb = [kop·web]; cp. O.E. *copweb*.

C soft [s] into *z*, but only when final: twice = [tweyz, or twahyz]

C hard [k] (1) into *g*: craunch = [grau·nsh].

(2) into *ty'*: cattle = [ty'aat·l]. MACEFEN. For this sound o *ty'*, see Mr. Ellis' *Speech in Song*, p. 104.

(3) into *ch*: acorn = [aach·ürn]. A.S. *æcorn*. The change of *c* to *ch* before *e* is common.

Ch. A slight *y* sound is very often perceptible after *ch*, especially before [aa]: chapel = [ch'iaap·il].

(1) into *sh*: wench = [wensh], &c.

(2) into *zh* or *j*: hunch = [aunzh, au·nj]; bunch = [bunzh, bunj]. So within the dialect itself [slüch] for *slush* interchanges with [slüj].

Cl, when initial, sometimes becomes [tl], but quite as often remains [kl]: clip = [tlip·, or klip·]. An example of the change of *cl* medial into [tl] is [tit·l] for tickle (v.).

D is occasionally dental before [r, ür]; drink = [d'ringk·]; hundred = [ün·d'ürt]. Only a few old-fashioned people keep up this pronunciation, which will be extinct in this district in a dozen years. But the frequent use made of it by these few points to the conclusion that it was once general. The same remark applies to dental *t*.

(1) into *j*: dead = [jed]; death = [jeth]; deal = [jel]; dew = [juw]. This seems to arise from an inserted *y* after *d*. thus: [ded, dyed, and jed].

(2) into *r*: somebody = [süm·bri]; anybody = [aan·ibri].

(3) into *t*: moulder = [muw·tür]. Common when final: field = [feylt]; headland = [aad·lünt]; Dorfold = [Daa·rfüt]; Mossford = [Mos·füt]; hold (subs.) = [uwt]; forward = [for·üt]; awkward = [ok·ürt]; toward = [toa·t].

(4) into *th* [th]: mead = [mee·th].

(5) into *th* [dh]: adder = [edh·ür]; bladder = [blaadh·ür]; consider = [künsidh·ür]; fodder = [fodh·ür]; ladder = [laadh·ür];

powder = [puw·dhür]; tawdry = [todh·üri]. [Muu·rdhür] for murder preserves an older form (O.E. *myrthra*).

(6) added in steel=[steıld]; gallon = [gy'aal·ünd]; drown = [draaynd].

(7) omitted (a) when final, in scold = [skuwl]; mould = [muwl]; pound = [pùn]; and so in the participles *wound*, *bound*, *ground*: (e) after *n* in the middle of a word, in London = [Lùn·ün]; thunder = [thùn·ur], A. S. *thunor*. (8) in Audlem = [Au·lüm]; elder (tree) = [el·ür].

F into *th* [th]: from = [throm].

G soft [j] into *ch*: scourge = [skoə·ch].

G hard [g] (1) is palatal in many words before [aa, aay aaw]. garbage = [gy'aa·rbij]; before [ai], agate = [ügy'ai·t]; before [e], get = [gy'et·]; before [ee, ée], geet for gate = [gy'ee·t]; before [ey], geese = [gy'eys]; before [i, iy], give = [gy'iv·].

(2) into *k*: trigger = [trik·ür]; hugger-mugger = [ük·ür·mük·ür].

(8) omitted: signify = [sin'ifi].

Gh (1) mute in received speech becomes *f* in dough = [dof]

(2) and *k* in sigh = [sahyk].

(8) is silent in enough (pl.) = [ünóo·].

Gl initial becomes [dl], but with somewhat less frequency than [kl] becomes [tl]: glove = [dlùv]. *Gl* medial becomes [dl] in snugle = [snùd·l]. Muggly [mùg·li] for muggy becomes [mùd·li], just over the Shropshire border, but this word is not recognised by Miss Jackson.

H: (1) This much ill-used letter is generally omitted, except when occasionally employed to avoid hiatus: behind = [bihin·t]; my hand = [mi hon·t]. Educated dialect speakers often use it. The use of the aspirate where none ought to be is rare in Cheshire.

(2) into *w*: hullabaloo = [wil·übülóo·]. For wom see W (2).

J. See Ch (2).

K (1) is palatal before the same vowels as G hard is, which see: cow = [ky'aay]; keep = [ky'ee·p]; kick = [ky'ik·], &c.

(2) into *kw*: skirmish = [skwu:rmij]; scatter = [skwaat'ür].

(8) into *g*: jerk = [ja:rg].

(4) into *p*: rake (up) = [rai'p]; and within the dialect glockent [glok'nt] = [glop'nt].

(5) dropped: asked = [aas't].

L (1) vanishes (a) in *alf*, *alv*, *alt*, *ald*, *olt*, *old*, but generally affects the preceding vowel: calf = [kau'f]; half = [ai'f, ee'f]; Ralph = [Rai'f, Ree'f]; Calveley = [Kau'vli]; salt = [sau't]; malt = [mau't]; scald = [skau'd]; old = [uwd]; colt = [kuwt]; Moulton = [Móo'tn]. So in fault = [fau't], which is, in fact, an older pronunciation than [fau'lt]. Exceptions to this rule are: bold = [buwld]; gold = [guwld, góld]. (b) It is generally silent when final: fool = [fóo]; school = [skóo]; stool = [stóo]; pull = [póo]; hall = [au']; all = [au'], hence almost = [om'üst]; dole = [duw]; Tattenhall = [Taat'nü], and so passim. (c) Also notice false = [fau's], where again the omission of the *l* is older than its insertion: only = [ow'ni]; holpen = [uw'pu]; soldier = [soa'jür].

(2) into *n*: humbly = [nom'üni], an accidental error in a Greek word: Thelwell = [Then'wel or Tey'nweyn]; moult = [muwnt]; brazil (Shrop. *i.e.*, iron pyrites = [braa'zin]. [Flaan'in] for flannel keeps the *n* of the Welsh original *gwlannu*.

(8) final into *r*: prickle = [pri'kür]; gabble = [gy'aab'ür].

N (1) prefixed to some words as aunt = [naan't]; uncle = [núngk'l]; odd = [núwd]; unsmooth = [núngk'üt]; homily = [nom'üni]; awl = [nau'l]; sugar = [nai'gür]. This results from the falling away of *u* in the indefinite article *an* and its being prefixed to the substantive instead. Cf. E. a new fir an ewe (O.E. *efra*). Shakespeare has *uncle names*.

(2) omitted in *un* = [juw]: again (O.P. *mafferon*) = [jaa'gür].

(3) drops in *so* and *no*, as *so* [sú].

(4) final *er* in *Vermer* = [Vaa'mür].

N (2) *er* in *er* of verbal nouns and *er* participles in *ing*: evening = [ee'wín] or [ee'wínd] add evening = [ni'k'ín]; anything = [a'ni'k'ín]; kingdom = [kíngdóm]. Also in names ending

in *-ingham*: Whittingham = [Wit·inüm]; and in more unfamiliar names in *-ington*: Warrington = [Waar·intün]; Wellington = [Wel·intün]. See (2) below.

(2) omitted in names ending in *-ington*: Bebbington = [Beb·itn]; Darlington = [Daa·rlitn].

(3) into *nk* [ngk]: thong = [thùngk]; anything = [aan·ithingk]; everything = [ev·rithingk]; but *nothing*, *something* are so pronounced only by would-be fine people [nùth·ingk, sùm·thingk].

(4) into *ngg* (a) when followed by a vowel either in the same or in the following word: longer = [lùngg·ür]; singer = [singg·ür]; a ring o' bells = [ü ringg· ü belz]. So, we sing = [wey singg·ün] or [wey sing·n]. (b) when the word in which the *ng* occurs is final.

P (1) into *b*: poke = [boa·k]; and possibly plunge = [blùnzh], for which see Glossary under *Blunge*.

(2) into *f*: bankrupt = [baangk·raaft]; grass plot = [gres·faat]; palaver = [fülaa·vür].

(3) For interchange of *p* and *k* see K (3).

(4) added: slim = [slimp].

R is slightly trilled before a vowel: as through = [thróo]; rent = [rent]. From old-fashioned people, especially in the extreme south of the county, I sometimes hear a strongly trilled *r* before a vowel as, run = [r'ùn]: *e.g.*, at Tushingham, which is sufficiently near the border to be affected by the Shropshire *r*. After a vowel, provided that no other vowel immediately follows, it is very indistinct, and approaches the London quality of *r*, though it does not quite disappear. Between two vowels, the *r* is often distinctly trilled: currant = [kor'·ün]. It is occasionally added euphonicly to a word ending with a vowel to avoid hiatus with an initial vowel in the next word: as "a narrow one" = [ü naar·ür ün]; "who art thou?" = [óoür aat·].

(1) into *l*, when final: snigger = [snig·l]; tinker (v.) = [tìngk·l].

(2) into *n*, when final: pincers = [pin·sünz].

(3) transposed: bird = [brid·]; burn = [brùn]; curd = [krüd].

(In these words the *r* has its old position.) Preamble = [püraam·bl]; coroner = [krùn·ür]; and perspiration, a word often affected by dialect speakers = [pres·püree·shün].

(4) added: thill (shaft) = [thril·]; poke, poker = [proa·k, proa·kür]. Compare E. (*bride*) *groom* from O. E. *guma*. This is the converse of omitted *r* in *speak*. It may be, however, that [proa·k, proa·kür] should rather be connected with *prog*.

(5) omitted: (a) always before *s*, the vowel being changed: first = [fost]; durst = [dost]; curse = [kos]; burst = [bost]; force = [foa·s]; worse, worst = [wos, wost]; hearse = [es]; morsel = [mos·il]; nurse = [nos]; horse = [os]; Purcell = [Pos·il]; scarce = [skai·s]; verse = [ves]. We must except gorse = [gau·rs], and possibly burst (in the imprecation "Borst yo"), where the vowel is modified by the *r* in the ordinary way—not changed, as above—but the *r* itself seldom sounded, [bau·st]. (b) Once omitted before [z]: Wirswall = [Woz·ü]. (c) Also notice worth = [woth]; girth = [goth]; rhubarb = [róo·bùb]; primrose* = [pim·roa·z]; pretty* (occasionally) = [paat·i]; scruff = [skùft]; toward = [toa·t]; and other words ending in *-rd*, as backward = [baak·üt]; Winsford = [Win·sfüt].

S (1) into *sh*: (a) final: harness = [aa·rnish].

(b) initial or medial: suit = [shóot]; seamrent = [shem·rent]. In both these cases the *sh* has resulted from *sy*: seam was first [syem], then [shem]: cp. [yed] for head, [chem] for team.

(2) into *z*: gooseberries = [góo·zbriz].

(8) into *th* [dh]: scissors = [sidh·ürz].

(4) prefixed: crawl = [skrau·l]; prize (open) = [sprahyz]; cuff (v.) = [skùft]; couch-grass (A.S. *cwic*) = [skwich·]. Cp. E. *s-melt*, *s-cratch*, *s-queeze*, *s-neeze*.

(5) dropped: speckled = [pek·ld].

(6) transposed: wasp = [waap·s] A.S. *waps*: ask = [aak·s]. A.S. *acsian*. But [aas·k] is more common than [aak·s].

* For *r* omitted after *p*, compare E. *speak* (O. E. *spraccan*); *pin* (O. E. *preon*); *palsy* (O. F. *paralytic*).

Sh [sh] (1) into *s*: always before *r*: shrub = [srub]: also shall when unemphatic = [saal', sül, sl].

(2) into *ch, j*: slush = [slùch, slùj]; rubbish = [rùb'ich]; skirmish = [skwu'rmi].

Sh [zh] into *j*: occasion = [ükai'jün].

T is occasionally dental: better = [bet'ur]; water = [wai't'ür]; scatter = [skaat'ür]. See remarks under D. The following words in (1) and (2) exhibit modifications of the dental [t'r].

(1) into *th* [th]: better = [beth'ür].

(2) into *th* [dh]: flutter = [flùdh'ür]; patter = [paadh'ür].

(3) into *d*: might = [mid']; tit-bit = [tid' bit']; and within the dialect twattle [twaat'l] = [dwaad'l].

(4) into *k*: frighten = [frik'n]; fluster = [flus'kür].

(5) into *ch*: team = [chem]; brittle = [brich'ü]; blot = [bloch].

(6) when final into *r*: not = [nuur]. See Negation of Verbs in Outlines of Grammar. Especially when followed by a word beginning with a vowel: Get up = [Gy'er ùp].

(7) omitted: currant = [kor'ün]; empty = [em'pi]; Let me (imper.) = [Le'mi]; also in plural of nouns, and in all persons and numbers of the present tense (except the first singular) of verbs, ending in *st, ct*. See Outlines of Grammar. And generally between *k* and *n, s* and *l, s* and *n*: Acton = [Aak'n]; Aston = [Aas'n]; hustle = [is'l].

(8) added: sniff = [snùft]; puff = [pùft]; cuff = [skùft]; scruff = [skùft]; telegraph = [taal'igraaft]; cavalry = [ky'aav'ültri].

Ts, into *ch*: curtsey = [kuu'rchi].

Th hard [th] (1) into *f*: thistle = [fis'l]; thumb = [fom]; thaw = [foa']; A.S. printan = [frùnt], to swell.

(2) into *s*: Thursfield = [Suu'rfit].

(3) into *t*: Thelwell = [Tey'nweyn]; twelvemonth = [twel'mùnt]; also in the terminations of the ordinal numbers, which see in Outlines of Grammar under Adjectives. Here the *t* is regular, the *th* of standard English being the innovation.

Th soft [dh] into *d*: further, furthest = [fuu'rdür, fuu'rdist].

V (1) into *f*: vetch = [fich·]; cheese vat = [ches·fit].

(2) added: stray = [strai·v].

(3) omitted: oven = [óon]; pavement = [pai·münt]; twelve-month = [twel·münt]; over = [oa·r]; give = [gy·i]; have = [aa]; Ravensmoor = [Raan·mür]; Ravensoak = [Ree·nzoa·k]; Davenport = [Dai·mpürt].

W (1) into *v*: always = [au·viz].

(2) added before a vowel: oat = [wüt]; home = [wom]; these come from [oo·üt, oo·üm].

(3) omitted in suffix -ward: forward = [for·üt]; backward = [baak·üt]. Also in Woolley = [Óo·li].

Y (1) into *th* [dh]: yesterday = [dhis·türdee·]; yonder = [dhon·dür, dhaan·dür].

(2) added before vowels, especially *e*: head = [yed]; heap = [yep]; heat = [yet]; heath = [yeth]; Eaton = [Yet·n]; heron = [yaa·rn]; fern = [fyaa·rn]. Cp. chem, shem, jed = tyem, syem, dyed. The *y* in yowl [yuwl] = howl seems rather to represent an original *g*: cp. M.E. *goulen*. For *yure*, hair, see Glossary.

(3) omitted in yesterday = [is·tür dee·]; year = [ée·ür]; yeau = [ée·ün].

GENERAL VIEW OF THE VOWEL AND DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS USED IN THE DIALECT.

[A'] : the fine sound of *a* in *ask*. This is only heard in the word "back!" [ba·k], as used to horses.

[Aa] short: (1) generally replaces English [a] as in *gnat*: thus that = [dhaat·]; clap = [klaap·]; and [a'] as in *ask*: laugh = [laaf·]; pass = [paas·].

(2) occasionally replaces [o]: croft = [kraaft·]; crop = [kraap·]; fondle = [faan·dl]; wrong = [raang·]; yonder = [yaan·dür]. Here must be mentioned the regular change of English wa [wo] into [waa]; watch = [waach·]; want = [waan·t]; quarrel = [kwaar·il]; and so on in all cases except wan = [wai·n]; wash = [wesh·].

(3) occasionally replaces [e]: belly = [baal'i]; fetch = [faach']; celery = [saal'üri]; telegraph = [taal'igraaf]; yellow = [yaal'ü].

(4) within the dialect it interchanges not unfrequently with [ü]: [laam p] to beat = [lump]; [baat'] impetus = [büt]; [baaz'] to throw = [büz]. Compare change of bankrupt into [baangk-raaft].

[Aa] long: is rare except before *r*: examples of it alone or before other letters are: I = [Aa'] rare; however (slurred) = [aa'vür]; bleat = [blaa't]; squeak = [skwaa'k]; water = [waa'tür].

(1) Aar regularly replaces *er* before another consonant: stern = [staa'rn]; serve = [saa'rv]; certain = [saa'rtin]; fern = [fyaa'rn]; hern = [yaa'rn].

(2) and in a few cases the standard [air]: dare = [daa'r]; aware = [üwaa'r]; barefoot = [baa'rfüt]; scarecrow = [sky'aa'rkroa'].

[Aaw] or [ou] is not a frequent sound in the dialect. The English [ou] generally becomes [uw] or [aay], except in the Malpas district, where it is [aaw] in many words: house = [aaws]; down = [daawn]; round = [raawnd]; out = [aawt]. Speaking for the district as a whole, *ou* [aaw] is used in the following cases: (1) always before *r*; flour, flower = [flaaw'ür]; shower = [shaaw'ür]. (2) Often before *s* and *z*: souse (a box on the ear) = [saaws]; douse = [daaws]; touzle = [taaw'zl]; douzlin' = [daaw'zlin]. (3) Once before *t*: out (a bout, turn) = [aawt]. (4) Before a vowel: cow-house = [ky'aaw'üs]; browis (a kind of broth) = [braaw'is].

[Aay], the German *ai*, French *ai* is perhaps the most characteristic sound of the dialect. It represents [ou] in literary English in the majority of words, though [uw] is on the whole gaining ground upon it: *e.g.*, it is only from old-fashioned people that one hears [übaay't] for *about*; it is now generally [übuwt]. Moreover as we near the borders of Wales and Shropshire [uw] takes the place of [aay] more and more. I found that [klaaydz] for clouds was not understood at Wirswall, one mile N.N.E. of Whitchurch and at Farndon, on the Dee, I believe [aay] is never heard.

[Ae], short : See *E*.

[Ae] occurs very long in a few words : great = [græ·t]; really = [ræ·li]; baa = [bæ·]; rather = [ræ·dhür]; and so [yæ·ks] and [yæ·ps].

[Ah]: the German *a* in *klagen*. This sound I have only noticed in [Ah], the unemphatic form of [ahy] = I.

[Ahy]: a very frequent sound, the character of which varies considerably in the mouth of different speakers, verging upon [auy, oi] on the one hand, and received [ei, a'y] on the other. Hence several writers on the Cheshire dialect give the sound constantly as *oi*, as in *coil*, when representing [ei]; and *vice versa i*, as in *fine*, when representing [oi]. The sound of *oi* [auy], however, is only reached by the coarsest speakers, and is comparatively rare. The sound of *i* [ei], on the other hand, is never reached, as far as I have observed, by Cheshire dialect-speakers, though at Whitchurch, a mile over the Shropshire border, a very pure *i* is heard, viz. [a'y].

(1) it replaces the standard [ei]: fine = [fahyn]; mind = [mahynd]; side = [sahyd]; pie = [pahy]; spire = [spahy·ür], &c.

(2) and the standard [oi]: soil = [sahyl]; noise = [nahyz]. But both these sounds are with equal frequency represented by [ey], which see. Many words take either diphthong: die = [dahy, dey]; fly (subs.) = [flahy, fley]. But the influences of culture are telling in favour of the greater prevalence of [ahy], as being nearer than [ey] to both [ei] and [oi].

[Ai] long is very often heard and is constantly becoming a more frequent sound. It stands for the English [ai]; but there are indications pointing to the conclusion that in the majority of words in which it is now used it is not indigenous to the district. The principal of these is that the oldest and purest form of the dialect changes [ai] into [ee], making very much less use of the [ai] sound. Even now the [ai] in nearly all English words *may* be replaced by [ee], and there are still a fair number of the most commonly used words in which [ai] offends the ear: such are, way = [wee·]; say = [see·]; rail = [ree·l]; tail = [tee·l]. In only

a very few words does it replace other sounds; these are, wan = [wai'n]; shed = [shai'd]; knead = [nai'd]; wean = [wai'n]; with the modern word ether = [ai'thür]. Genuine dialectal words containing the sound are not very numerous: *e.g.* [gai'n] convenient; [fai'n] glad; take = [tai']; make = [mai']; agate = [ügy'ai't].

[Ai'y] is in the south a variant of [ey], which see: *e.g.*, green = [grai'yn].

[Ao] long. See [Oa].

[Au] short. This occurs in a few words: awful = [auf'ül]; jamb = [jaum']; mun (must) is pronounced [maun'] near the Shropshire border.

[Au] long generally follows literary English. It replaces standard [ai] in a few words: gape = [gau'p]; scrape = [skrau'p]; gaby = [gau'bi]; mazy = [mau'zi].

[Auy] or [oi]. See [Ahy].

[E] short is generally pronounced very broad, as [æ]. For convenience I have not used the latter symbol, but it must be borne in mind throughout, in reading my examples in the glossic character, that the [e] written there is *not* the fine southern *e*, as in *net*.

(1) This sound replaces English [a] or [a'] not unfrequently: slack = [slek]; Saturday = [Set'ürdi]; catch = [ky'ech]; 'grass = [gres]; master = [mes'tür]; thrash (to beat) = [thresh]; canal = [künel']; adder = [edh'ür]; thatch = [thech]; and so on.

(2) English [i]: stirrup, cistern, splint, dint, limber, squirrel, rinse, interfere [entürfey'ür].

[Ey], a very frequent diphthong = [e or æ + y]. With some speakers the first element is very broad; their diphthong would be accurately [æ'y].

(1) It replaces standard [ei]: height = [eyt]; mice = [meys]; stile = [steyl]. See [Ahy].

(2) and standard [oi] in a limited number of words, *e.g.*:

boil - [boyl]; spoil = [speyl]; Quoisleley = [kwey'zli]; poison = [poy'zn]; moisten = [mey'sn]. See [Ahy].

(B) and standard [ee]: feel = [feyl]; see = [sey]; steer = [steyār]. But *ea*, representing A.S. æ' and eá, changes to [eyñ]: clean = [kloyñ]; mean = [meyñ], bean = [beyñ], beam = [boym]; and so on passim, but with a few common exceptions, which must be sought for in the Classified Word List under the above A.S. diphthongs.

In rapid pronunciation [ey] shows a tendency to lose its second element: thus [weyl] for *while* is frequently [wel]; [noym] for *noon* is [sem], &c.

[ke] long occurs frequently. It is not seldom pronounced exactly as in standard English; but in very many words it often has a peculiar quality. This I distinguish as the *squeezed* [ee], inasmuch as in pronouncing it the lateral extremities of the tongue are squeezed close to the palate. This is such a characteristic dialectal sound that I began by employing a separate symbol for it; but I afterwards discarded this on the advice of Mr. Hallam.

(1) This sound replaces standard [ai]. See [Ai] above. It may here be added that the use of [ee] or [ai] varies according to districts, and that the further a district is from the Shropshire or Welsh border, the more prevalent does the [ee] sound become. For example, Nantwich folks are twitted by those who dwell more to the south with saying - *howom an' tates on a blue-eyed piee' / breaks an' breaks on a blue-eyed piee'*.

(2) It replaces *ai* in a few words: e.g. sweat = [sweet]; head = [weed]; spread = [sweed]; great = [greet].

(3) It is an alternative form to [ay] in some cases, viz.:

a) Where *ay* represents standard [ai]: see = [sey] or [sye]; be - [bey] or [bwe]; and so passim. MALPAS. Of course this is only another way of saying that in the Malpas district the *ai* sound may remain unchanged.

b) Where *ay* represents standard [ai]: night = [naye] or [nwe]; light = [lwey] or [lwe]; right = [ryt]. See *Notes and Supplementary Forms*.

c) Where *ay* is a diphthong in the indeterminate form.

thus, [eyũ]: clean = [kleyũn, klee-ũn]; there = [dheyũr, dhee-ũr]; and so passim. This is general throughout the district.

[Ée] needs a word of explanation. It is [ee] begun very low, deeper than [i], and tapering to a very fine [ee] at the end. It might thus, without much risk of misapprehension, be represented by [iy] or [ië]; the latter symbol is, I believe, used by Mr. Hallam. As far as I have observed, this sound is rarely used in South Cheshire, where [ey] is not equally admissible; [drée, brée] and perhaps a few other words are exceptions to this rule. It is used as an alternative form to [ey] in the same cases as [ee] above; but whereas the use of [ee] for [ey] is in two out of the three cases mentioned limited to border districts, [éé] is used as an alternative form in the whole of S. Cheshire.* Thus feel = [feyl, féel]; see = [sey, sée]; right = [reyt, réet]; light = [leyt, léet]; clear = [kleyur, kléeür].

[i] short is usually pronounced very much as in standard English. Very unrefined speakers, however, use a variety of [i] which falls between [æ] and [i], and which might perhaps be represented by [e], if I had not already used this symbol for [æ]. However, I shall not have further occasion to mention this sound.

[i] short frequently replaces English [e]: devil = [div·l]; left (adj.) = [lif·t]; seldom = [sil·dũm]; shelf = [shil·f]; recompense = [rik·ũmpens]; Wrexham = [Rik·sũm]; clever = [kliv·ür].

[i] long: a sound frequently heard, replaces standard [ai]: name = [ni·m]. It is, however, not so much used by genuine dialectal speakers as by a class of somewhat greater refinement. It seems to be a spurious dialectal growth, resulting from an attempt to pronounce [ai] on the part of those accustomed to say [éé].

[iy]. See [Ée].

[0] short (1) very frequently replaces standard [a], especially before *n* and *m*: as in can, man, pan, stand, gander, cram, ham, jam, ram, rat, blab, &c., &c.

(2) replaces [u] before *r* followed by another vowel: burrow = [bor·ü]; hurry = [or·i]; scurry = [skor·i]; lurry = [lor·i].

[Oa] long generally follows standard English. In the Malpas district [oa·r] replaces standard [ur] followed by a consonant: work = [woa·rk]; church = [choa·rch]. Mr. Ellis, who heard this sound from me, took it as [aor], but I have not been able to persuade myself that this is correct.

[Oi]. See [Ahy, Auy].

[Óo]: It is difficult to give an idea of this sound to anyone not accustomed to it. It is what Mr. Ellis calls an inchoant diphthong like [ée]. It is [oo] begun with the mouth open, producing a peculiar high indistinct sound, like an imperfect [üü], which tapers rapidly to [oo] at the end, the mouth meanwhile being gradually closed.

(1) It replaces standard [oo], which is not heard at all in the dialect: school = [skóo]; moor = [móoür]; roost = [róost].

(2) It sometimes replaces [oa]: no (adj.) = [nóo]; going = [góo·in]; gold = [góold]; swollen = [swóo·ln]; stolen = [stóo·ln]; close = [klóos]. But more generally [oa] is replaced by [óoü]: most = [móo·üst], from which an irregular form [móo·ist] has developed; clothes = [klóoüz]; alone = [ülóo·ün]; whole = [óoül]; both = [bóoüth]; toad = [tóoüð]; coat = [kóoüt]; load = [lóoüð].

In rapid pronunciation this sound becomes [ue] or the French *u*, e.g., the common phrase "Hoov at ye" is sometimes pronounced [uevaat· yü]; and recently I heard *goin'* (going) thus given: "Are yǒ *goin'* carry that milk in?" [Aar yü gue·in ky'aar·i dhaat· milk in].

[Ou]. See [Aaw].

[U] is, I think, only heard in a single instance, viz.: "Come up" = [kum up], as used to an animal.

[ü]: The ordinary indeterminate vowel in about = [übuw·t]; sure = [shóoür]; window = [win·dü]; recommend = [rikümen·d]; clean = [kleyün]. See [éeü, eyü, óoü].

[ù]: The deep Midland *u*, between [uu] or [oa] and [oo]. This is an extremely common sound, but difficult to a stranger. The tongue and throat are in the position for [uu], which is the same as for [oa], the lips in the position for [oo].* Sometimes, but not often, it glides into [uo].

(1) It replaces standard [uo]: full = [ful]; push = [pùsh]; &c., &c.

(2) And standard [u]: shunt = [shùnt]; hut = [ùt]; and so passim.

(3) It often replaces [o], especially before [ng]: long = [lùng]; song = [sùng]; thong = [thùngk]; wrong = [rùng]; tongs = [tùngz]; nod = [nùd]; flop = [flùp].

(4) Within the dialect it interchanges with [aa]. See [Aa] (4).

[Ue]: French *u*, German *ü*. See [Óo] above.

[Uo]: Not frequent. See [ù] above; heard in the call to the cows, "Co' up" = [kuop].

[Uu]. This, the ordinary provincial *u*, hardly occurs except before *r* and in the negative [nuu]. I hear it occasionally at Malpas, e.g., a man there, speaking of the result of an election, said to me, "They *wunna* [wuun·ù] know till th' afternoon whether they'n *won* [wuun·]."

[Uur] replaces standard [ur]: turn = [tuurn].

[Uw] = [uu + w]. I write [uw] rather than [uuw] for convenience. This diphthong

(1) replaces English [ou] in many words (see [Aay]): bout = [buwt]; shout = [shuwt], &c., &c.

(2) replaces English [oa] before *ld*, *lt*: colt = [kuwt]; told = [tuwd]; fold = [fuwd]; bold = [buwld]; bolt = [buwt]; moult = [muwnt], &c., &c.

* The following is Mr. Ellis' note on this sentence: "This was an early appreciation of mine. Mr. Hallam appreciates tongue for [oo], lips for [oa], and he thinks the mouth not quite wide open at the beginning."

CLASSIFIED WORD LIST.

In the following list the vowel-sounds of the dialect are systematically referred to their prototypes in the language from which each word is derived. Following, with some alteration, Mr. Ellis' arrangement, I have divided the list into three sections, headed: I., Wessex and Norse; II., Romance; III., Miscellaneous. In each of these sections I have, first, given the word in the original language; then the standard English form; and lastly, the form used in my district of Cheshire, with the pronunciation in the glossic character. Brackets enclosing a word in the original language indicate that the etymology is doubtful, or that the word enclosed is only allied to that which stands with it in standard English; brackets enclosing a word in standard English indicate that the bracketed word differs essentially in form from the Cheshire word, and is added only to give the meaning of the word in the original language.

I.—WESSEX AND NORSE.

This section contains such words as can be referred to Wessex prototypes in the Anglo-Saxon language, or to Norse, as represented by Icelandic. The latter are distinguished by a small capital *n*.

The words are arranged according to the accented vowel in each. These vowels are placed in capitals at the head of each class, long vowels being distinguished by an acute accent. I have adhered to Mr. Ellis' method of indicating the occurrence of the vowel in an open or closed syllable respectively. Thus, A- represents open short A; A: closed short *Ā*; A'- open long A; A': closed long A. The vowel is said to be in an *open* syllable (1) when it is final, and (2) when it is followed by a single consonant which is itself followed by a vowel; it is said to be in a *closed* syllable (1) when it has *one* or more consonants after it at the end of a word, and (2) when it has *two* or more consonants between it and a following vowel in the middle of a word.

A-

Passes into standard English [ai], Cheshire [ee]: Ag, Aw into English and Cheshire [au] :

<i>Wæx and Norse.</i>	<i>Stand. English.</i>	<i>Cheshire.</i>
bacan	bake	[bee·k]
lama	lame	[lee·m]
nama	name	[nee·m]
hraðor	rather	[ree·dhūr]
dragan	draw	[drau·]
agi (n.)	awe	[au·]
awel	awl	[nau·l]

Exceptions are those in [aa] :

tacan	take	[taak·]
macian	make	[maak·]
wacan	(arise)	[waak·n]
in [æ·] :		
hraðor	rather	[rae·dhūr]
in [ai·] :		
tacan	take	[tai·]
macian	make	[mai·]
hare	hare	[ai·r]
in [au·] :		
skrapa (n.)	scrape	[skrau·p]
gapa (n.)	gape	[gau·p]
masa (n.)	(prate)	[mau·zi]
in [i] :		
scateran	scatter	[skit·ūr]
in [oa] :		
pawian	thaw	[foa·]

A :

Passes into standard [a], Cheshire [aa] :

land	land	[laand]
candel	candle	[kaan·dl]
wandrian	wander	[waan·dūr]
wanta (n.)	want	[waan·t]

Exceptions in [aa] long :

<i>Wessex and Norse.</i>	<i>Stand. English.</i>	<i>Cheshire.</i>
skvakka (N.)	squeak	[skwaa:k]
skjarr (N.)	(timid)	[sky'aa:rkrœa:]
in [e] :		scarecrow
pancian	thank	[thengk]
hand	(hand)	[engk'ich] handkɛɪ chief
hangan	hang	[eng]
ascan	ashes	[es]
wascan	wash	[wesh]
many in [o] :		
hand	hand	[ont]
mann	man	[mon]
can (v.)	can	[kon]
gandra	gander	[gon'dür]
hamm	ham	[om]
panne	pan	[pon]
standen	stand	[stond]
in [óo] :		
ewam	came	[kóom]
in [ù] :		
sang	sang	[sùng]
tange	tongs	[tùngz]

A : or O :

Passes into standard English variously as [a] or [o] : Cheshire generally follows, but with many exceptions.

fram from	from	[from]
lamb lomb	lamb	[laam:]
wrang wrong	wrong	[raang']

Exceptions in [ai] :

wann wonn	wan	[wai'n]
in [ù] :		
lang long	long	[lùng]
on gemang gemong	among	[ümùng']
strang strong	strong	[strùng]
wrang wrong	wrong	[rùng]

<i>Wessex and Norse.</i>	<i>Stand. English.</i>	<i>Cheshire.</i>
þwang þwong	thong	[thùngk·]
sang song	song	[sùng]

A' -

passes into standard English and Cheshire, as [oa]:

Tá	toe	[toa·]
mánian	moan	[moa·n]
sáre	sore	[soa·r]
máwan	mow	[moa·]

ceptions are in [aa]:

fáni (n.)	(fond)	[faan·dl] fondle
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in [e]:

scáden	shed (p. part.)	[shed·n]
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in [ée]:

láne	lane	[lee·n]
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in [óou]:

hwá	who	[óou]
táde	toad	[tóouđ]
mára	more, greater	[móouř]
cláðas	clothes	[klóouz]
báðir (n.)	both	[bóouth]

in [uw]:

ná	no (adv.)	[nuw]
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A:

passes into standard English and Cheshire [oa]:

ác	oak	[oa·k]
rád	road	[roa·d]
brád	broad	[broa·d]

ceptions in [au]:

álfr (n.)	elf, oaf	[au·f]
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in [o]:

dág	dough	[dof]
hám	home	[wom]
lád	loath	[loth]
stán	stone	[ston]
cláð	cloth	[kloth]

Exceptions in [aa] long :

<i>Wessex and Norse.</i>	<i>Stand. English.</i>	<i>Cheshire.</i>
skvakka (n.)	squeak	[skwaa·k]
skjarr (n.)	(timid)	[sky'aa·rkroa·]
in [e]:		scarecrow
pancian	thank	[thengk]
hand	(hand)	[engk'ich] handk chief
hangan	hang	[eng]
ascan	ashes	[es]
wascan	wash	[wesh]
many in [o]:		
hand	hand	[ont]
mann	man	[mon]
can (v.)	can	[kon]
gandra	gander	[gon·dūr]
hamm	ham	[om]
panne	pan	[pon]
standen	stand	[stond]
in [óo]:		
owam	came	[kóom]
in [ù]:		
sang	sang	[sùng]
tange	tongs	[tùngz]

A: or O:

Passes into standard English variously as [a] or [o]: Chesh generally follows, but with many exceptions.

fram from	from	[from]
lamb lomb	lamb	[laam·]
wrang wrong	wrong	[raang·]

Exceptions in [ai]:

wann wonn	wan	[wai·n]
in [ù]:		
lang long	long	[lùng]
on gemang gemong	among	[ùmùng·]
strang strong	strong	[strùng]
wrang wrong	wrong	[rùng]

<i>Wessex and Norse.</i>	<i>Stand. English.</i>	<i>Cheshire.</i>
þwang þwong	thong	[thùŋk·]
sang song	song	[sùŋ]

A'.

Passes into standard English and Cheshire, as [oa]:

Tá	toe	[toa·]
mánian	moan	[moa·n]
sáre	sore	[soa·r]
máwan	mow	[moa·]

Exceptions are in [aa]:

fáni (n.)	(fond)	[faan·dl] fondle
in [e]:		
scáden	shed (p. part.)	[shed·n]
in [éé]:		
láne	lane	[lee·n]
in [óoü]:		
hwá	who	[óoü]
táde	toad	[tóoüð]
mára	more, greater	[móoür]
cláðas	clothes	[klóoüz]
báðir (n.)	both	[bóoüth]
in [uw]:		
ná	no (adv.)	[nuw]

A :

Passes into standard English and Cheshire [oa]:

ác	oak	[oa·k]
rád	road	[roa·d]
brád	broad	[broa·d]

Exceptions in [au]:

álfr (n.)	elf, oaf	[au·f]
in [o]:		
dág	dough	[dof]
hám	home	[wom]
läd	loath	[loth]
stán	stone	[ston]
cláð	cloth	[kloth]

D

in [óo]:		
<i>Wessex and Norse.</i>	<i>Stand. English.</i>	<i>Cheshire.</i>
hál	whole	[óol]
nán	no (adj.)	[nóo]
in [óou]:		
án	(one)	[úlóouñ] alone
in [uw]:		
ahte	ought	[uwt]

Æ-

Passes into standard English [ai], Cheshire [ee]:

fæder	father	[fee·dhür]
nægel	nail	[nee·l]
tægel	tail	[tee·l]
mægen	main (adj.)	[mee·n]
wæter	water	[wee·tür]

Exceptions in [aa] short:

æcern	acorn	[aach·ürn]
wæter	water	[waat·ür] to water
		give to drink
in [aa] long:		
wæter	water	[waa·tür]
in [ai]:		
fæder	father	[fai·dhür]
wæter	water	[wai·tür]
in [e]:		
Sæterdæg	Saturday	[Set·ürdi]
in [eyü, eeü]:		
tæma (n.)	(to empty)	[teyüm], to pour
læsest	least	[leyüst]

Æ:

Various, but most commonly passes into standard English [a],

Cheshire [aa]:

bæc	back	[baak·]
prættig	(clever)	[praat·i] pretty
bæð	bath	[baath·]
gewær	aware	[üwaa·r]
bær	bare	[baa·rfüt] barefoot

Exceptions in [e] :

<i>Wessex and Norse.</i>	<i>Stand. English.</i>	<i>Cheshire.</i>
nædre	adder	[edh·ür]
gædrian	gather	[gedh·ür]
gærs	grass	[gres]
thæc	thatch	[thech]
in [ee] :		
dæg	day	[dee·]
mægden	maiden	[mee·dn]
in [ey] :		
læg	lay	[ley]
in [o] :		
bræc	broke	[brok]
ræt	rat	[rot]

Æ'-

Most commonly passes into standard English [ee], Cheshire [eyü, éeü] :

læ'dan	lead	[leyüd]
læ'fan	leave	[leyüv]
mæ'næn	mean	[meyün]
(skræ'ma n.)	scream	[skréeüm]

Exceptions in [aa] short and long :

æ'nig	any	[aan·i]
blæ'tæn	bleat	[blaa·t]
in [ahy] :		
skrækya (n.)	screech	[skrahyk]
in [e] :		
mæ'nig	many	[men·i]
hæ'ta	heat	[yet]
in [ee] :		
spræ'dæn	spread	[spree·d]
hnæ'gan	neigh	[nee·]
in [ey] :		
ræ'dæn	read	[reyd]
wæ'gan	weigh	[wey]
in [o] :		
wæ'ron	were	[won]

Æ':

Passes into Cheshire [aa]:

<i>Wessex and Norse.</i>	<i>Stand. English.</i>	<i>Cheshire.</i>
fæ'tt	fat	[faat']
swæ't	sweat	[swaait']
into [ai]:		
sœ'd	(shade)	[shaid] shed
into [e]:		
dæ'l	deal	[del, jel]
hæ'ð	heath	[yeth]
sœ'ð	sheath	[sheth]
into [ee]:		
clæ'g	clay	[klee']
hwæ'g	whey	[wee']
swæ't	sweat	[sweet']
into [ey]:		
dæ'd	deed	[deyd]
næ'dl	needle	[neydl]
æ'lc	each	[eych]
sœ'p	sheep	[sheyp]
slæ'p	sleep	[sleyp]
into [eyū, eœ, eœū]:		
dæ'l	deal	[dey-ūl]
fæ'r	fear	[fey-ūr]
þæ'r	there	[dhey-ūr]
hwæ'r	where	[wey-ūr]
into [i]:		
þræ'd	thread	[thrid']
into [o]:		
wræ'stlian	wrestle	[ros-l]
into [œū, œūl]:		
mæ'st	most	[mœ-œst, mœœ'l]
	AC.	
maur x.	pinaire	[pæ-maaw-ūr]

E :

Passes into standard English and Cheshire [e] :

<i>Waes and Norse.</i>	<i>Stand. English.</i>	<i>Cheshire.</i>
self	self	[sel]
wenclē	wench	[wensh]
þerscan	thrash	[thresh]

Exceptions in [aa] :

feccan	fetch	[faach·]
belg	belly	[baal·i]

in [au] :

wrence	wrench	[rau·nsh]
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in [ée] :

lecgan	lay	[lee·]
seggan	say	[see·]
weg	way	[wee·]
eglan	ail	[ee·l]

in [ey] :

streht	straight	[streyt]
besm	besom	[bey·züm]

in [i] :

geldan	yield	[yil·d]
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E-

into Cheshire [ai] :

cnedan	knead	[nai·d]
wenian	wean	[wai·n]

into [e] :

geeten	eaten	[et·n]
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into [ee] :

brecan	break	[bree·k]
blegan	blain	[blee·n]
segel	sail	[see·l]
tredan	tread	[tree·d]

into [ey] :

gelegen	lain	[leyn]
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into [eyü, éeü, eeü] :

wefan	weave	[wée·üv]
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into [i]:

<i>Wessex and Norse.</i>	<i>Stand. English.</i>	<i>Cheshire.</i>
feðer	feather	[fidh·ūr]
stede	stead	[stid·]

E' -

Passes into standard English [ee], Cheshire [ey]:

hé	he	[ey]
þe	thee	[dhey]
fédan	feed	[feyd]
gréne	green	[greyn]
stéle	steel	[steyl]
scóte	sheet	[sheyt]

Exceptions in [ee]:

cépan	keep	[kee·p]
in [ai]:		
gé	ye	[yai·]

E':

Passes into Cheshire [ey]:

héhðe	height	[eyt]
néd	need	[neyd]
hél	heel	[eyl]
hér	here	[eyūr]

Exceptions in [ahy]:

héh	high	[ahy]
néh	nigh	[nahy]

EA -

into Cheshire [ey]:

fleagan	flay	[fley]
into [au]:		
geapian	gape	[gau·p]

EA :

into Cheshire [aa]:

wearm	warm	[waa·rm]
dearr	dare	[daa·r]

	<i>Stand. English.</i>	<i>Cheshire.</i>
into [ai]:		
<i>Wesx and Norse.</i>		
healf	half	[ai·f]
into [au]:		
cealf	calf	[kau·f]
eall	all	[au·]
feallan	fall	[fau·]
weall	wall	[wau·]
into [e]:		
feahht	fought (pret.)	[fet]
feallen	fallen	[fel·n]
into [ee]:		
healf	half	[ee·f]
geat	gate	[gee·t]
into [ey]:		
eahta	eight	[eyt]
into [oa]:		
geard	yard	[yoa·rd]
sweard	(rind)	[soa·rd] rind, sward
gearn	yarn	[yoa·rn]
into [uw]:		
feahht	fought (p. part.)	[fuw·tn]
heald	hold	[uwd]
ceald	cold	[kuwd]
sealde	sold	[suwd]
tealde	told	[tuwd]
healp	holp (=helped)	[uwp]

EA'-

Passes into Cheshire [ahy]:

eáge	eye	[ahy]
into [e]:		
heáfod	head	[yed]
into [ey]:		
eáge	eye	[eyn] eyes
sceádan	shed	[sheyd]
into [eyū]:		
hleápan	leap	[leyūp]

into [uw]:

<i>Wessex and Norse.</i>	<i>Stand. English.</i>	<i>Cheshire.</i>
heáwan	hew	[yuw]
feáwa	few	[fyuw]

EA':

Passes into Cheshire [aa]:

neár	nigher	[naaɾ]
into [e]:		
deád	dead	[jed]
deáf	deaf	[jef]
teám	team	[chem]
seám	seam	[shem]
ceap	cheap	[chep]
deáð	death	[jeth]
into [ee]:		
greát	great	[greeɪ]
strea	straw	[streeɪ]
neáhgebár	neighbour	[nee·būr]
into [eyü, iyü, éöü]:		
leaf	leaf	[leyüf]
team	team	[teyüm]
beam	(tree)	[beyüm] beam
beán	bean	[beyün]
into [o]:		
scéaf	sheaf	[shof]
into [oa]:		
loós	loose	[loa-s]

EI-

into [ee]:		
neé (x.)	ney	[neeɪ]
reéne (x.)	reine	[ree-n]
beéne (x.)	bein	[bee-n]

EI:

into Cheshire [ee']:		
beéll (x.)	beal	[ee'l]

EO-

into Cheshire [óo]:

<i>Wessex and Norse.</i>	<i>Stand. English.</i>	<i>Cheshire.</i>
neowe	new	[nyóo]
into [uw]:		
eowe	ewe	[yuw]

EO:

Passes into Cheshire [aa]:

leornian	learn	[laa·rn]
geonder	yonder	[yaan·dŭr]
into [au]:		
beorma	barm	[bau·rm]
into [ey]:		
beorht	bright	[breyt]
into [ù]:		
sceolde	should	[shùd]
geong	young	[yùng]

EO'-

into Cheshire [e]:

heópe	hip (berry)	[ep]
into [ey]:		
beó	bee	[bey]
fleóga	fly	[fley]
preó	three	[threy]
deóra	dear, deer	[dey·ŭr]
into [i]:		
deófol	devil	[div·l]
leógan	lie (fib)	[lig·]
into [oa]:		
leósan	lose	[loa·z]
eówer	your	[yoa·r]
into [óo]:		
heó	(she)	[óo]
ceówan	chew	[chóo]
breówan	brew	[bróo]

EO':

Passes into Cheshire [ahy]:

<i>Wessex and Norse.</i>	<i>Stand. English.</i>	<i>Cheshire.</i>
þeóh	thigh	[thahy]
into [e]:		
beót	beat (pret.)	[bet]
into [ey]:		
leóht	light	[leyt]
feóhtan	fight	[feyt]
beón	be	[bey]
beór	beer	[beyür]
into [oa]:		
eów	you	[yoa·]
into [óo]:		
treów	true	[tróo]
treówð	truth	[tróoth]

EY-

into Cheshire [ey]:

deyja (n.)	die	[dey]
steypa (n.)	steep (v.)	[steyp]

EY:

into Cheshire [ù]:

treysta (n.)	trust	[trùst]
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I-

Passes into Cheshire [ahy]:

frigadaeg	Friday	[frah·di]
nigon	nine	[nahyn]
into [ai]:		
scire	shire	[shai·r]
into [e]:		
sinu	sinew	[sen·ü]
into [ey]:		
stigel	stile	[steyl]
þise	these	[dheyz]

into [ɪ]:		
Wear and Tear.	Shawl, Skirt.	Chaise.
wear	weɪk	weɪk
wig	wɪg	wɪg
into [ə]:		
hire	haɪr	haɪr

I:

Most commonly pass into standard English as **Chaise** [aɪ] or **ey** [eɪ]:

(1) into [aɪ]:		
le	lɪ	laɪ
liege	liː	laɪ
cald	kaɪl	kaɪl
blind	bɪnd	baɪnd
findan	fɪnd	faɪnd
grindan	ɡɪnd	ɡaɪnd
(2) into [eɪ]:		
nicht	nɪht	naɪt
riht	rɪht	raɪt
wiht	wɪht	waɪt
gesihð	ɡesɪht	ɡeɪt
wilde	wɪld	waɪld
wind	wɪnd	waɪnd

Exceptions in [aɪ]:

cwic	couch-grass	[skwaɪtʃ]
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in [e]:

limpa (x.)	(limpness)	[lem·bər] limber
git	yet	[jet]
stigráp	stirrup	[ster·ʌp]

many in [ɪ]:

wicce	witch	[wɪtʃ]
swilc	such	[sɪtʃ]
behindan	behind	[bi·hɪn·t]
pistel	thistle	[fɪs·l]
gistrandæg	yesterday	[jɪs·tər·deɪ]

in [ʊ]:

willan	will	[wʊl]
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I'-

Passes into standard English [ei], Cheshire [ahy]:

<i>Wessez and Norse.</i>	<i>Stand. English.</i>	<i>Cheshire.</i>
sícan	sigh	[sahyk]
tíma	time	[tahym]
wrítan	write	[rahyt]

Exceptions in [e]:

bítel	beetle	[bet·l]
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I':

Passes into standard English [ei], Cheshire [ahy] or [ey]:

(1) into [ahy]:

gelfc	like	[lahyk]
fíf	five	[fahyv]
líf	life	[lahyf]
míl	mile	[mahyl]
mín	mine	[mahyn]
spír	spire	[spahy·úr]
ís	ice	[ahys]

(2) into [ey]:

wíd	wide	[weyd]
wíf	wife	[weyf]
hwíl	while	[weyl]
díc	ditch	[deych]
wíc	(town), -wich	[-weych]
wín	wine	[weyn]
wís	wise	[weyz]

Exceptions in [ai]:

wír	wire	[wai·r]
in [ù]:		
wífman	woman	[wùm·ün]

O-

Here Cheshire almost universally follows standard Eng. We need only notice two words in [uw]: the latter of these is used with [óo] and [oa·]: thus [stóo·ln] and [stoa·n].

scofian	shove	[shuwv]
stolen	stolen	[stuwvn]

O :

sses into Cheshire [aa] :

<i>Yessz and Norse.</i>	<i>Stand. English.</i>	<i>Cheshire.</i>
croft	croft	[kraaf·t]
cropp	crop	[kraap·]
plot	plot (piece of ground)	[gres·flaat] grass plot

into [o] :

hors horse [os]

into [óo] :

gold gold [góold]
swollen swollen [swóo·ln]
bord board [bóo·ürd]

into [ù] :

wolde would [wùd]

into [uu] before r :

for for [fuur]
þorn thorn [thuurn]

into [uw] :

brohte brought [bruwt]
þohte thought [thuwt]
dohtor daughter [duw·túr]
bolla bowl [buw]
bolt bolt [buwt]
holpen holpen [uw·pn]

Ö :

gjörð (n.) girth [goth]

O'.

(1) into standard English [oo], Cheshire [óo] :

soó shoe [shóo]
scóla school [skóo]
hwósta (cough) [óos]

(2) into standard English [u], Cheshire [ù] :

móðor mother [mùdh·ür]
mónandæg Monday [mùn·di]
òþer other [ùdh·ür]

Exception in [uw]:

<i>Wessex and Norse.</i>	<i>Stand. English.</i>	<i>Cheshire.</i>
góma	(jaws)	[gʊwm] gum

O':

(1) Passes into standard English [us] or [oo], Cheshire [oo]:

bóc	book	[bóok]
tóc	took	[tóok]
bóg	bough	[bóo]
plóg	plough	[plóo]
genóg	enough	[ǔnóo·]
pól	pool	[póo]
stól	stool	[stóo]
fót	foot	[fóot]
rót	root	[róot]

(2) Cheshire [ù]:

gód	good	[gùd]
blód	blood	[blùd]
stód	stood	[stùd]
gedón	done	[dùn]
sót	soot	[sùt]

Exception in [uw]:

bóg	bough	[buw]
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U-

Passes into Cheshire [ù]:

lufu	love	[lùv]
cuman	come	[kùm]
butere	butter	[bùt·ùr]

Exceptions in [aay]:

sugu	sow (animal)	[saay]
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in [o]:

þuma	thumb	[thom]
------	-------	--------

in [óou] [uu]:

ðuru	door	[dóou̯r], [duu]
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in [uw]:

fugol	fowl	[fuwl]
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U :

(1) Occasionally passes into standard English [ou], Cheshire [aay] :

<i>Wæss and Noræ.</i>	<i>Stand. English.</i>	<i>Cheshire.</i>
hund	hound	[aaynd]
grund	ground	[graaynd]
gesund	sound (adj.)	[saaynd]
rust	rust	[raayst] *

(2) More commonly into Cheshire [ù] :

full	full	[fùl]
funden	found	[fùnd]
grunden	ground (part.)	[grùn]
wunden	wound (part.)	[wùn]
dust	dust	[dùst]

Exceptions in [o] :

burh	borough, burrow	[bor·ù]
cursian	curse	[kos]
wurð	worth	[woth]
in [oa] :		
undern	(afternoon)	[oa·ndür]
in [óo] :		
pullian	pull	[póo]
þurh	through	[thróo]

U'.

Passes into standard English [ou], Cheshire [aay] :

cú	cow	[kaay]
þú	thou	[dhaay]
abútan	about	[übaay·t] *

Exceptions in [aa] :

úre	our	[aa·r]
in [ù] :		
dufa	dove	[dùv]
súgan	suck	[sùk]
onbúfan	above	[übùv·]

* Words marked thus are heard equally often with the sound of [uw]. It must be borne in mind, also, that many others may take the latter sound, which is, nevertheless, probably an innovation.

in [uw]:

<i>Wessex and Norse.</i>	<i>Stand. English.</i>	<i>Cheshire.</i>
búgan	bow (v.)	[buw]

U':

Passes into standard English [ou], Cheshire [aay]:

fúl	(foul)	[faay],* ugly
brún	brown	[braayn]*
dún	down	[daayn]
hús	house	[aays]
mús	mouse	[maays]*
múð	mouth	[maayth]*
clút	clout	[klaayt]

Exceptions in [aaw]:

scúr	shower	[shaaw·ŭr]
in [óo]:		
búð (n.)	booth	[bóodh]
in [ù]:		
ús	us	[ùz]
in [uw]:		
búc	(bucket)	[buwk]
rúm	room	[ruwm]

Y.

Passes into Cheshire [ahy]:

dryge	dry	[drahy]
lyge	lie (fib)	[lahy]
into [i]:		
lyge	lie (fib)	[lig·]
bysig	busy	[biz·i]

Y:

Passes into Cheshire [ahy]:

bycgan	buy	[bahy]
mynd	mind	[mahynd]

* Words marked thus are heard equally often with the sound of [uw]. It may be borne in mind, also, that many others may take the latter sound, which is, nevertheless, probably an innovation.

into [e]:		
<i>Wæss and Norse.</i>	<i>Stand. English.</i>	<i>Cheshire.</i>
dynt	(blow) dint	[dent]
áwyrgan	worry	[weri]
into [ey]:		
gecynd	kind (subs.)	[ky'eynd]
into [i]:		
swyle	such	[sich·]
scylf	shelf	[shil·f]
·tryndel	trundle	[trin·dl]
into [o]:		
wyrsa	worse	[wos]
fyrsta	first	[fost]
into [ù]:		
dysig	(foolish) dizzy	[dùz·i]

Y'.

Passes into Cheshire [ahy]:

scy'	sky	[skahy]
ahy'rian	hire	[ahy·ür]
into [ey]:		
hwy'	why	[wey]
cy'	kine	[ky'ey]
preóty'ne	thirteen	[thuurtey'n]

Y':

Passes into Cheshire [ahy]:

fyr	fire	[fahy·ür]
into [ey]:		
ly's	lice	[leys]
my's	mice	[meys]

II.—ROMANCE.

Words derived from the Romance languages will be found generally to follow the pronunciation of standard English within the limits of the principles laid down in the "General View" above. This list for the most part contains words in which the pronunciation is irregular, though a few representative words which are quite

regularly pronounced have been added. The arrangement is by the vowel-sound of the accented syllable in each word. F. indicates French; A.F., Anglo-French; O.F., Old French.

<i>Romance.</i>	<i>Stand. English.</i>	<i>Cheshire.</i>
chacier (O.F.)	(chase) catch	[ky'ech]
mail (O.F.)	mall(et)	[mau']
chaiere (A.F.)	chair	[chey'ür, chée'ür]
hairon (O.F.)	heron	[yaa'rn]
maistre (O.F.)	master	[mes'tür]
canal (F.)	canal	[künel']
dance (A.F.)	dance	[dai'ns]
napperon (F.)	apron	[aap'ürn]
pover (A.F.)	poor	[poo'ür]
jay (A.F.)	jay	[jee']
agréer (F.)	agree	[ügrey']
recompense (O.F.)	recompense	[rik'ümpens]
telegraph	telegraph	[taal'igraaft]
célieri (F.)	celery	[saal'üri]
peler (F.)	peel	[pil']
sengle (A.F.)*	single	[sengg'l]
herbe (A.F.)	(grass) herb	[yaa'rb]
reférer (F.)	refer	[rifor']
clerge (A.F.)	clergy	[klaa'rji]
mesure (A.F.)	measure	[miz'ür]
flur (A.F.)	flower	[flaaw'ür]
aqueynter (A.F.)	acquaint	[ükwey'nt]
cheys (A.F.)	choice	[cheys]
niece (A.F.)	niece	[neys]
rinser (O.F.)	rinse	[rens]
brise (F.)	breeze	[breyz]
citerne (F.)	cistern	[ses'türn]
pocher (O.F.)	poach (= rob)	[puwch]
(soc (F.))	(ploughshare)	[sük]
boillir (A.F.)	boil	[beyl]
point (A.F.)	point	[peynt]
spolier (O.F.)	spoil	[speyl]
concombre (F.)	cucumber	[kaay'kümbür]

* I give *sengle* as Anglo-French, although not mentioned in Miss Skeat's *Word-list*. Cotgrave gives "*Sengle*, single," and in M.E. we have the same form, e.g., "bitwene *sengle* and *sengle*."—*Piers Plowman*, A. 10. 900.

<i>Romance.</i>	<i>Stand. English.</i>	<i>Cheshire.</i>
corde (A.F.)	cord	[koə·rd]
confort (A.F.)	comfort	[kuw·mfürt]
clos (A.F.)	close	[klóos, klos]
cote (A.F.)	coat	[kóo·üt]
fol (A.F.)	fool	[fóo]
route (F.)	route, rut	[raayt]
houe (F.)	hoe	[uw]
rouler (A.F.)	roll	[ruwl]
alower (A.F.)	allow	[ülaay·]
vuu (A.F.)	vow	[vuw]
moule (F.)	mould	[muwld]
cours (A.F.)	course	[kóo·ürs]
discours (F.)	discourse	[diskóo·ürs]
doute (F.)	doubt	[daayt]
quiete (A.F.)	quiet	[kwai·üt, kwai·t]
fruit (A.F.)	fruit	[fróot]
pulpite (O.F.)	pulpit	[pil·pit]
esquier (A.F.)	squire	[skwai·r]
escurel (O.F.)	squirrel	[skwer·il]

III.—MISCELLANEOUS.

This list contains such words as cannot be included under the two preceding heads. As in many cases the origin of these words is disputed or unknown, I follow the example of Mr. A. J. Ellis in referring them only to standard English. The arrangement is by vowels as in the case of the Romance words.

<i>Stand. English.</i>	<i>Cheshire.</i>	<i>Stand. English.</i>	<i>Cheshire.</i>
maggot	[mai·güt]	notch	[naach·] a cog
dairy	[dee·ri]	pour	[paaw·ür, puw·ür]
skate	[skeyt]	(bed)gown	[bed·gin]
tiny	[tee·ni]	duck (to bend down)	[duwk]
splint	[splen·t]	curd	[krüd]
load	[láo·üd]	hurry	[or·i]
roam	[rau·m]	scurry	[skor·i]
nod	[núd]	punch	[pau·nsh]
flop	[flúp]	hunch	[au·nsh, au·nzh]
moider (to confuse)	[mey·dhür]	hustle	[is·l] to move along the ground
loop	[luwp]		

Before closing this chapter, I must briefly explain the system of pronunciation which I have employed in the examples given in the Grammar and Glossary. This system is one which I have myself used for many years in writing dialectal words. It makes no pretensions to scientific accuracy, but it will, I think, be useful in giving an idea of the sound of the dialect to those who are not familiar with the Glossic system.

Consonants are represented as in literary English. *H* is retained though silent, because, if omitted, many words would be obscured beyond recognition; thus, *aï* would never suggest *how* to one unfamiliar with the dialect. Silent *gh* is often retained for the same reason.

Of the vowel symbols, the following are those which need explanation. The rest are as in standard English.

Ä represents the sound of *ai* as in *pair*, but is only used before consonants other than *r*. Glossic [æ·].

Ah represents long *a*, as in *baa*.

Aï represents *ai*, almost as in *aisle*; French, *aï*; German, *ai*: Glossic, [aay].

Ay represents *ā*, as in *claim* (e.g., *Aylæ*, *Alice*). Occasionally I have used *a-e* (e.g., *clabe*, to stick) and *ā* (e.g., *chāvins*) for this sound.

Ee represents *ee*, as in *seen*. It also represents the diphthong *i + ě*; in Glossic, [ée].

Ei, *ey* represent the diphthong *e* (as in *net*) + *ě*; Glossic, [aey].

I, *Oi* are used for the intermediate diphthong, explained above, under [Ahy]. The spelling of standard English is here in every case adhered to.

Oo has the peculiar diphthongal sound heard in S. Lancashire and Cheshire; Glossic, [óo].

Ow is used for the diphthong *u* (as provincially pronounced) + *oo*; Glossic, [uuw]. The symbol *ou* is in dialectal words, reserved for the ordinary English *ou*; Glossic, [aaw].

U has the deep Midland pronunciation.

OUTLINES OF GRAMMAR.

THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE.

THE indefinite article is *a* or *an*.* *A* is used before both consonants and vowels, *an* only before vowels; *e.g.*, *a* mon [ũ mon]; *a* every-dee coat [ũ ev·ridee· koo·üt]; *an* hour [ũn aawür]; *an* awvish trick [ũn au·vish trik·]. No fixed rule can be given for the use of *a* and *an* before vowels. *An* is unfrequent, and before most words quite impossible. It occurs generally before [u, uw, ũ]; *e.g.*, *an* owd yowth [ũn uwd yuwth]; *an* ugly mug [ũn ùg·li mùg]; *an* accaint [ũn ùky·aay·nt]. This seems to arise from the wish to avoid an awkward hiatus between two similar vowels, *a* being practically equivalent to [ũ]. Hence in the cases where *n* has fallen off from the article and been prefixed to the following word, the larger proportion of such words will be found to begin with an *u* sound. See chapter on Pronunciation, under N.

THE DEFINITE ARTICLE.

The different forms of the definite article in use are *th'* hard [th], *th'* soft [dh], *the* [dhũ], and *thee* [dhěč].

Of these the three first are used throughout the district: *thee* I have only met at Norbury, Bickley, and the immediately surrounding district. "Go i' *thee* cellar an' fatch *thee* beer for *thee* men," [goa· i·dhěč sel·ür ũn faach· dhěč bée·ür fūr dhěč men].

*I cannot follow Miss Jackson's example in denying the existence of an indefinite article *an*, and writing the *n* in all such instances as seem to prove the contrary at the beginning of the next word, *e.g.*, *a* *nour*, *a* *nawf*. The *n* in such cases is never part of the second word, or we should be able to speak of "four *nours*," "a stupid *nawf*," which is quite impossible either in Shropshire or Cheshire. Words like *nawd*, *nuncle*, *nunkat*, *nawer*, &c., are genuine cases of "prosthesis," for we can speak of "my *nawd* *nuncle*" (= mine old uncle).

The [dhū] is common with all speakers, and seems to be rapidly superseding all other forms; *e.g.*, one scarcely ever hears *th'* [th] from persons under twenty years of age. *Th'* [dh] holds its own a little better. But *the* [dhū], though more frequent with younger people, is freely used by the oldest speakers of the dialect I have conversed with.

The general rule regulating the use of the soft and hard *th* is that the soft *th* is used before a vowel, the hard *th* before a consonant: "Tak *th'* bowk i' *th'* haise" [Taak'th bowk i)dh aays]. But to this rule the exceptions are not few. I have heard "i' *th'* oon" [i)th ó·n] = in the oven; and the soft *th* before a consonant is fairly frequent in the more southern part of my district. It seems generally to occur before a liquid: "goin' for *th'* letters" [gó·in für)dh let·ürz]; "My name's upo' *th'* register" [Mi nai·m)z üpü)dh rej·istür].

The definite article is sometimes omitted altogether. "(The) pon wanna stond theer" [Pon wü)nü stond dheyür]; "Binna yö fur takkin' (the) chilt wi' yö." It may always be omitted before *same*. "Tha't goin' *same* road as thy fayther."

SUBSTANTIVES.

CASE.

The genitive case is formed as in literary English: *e.g.*, the *lad's* hat; the *lads'* hats; the *men's* dinner; the *lass's* cloak [dhū laas·iz kloa·k].

There are two exceptions to this rule.

(1) The plural noun *folks* [foa·ks] forms its genitive as *folks'es* [foa·ksiz]: *e.g.*, "The rain will wet the *folks'* bonnets" becomes with us [Dhū ree·n)l wet dhū foa·ksiz bon·its].

(2) The pronoun *it* remains unchanged in the genitive. [See Possessive Pronouns.] This is the only genuine example of the uninflected Genitive in the dialect.

The standard English Genitive with *of* is frequently represented by a compound substantive, *e.g.*, *shippin-corner* [ship·inkau·rnür] = the corner of the cowhouse; *pigsty-wau-bricks* [pig·stahy·wau·

briks] = bricks of the pigsty wall. This compound form is also used even when the first substantive is accompanied by an attribute. Thus we may say "Hoo's gone raînd the *middle shippin corner*" [oo]z gon raaynd dhū mid·l ship·in kau·rnūr] = round the corner of the middle cowhouse. More careful speakers would say here [raaynd dhū kau·rnur ũ dhū mid·l ship·in]; and generally it may be laid down that when precision and definiteness are required the genitive with *of* is used.

When the noun in the genitive has an attributive adjunct, the *s* of the genitive is tacked on to the adjunct rather than to the noun to which it properly applies.* "That's Mester Shaw o' Bickley's hoss" [Dhaat]s Mes·tūr Shau· ũ Bik·li]z os]; "I've just seen Jim Dutton, him as went to 'Meriky's weife" [Ahy]v jùst seyn Jim·Dùt·n, im ũz went tū Mer·iki]z weyf] = the wife of Jim Dutton, the man who went to America.

The substantives *manner, way, road* take an *s* after the indeterminate preposition *o'* [ũ], which may represent either *on* or *of*; e.g., *o' this manners* [ũ dhis maan·ŭrz]; *o' that roads* [ũ dhaat· roa·dz].

NUMBER.

The plural is generally formed as in standard English (a) by adding [s] to the singular of substantives ending in a sharp mute:

cat [ky'aat·]	cats [ky'aat·s]
mop [mop]	mops [mops]

(b) by adding [z] to the singular of substantives ending in a flat mute, a liquid, or a vowel:

lad [laad·]	lads [laad·z]
bull [bùl]	bulls [bùlz]
tree [trey]	trees [treyz]

(c) by adding [iz] to the singular of substantives ending in a sibilant or palatal sound:

church [chuurch]	churches [chuu·rchiz]
wasp [waap·s]	wasps [waap·siz]

* Compare standard English, *The Queen of England's throne*.

(d) by changing the final *f* in words of pure English origin into ves [vz]:

calf [kau'f]	calves [kau'vz]
wife [weyf]	wives [weyvz]

Exceptions are:

sheaf [shof]	sheaves [shofs]
oaf [au'f]	[au'fs]

(e) by vowel-change:

man [mon]	men [men]
goose [g'ooz]	geese [geys]
mouse [maays]	mice [meys]

to which add:

cow [ky'aaw, ky'aay]	kine [ky'ey]
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This [ky'ey] is a Northern form, preserving the A.S. *cy'*, from which the standard English *kine* is formed as a double plural.

Plurals in *n* are:

eye [ahy]	eyes [eyn]
house [aaws, aays]	houses [aaw-zn, aay-zn]
nest [neyst]	nests [ney-zn]
pea [pee']	peas [pee'n]
shoe [shoo]	shoes [shoon]
toe [toa']	toes [toa'n]

Double plurals are (1) in *-s* and *-n*:

knee [ney]	knees [ney-zn]
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(2) in *-er* and *-n*:

child [chahyt]	children [chil-därn]
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A.S. *cildru* became in the Northern dialects of the fourteenth century *childer*. Hence [chil-därn] is a mixed Northern and Midland form.

Prepositional compounds take the plural sign at the end, [fai-dhür-in-lau-z, dew-tür-in-lau-z].

Plurals of words in *-st*.—Substantives ending in *-st* drop *t*, and the plural is then regularly formed in *n*: *fast*, *fasts*; *crust*, *crusts*; *peast*, *peasts* [pea'st]. Sometimes *s* is used instead of *-st*, the result being a prolonged sibilant: *beast* [bee'st], *beasts* [beeüs-]

Plurals of words in -ct.—Substantives ending in *-ct* also drop the *t* in forming the plural: *act, acts*; *fact, facts* [faak's].

Plural substantives of singular form are *broth, browis*, and the like: *e.g.*, A toothry *broth*; Them *browis*.

Many substantives take no plural sign, as *bilberry, batten, thrive*: *e.g.*, a fyow *bilberry* [ü fyuw bil·büri].

Substantives of *time, weight, measure, or number*, remain unchanged in the plural: four *month*, twelve *score*, seven *pound* [puwnd], three *foot* [füt], a thousand *brick*, a toothry *pipe* [pahyp], forty *cheese*, a dozen *herrin'* [er'in].

Collective nouns are: *lot, mess, power, ruck, sight* [seyt], *sess, vast, jel, abundance, bung*; with those in *-tle* or *-le*, representing the *-ful* of standard English: the most common of these are: *apperntle, basketle, bucketle, cantle, hantle, mouthle, pocketle, spoonle, tabble, wisketle*, for which see Glossary.

GENDER.

There is little peculiar in the formation of gender in the Cheahire dialect. The following forms are noteworthy:

uncle [nùngk·l]	aunt [naan·t]
ram [tùp]	ewe [yuw]
male ferret [ob]	female ferret [jil·]
boar [brau·n]	sow [saay]
lad [laad·]	[laas·], [wensh]

Neither *boy* nor *girl* is used in the dialect. [Laad·z ün wen·shiz] are the most usual correlatives; but [laas·iz] is occasionally so used. [Laas·] or [laas·i] is a common name for a dog.

widower [wid·ü]	widow [wid·ü]
<i>Cp. A.S.</i> widow-a } masc.	widow-e } fem.
wudow-a }	wudow-e }

For the sake of distinction we often say [wid·ü mon] and [wid·ü wüm·ün] respectively; see below.

wizard [wich·mon]	witch [wich·]
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The old feminine suffix *-ster* survives in *huckster* [ük·stür], which is of the common gender.

Gender is sometimes denoted by composition, but this only for emphasis or distinction. The qualifying word is usually put first, as [doa·raabit]; [kok·spaajür], a cock-sparrow; [dog·foks]; [mon·saa·rvünt]. But the words [mon, fel·ü, chaap·, wùm·ün, wensh] usually follow the word which they qualify, as:

[saa·rvünt { mon chaap·}]	[saa·rvünt { wùm·ün wensh}]
[ük·stür { mon fel·ü}]	[ük·stür·wùm·ün]

ADJECTIVES.

The following are the most frequent adjectival terminations used in the dialect. It will be seen that Anglo-Saxon terminations greatly predominate:

I.—ANGLO-SAXON SUFFIXES.

en: [wüd·n] wooden. But this termination is largely discarded, and substantive forms used instead: as [ü ledh·ür boks], a leathern box. Many Past Participles in *en* are used as adjectives: [staa·rvn], starved, sensitive to cold; [bau·sn], burst, big; [stok·n], stuck, stunted.

fold, [fuwld]: [töö·fuwld], twofold; [threy·fuwld], threefold; [maan·ifuwld], manifold.

full, very common: [gy·aa·rdful], guardful, careful; [kóo·thful], coothfull, full of cold; [mes·türful], masterful.

ish is affixed to adjectives and substantives, and signifies "partaking somewhat of the quality indicated by" the substantive or adjective: [güd·ish], goodish; [baad·ish], baddish; [smaa·rtish], smartish.

less may be added to almost any substantive, as in literary English, to denote the lack of the substance or quality denoted thereby: [ey·dlüs], heedless; [ky·ai·rlis], careless.

like: [laad·lahyk] or [laadlahy·k], lad-like, boyish.

ly: [win·türli], winterly; [wom·li], home-like.

some, frequent: [aan·süm], handsome; [doa·süm], doe-some,

thriving; [bük'süm], buxom; [lis'üm], lissome; [raangg'lsüm], wranglesome, fond of wrangling; [kwaar'lsüm], quarrelsome.

ward, [ürd, ürt, üt]: [for'üt], forward; [ok'ürd], awkward. Sometimes *wards*: as, [dhü baak'ürts roa'd], the *backwards* road.

y may be added to almost any verb, substantive, or adjective, with a similar meaning to that of *ish* above: *e.g.*, [waangg'i], tottering, from [waangg'ü], to totter; [tree'kli], daubed with treacle; [grey'ni], greenish.

Present and Past Participles are frequently used as adjectives, especially in compounds: [med'lin], meddlesome; [ahy' laa' rnt], high-learned, well-educated. See **en** above.

II.—ROMANCE SUFFIXES.

able: [küm'fürtübl], comfortable; [fey'tübl], fightable, ready to fight.

nd (and **nt** for **nd**), rare: [jok'ünt], jocund; [raaynd], round.

nt, rare: [pee'shünt], patient; [imp'idünt], impudent.

ous: [blüs'türüs], blustering, stormy.

COMPARISON.

The degrees of comparison are formed in *er* and *est, st*. *More* [móo'ür] and *most* [móo'ist] are comparatively little employed even with polysyllables.

Superlatives in *st* are common: *e.g.*, "the *big'st* liar" [dhü big'st lahy'ür]; "the *cob'st* mon" [dhü kobst mon]; "the *wonderful'st* manner" [dhü wùn'düfùls maan'ür]. This form also obtains in North Shropshire, though it is not mentioned by Miss Jackson. Mr. Elworthy gives it for West Somerset in the case of adjectives ending in *ent*. *The* is very often omitted in the Superlative: "That's (the) best road," [Dhaat)s best roa'd].

Double comparisons occasionally occur. *Moor liker*, [móo'ür lahy'kür] = *more like*, or *more likely*, is common. *Moor better*, [móo'ür bet'ür]; *lesser*, [les'ür]; *wosser*, [wos'ür] for *worse* are also heard. Cf. *Tempest*, I. ii. 19: "*more better* than Prospero." *Acts of Apostles*, xxvi. 5: "the *most straitest* sect of our religion."

The Intensified Comparative, which in standard English is

expressed by *all the* before the adjective or adverb compared, is often expressed in this dialect by adding *of aw* (= of all) after the comparative. "I shall do it moor *of aw*," [ahy]shl dóo it móo'ür üv au'] = I shall do it all the more.

Than after the comparative is expressed not only by *than*, [dhün], but by *till*, [til]; *tan*, [tün]; *t'n*, [tn]. Each of these four forms may also be used to express the conjunction *till*. "Better *than* nowt," [bet'ür dhün nuwt]; "Ton's noo strunger *till* tother," [Ton]z nóo strüנגg'ür til tüdh'ür]; "moor *t'n* a little," [móo'ür]tn ü lit'1]. The adjective *different* is in this dialect treated as a comparative, inasmuch as it is followed by *than*, *till*, &c., instead of *from*, as in standard English. "Hey go's to a different market *than* mey," [ey goz tü ü dif'rünt maa'rkit dhün mey]. This construction seems to arise from its similarity in meaning to *other*.

The Absolute Superlative, expressed in standard English by placing the adverb *very* before the Superlative (*e.g.*, the *very* best), is sometimes expressed in Cheshire by *only*. "The *only* best thing for yo an' mey to do, is to be thinkin' abowt ur latter end:" [Dhü oa'ni best thing' fūr yoa' ün mey tü dóo, is tü bi think'in übuwt ür laa't'ür end]. This usage seems to be the genuine descendant of the Old English and Shakspearean construction of *one* with the Superlative. The following examples are borrowed from Dr. Morris' *Outlines of English Accidence*:

I am *oon* the fayreste.—CHAUCER'S *Troilus and Cryseide*, c. v. i.
Lawe is *one* the best.—GOWER'S *Confessio Amantis*, iii. 189.
For thys is *one* the mostë synne.—*Robert of Brunne*, p. 6.
One the wisest prince.—SHAK. *Henry VIII.*, ii. 4.

The Comparison of Equality is freely used, and in many respects supplies the place of the Superlative. The following comparisons are among the most common:

as sour as varjis (verjuice)	[üz saaw'ür üz vaa'rjis]
as fawse (cunning) as a ringtailed monkey	[üz fau's üz ü ring'teeld müngk'i]
as rough as gorse	[üz ruf üz gau'rs]
as poor (=lean) as a rook	[üz poo'ür üz ü roo'k]
as wet as wring	[üz wet üz ringg']

as wet as thatch	[üz wet üz thaach·]
as dark as a bag	[üz daa·rk üz ü baag·]
as sweet as a nut	[üz sweyt üz ü nüt]
as greasy as a badger	[üz gree·si üz ü baaj·ür]
as cleean as nip	[üz klée·ün üz nip]
as hard as brazzin (iron pyrites)	[üz aa·rd üz braaz·in]
as hard as neels (nails)	[üz aa·rd üz nee·lz]
as soft as my pocket	[üz soft üz mi pok·it]
as good as goold	[üz gùd üz góo·ld]
as bad as bad	[üz baad· üz baad·]
as big as S	[üz big üz es]
as queer as Dick's hatband	[üz kwey·ür üz Dik's aat·bünd]
as feeble as a grub	[üz fee·bl üz ü grüb]
as thick (= intimate) as incle- (tape-) weavers	[üz thik· üz ingk·l wee·vürz]
as ignorant as a big dog	[üz ignürünt üz ü big·dog]
as sour as wer (crabs)	[üz saaw·ür üz wuur]
as quaiet as a 'tatoe	[üz kwai·üt üz ü tai·tū]
as lung as my arm	[üz lüngg· üz mi aa·rm]
as short as owd sticks	[üz shaurt üz uwd stik·s]
as rotten as an asker [newt]	[üz rot·n üz ün aas·kür]

The instances of irregular comparison closely follow standard English. [Uwd], old, makes [uw·dür, uw·dist]. *Elder, eldest*, are unknown in the dialect.

	<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Compar.</i>	<i>Superl.</i>
Good	[gùd]	[bet·ür] [gùd·ür]	[best] [gùd·ist]
The second form is only used in the sense of "good to eat."			
Bad	[baad·]	[wos] [wos·ür]	[wost]
Much	[mùch]	[móo·ür]	[móo·üst, móo·ist]
Little	[lit·l]	[les] [les·ür] [lit·lür]	[ley·üst]
Far	[faa·r] [fuu·r]	[faa·rdhür] [fuu·rdhür] [fuu·rdür]	[faa·rdhist] [fuu·rdhist] [fuu·rdist] [fuu·rmüst]

This dialect, like many others, makes no distinction between ~~farther~~ *farther* and *farther*. The positive [fuar] is formed from the comparative [fu:r-dhür].

Nigh [nahy] [naa:r]

E.g.: "Come *nar* me," [Kùm naa'r mi] = Come nearer me.

Cp. Macbeth, ii. 8: "The *near* in blood the nearer bloody."

Rathe [raad-], quick, skilful [rae'dhür], } rather
[ree'dhür], }

Cp. A.S. hræd, hræðra, hræðost.

Superlatives in *most* are: *backmost*, [baak'müst]; *bottomost*, [bot'ümüst]; *endmost*, [en'dmüst], *cp. A.S. endemest*; *innmost*, [in'müst], *cp. A.S. innemest*; *hindmost*, [in'dmüst]; *middlemost*, [mid'lmüst], *cp. A.S. medemest*; *furmost*, [fu:r'müst], *cp. A.S. forðh-mest*; *topmost*, [top'müst].

Two adjectives of kindred meaning are often combined to express intensity: e.g., *great big*, [græ't big-]; *teenyweeny*, [tee'niwee'ni]; *gradely good*, [grai'dli güd].

ADJECTIVES OF NUMERATION.

CARDINAL NUMBERS.—*Ton*, [ton] = *pæt án*, is the correlative of *tother* = *pæt óper*. "*Ton's* just-a-meet as bad as *tother*," [Ton]z jüs'tüméet üz baad' üz túdh'ür]. See Glossary under *Ton*.

The two = both: "I'll tak *th' two* on 'em," [Ahy]l taak' th' tó on ùm]. Even when *both* is used it commonly takes the article: "the *booath*," [dhü bóo'úth]. *Cp. German die beiden*.

Two is also used in the sense of "separated" or "distinct": "Orderin' an' doin' bin *two* things," [Au rdürin ün dóo'in bin tóo thing'z]. "Yo an mey 'un be *two* folks," [Yoa' ün mey ün bi tóo foa'ks] = we shall quarrel. *Cp. German* "wir werden geschiedene Leute sein." Lessing, *Minna von Barnhelm*, i. 4.

Two-or-three, [tóo'úthri], shortened *toothry*, [tóo'thri], has the meaning of a *few*. "*Toothry* tatoes," [tóo'thri tai'tüz]. "A *toothry* brick."

Score is frequently used for twenty, especially in reckoning weight by pounds: e.g., *Two score two*, [Tóo skü tóo] = three stones.

ORDINAL NUMBERS.—*First* = [fost]. Children at play use the words *fog* or *fogs*, [fogz]. “Barley mey *fog* shot,” [Baa·rli mey fog shot] = Bags I first shot.

Second = [sek·ünt]. Children use the words *seg* or *segs* [segz].

The ordinal numbers after the third are formed by adding *t* to the cardinals, exc. *eight-th* and *ten-th*.

The termination may also be used with the other numbers, but *fifth*, *sixth*, *twelfth* are seldom heard.

<i>English.</i>	<i>Cheshire.</i>	<i>Anglo-Saxon.</i>
Fourth	[foa·rt]	feortha
Fifth	[fift]	fifta
Sixth	[sik·st]	sixta
Seventh	[sev·nt]	seofotha
Eighth	[eyth]	eahtotha
Ninth	[nahynt]	nigotha
Tenth	[tenth]	teotha
Eleventh	[ülevnt]	endlefta
Twelfth	[twelft]	twelfta

Hence it appears that [foa·rt, sev·nt, nahynt] are anomalous forms. They have probably been introduced from analogy with the other numbers, though Dr. Morris gives *sevende*, *neghende* as northern forms in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The forms [foarth, sevnth, nahynth] are very much more common.

Part often represents a *half* or a *fourth*. “Part of a glass,” [Paa·rt üv ü dlaas·] = half; “Three parts of a mizzer o’ wuts,” [They paa·rts üv ü miz·ür ü wüts] = three-fourths of a measure of oats].

PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.—There are various forms of these according as they are emphatic or unemphatic, interrogative or otherwise, &c.

NOMINATIVES.

EMPHATIC IN DIRECT NARRATION. UNEMPHATIC IN DIRECT NARRATION.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>
I [ahy]	[ah]
Thai [dhaay, dhaa·] or yo [yoa·]	[dhää, dhü] or [yü]

EMPHATIC IN DIRECT NARRATION. UNEMPHATIC IN DIRECT NARRATION

	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Singular.</i>
Hey	[Ey]		[ey]
Hoo	[óo] or her [uur]		[óo] or [ür]
It	[it·]		[it]
	<i>Plural.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
Wey	[wey, wai·]		[wi]
Yay	[yai·], ye [yee·]		[yi] or [yü]
They	[dhai·]		[dhi]

EMPHATIC INTERROGATIVE.

UNEMPHATIC INTERROGATIVE.

	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Singular.</i>
I	[ahy]		[i] or [ahy]
Thai	[dhaay], they [dhey], yo [yoa·]		[dhæä, dhü], [i], or [yü]
Hey	[ey]		[ey]
Hoo	[óo] or Her [uur]		[óo] or [ür]
It	[it]		[it]

ACCUSATIVES.

	<i>EMPHATIC.</i>		<i>UNEMPHATIC.</i>
	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Singular.</i>
Mey	[mey]		[mi]
They	[dhey] and yo [yoa]		[dhi] and [yü]
Him	[im]		[im]
Her	[uur]		[ür]
It	[it]		[it]
	<i>Plural.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
Us	[üz]		[üz]
Yay	[yai·], ye [yee·]		[yi] or [yü]
Them	[dhem]		[üm]

EXAMPLE.

“Hai bist 'ee, George? Dust *tha* know if *they'n* let *us* chapel folks come to the dooment as *yay* church-goers bin gettin up? heerd as *wey* wanna to come, bu' my weife *hoo* sed as *her'd* neve believe as th' Parson 'ud want shut *us* ait. *I* towd *her* there wa noo howt o' *yě*, but *hoo* ses to *me*: 'Thai knows nowt about 'em *hey* towd *mey* different, an' so *I'd* ha' *thee* be quaiet.' 'Well, amnu *I* quaiet?' *ah* sed.”

[aay bis't]i, Joa:j? Düst dhū noa· iv dhi)n let üz chaap·il-foa:ks kùm tū dhū dōo·münt üz yai· church-goa·ürz bin gy'et·in üp? Ahy éeürd üz wey won'ü tū kùm, bŭ mahy weyf óo sed üz uur)d nev·ür biley·v üz)th Paa·rsün üd waan't shùt üz aayt. Ahy tuwd ür dhür wüz nóo uwt ü)yi, bùt óo sez tū)mi: "Dhaay noa·z nuwt übuwt üm; ey tuwd mey dif·ürünt, ün soa· ahy)d aa)dhi bi kwai'üt." "Wel, aam·nür)i kwai'üt?" ah sed.]

REMARKS ON THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

The interrogative forms may also be used in direct narration in all cases when the pronoun follows the verb; e.g., "Ay, biledy con I" [Aay, biled'i kon]i = Ay, by our Lady can I.

The interrogative forms in the plural, emphatic and unemphatic, are the same as those in direct narration, except [ǽ] in the second person plural. This form is commonly used in the question, "Hāi bin 'ee," [aay bin'ǽ] = How are you? but is otherwise becoming obsolete, and is only heard from old people. From an old woman of eighty-two, at Bickley, I got: "Woulden 'ee think," [wüdn]ǽ [thingk], and "Dùn 'ee," [dùn]ǽ = do you.

[Ahy] and [ah] in the pronunciation of very unrefined persons occasionally become [oi] and [au]. See these four sounds in the chapter on Pronunciation.

The second person singular, as generally used, implies familiarity or at least absence of constraint. It is thus employed by parents* to their children, and *à fortiori* by grandparents to their grandchildren; by a husband to his wife, and *vice versa*; by the children among themselves; by schoolboys, less commonly by schoolgirls, to one another; by a master to his labourers, though scarcely ever to his foreman or bailiff; by the labourers to one another; by a master or mistress to the maidservants, but this not so frequently; by sweethearts to each other, &c. &c. Outside this general use, the second person singular is also adopted to express anger, contempt, or strong emotion; in each of these cases it may be used by persons other than those mentioned. Towards superiors the second person

* The second personal singular is much less frequently used to the daughters than to the sons.

plural is by rule employed and, in fact, could not except with intentional impertinence be exchanged for the second person singular. It is curious to note that *thai* [dhaay] nearly always implies anger or contempt. I am interested to find that Mr. Clough Robinson notes the same use in connexion with *thou* in Mid Yorkshire; his remark on this word stands good also for [dhaay] in my district. "When this (contemptuous) treatment is resorted to it would be impossible to exceed the deliberate tone and length of the vowel, and in this character the word is peculiarly impressive." With regard to the accusative [dhey], representing *thee* of standard English, I must observe, first, that it may take the alternative forms [dhée] and [dhee]—see [Ey] below; and, secondly, that it is never used as a nominative in direct narration (as I find some people are liable to suppose) except in the cases mentioned below.

[Yoa·] is always singular in meaning, though it takes a plural verb: yo *thinken* [yoa· thingk'n]. [Yai·, yee·] is always plural — it represents the *ye* of Biblical English.

[Ey] may take the alternative forms [ée] or [ee] as explained in the chapter on Pronunciation under [Ée] and [Ee].

[Uur] is interchangeable with [óo] throughout the district, but becomes more frequent the farther south one advances.

The Accusative forms, [mey, dhey, im, uur, ùz, dhem], take the place of the Nominatives, [ahy, dhaay, ey, óo, wey, dhai·], in the following cases:

(1) When standing alone, e.g., "Hooa's bin agate o' thee?" "Her," [óo·ùz bin ũgy'ai·t ũ dhi? Uur].

(2) When the antecedents to a relative pronoun: "Him as was married to owd Fakener's dowter," [Im ùz wüz maar'id tū uwd Fai·knürz duw·tūr].

(3) When coupled with a substantive or another pronoun: "Her an' mey an Jack went together," [Uur ũn mey ũn Jaak· went tūgy'edh·ür].

(4) When predicates of the verb *to be*: "It was us an' nur them," [It wüz ùz ũn nuur dhem].

(5) [Dhey] is also used with an Imperative affirmative when emphasis is required, and always precedes the verb: "Thee mind

thy own business," [Dhey mahynd dhi oa'n biz'ns]. With an Imperative negative [dhaa] may also be used, but is less strong than [dhey]: e.g., [Dù)nũ dhaa goa' dhéeür] is not so strong as [Dù)nũ dhey goa' dhéeür], but stronger than [Dù)nũ goa' dhéeür].

'Em, [üm], is also used as a Nominative in the pet language used to children: "'Em ðun vex him, 'em ðun," [üm ðun veks im, ðm ðun].

He and *him* are occasionally used for the neuter *it*. "What'n yò think abowt this garden-hatch? I think *hey'd* ðo wi' a fresh cooat o' peent; we mun give *him* a green 'un this time." = [Wot'n yù thingk' ũbuw't dhis gy'aa'rdin-aach'? Ahy thingk' ey)ð dóo wi' ð fresh kóoüt ũ pee'nt; wi' mün gy'iv im ũ greyn ũn dhis tahym].

For the Personal Pronouns used in a Reflexive sense, see below, under Reflexive Pronouns.

INDEFINITE PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

These are *one*, [won, wün]; *anybody*, [aan'ibodi, aan'ibdi, aan'ibri]; and *they*, [dhai]. These are pretty sharply distinguished in point of usage.

One includes the speaker, and in fact, refers principally to him. "*One* never knows what'll come to *one*," [Wün nev'ür noa'z wot]l kum tũ wün]. "*One* conna trust *one's* own folks i' *one's* own haise," [Wün kon'ũ trúst wün)z oa'n foa'ks i' wün)z oa'n aays]. *One* is never replaced by *they*.

Anybody also includes the speaker. It can, however, be used only once in a sentence; after the first mention it is always replaced by *they*. It may be either subject or object. "*Anybody* mid see as *they'd* noo business theer," [Aan'ibdi mid sée ũz dhi)ð noo biz'ns dhéeür]. "It conna kill *anybody* to have *their* tooth drawn," [It kon'ũ kil' aan'ibodi tũ aav' dhür tooth draun].

They excludes the speaker, except when representing *anybody*, as above. "*They* sen 'at hai' owd Fakener's (Faulkner) jed in Ameriky, an' left the young mon ten thaísand paind; bu' folks 'un talk when they known nowt," [Dhai sen ũt aay uwd Fai'knür)z jed in Ũmer-iki ũn left dhũ yung mon ten thaay'zünd paaynd; bũ foa'ks ũn tau'k wen dhi noa'n nuwt].

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

These again have different forms according as they are emphatic or unemphatic.

	EMPHATIC.		UNEMPHATIC.
	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Singular.</i>
My	[mahy]		[mi]
Thy	[dhahy] and yo'r [yoa'r]		[dhi] and [yür]
His	[iz']		[iz']
Her	[uur]		[ür]
Its, it	[it's, it']		[it's, it']
	<i>Plural.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
Ahr	[aaɾ], our [aaw'ür]	Malpas	[ür] and [üz]
Yay'r	[yai'ür], ye'r [yee'ür]		[yür]
Their	[dhae'r]		[dhür]

REMARKS.—Yo'r [yoa'r] and yay'r [yai'ür] are kept perfectly distinct as singular and plural respectively.

U's [üz], as a possessive pronoun, I have heard more frequently in the northern half of my district.

It for its is not frequent, and is, I think, mostly used by old women, e.g., "It little hands wan that cowd, it fair went to my heart" [It lit'l aan-dz wün dhaat·kuwd it fae'r went tü mi aaɾ]. Nevertheless we must regard its as a recent, and it as the original, form. The Shakspearean use of the latter is well-known, and it is found in the Bible, e.g., "That which groweth of it own accord."—*Lewit*, xxv. 5. Under the form *hit* it occurs as early as the fourteenth century, when it was peculiar to the West Midland dialect, e.g.:

Forthy the derk dede see hit is demed ever more
For *hit* dede; of dethe duren there get.

Allit. Poems, v. l. 1021.

Any of these possessives may be strengthened, as in literary English, by the addition of *own* and *very own*. "That isna thy *own* shovil." "It is, an aw! it's my *very own*" = [Dhaat·iz·)nū dhi ca:n shüv·il It iz, an aw, it's mi veri ca:n].

Instead of *very own*, Cheshire people constantly say *lig own*, *liggy own*, lig, lig i ca:n', the latter expression being mostly used by children. "That shovil's my *lig own*" = [Dhaat shüv·il)x mi lig ca:n]. "My mother's *you* was a kiddin' for my *biggy own*" = [Mi

müdhür)z gy'en mi ü ky'it·lin für mi ligi oa'n]. Sometimes these expressions are still further strengthened by the addition of *very*: "It's my *very lig own*" = [It)s mi veri lig oa'n].

ABSOLUTE POSSESSIVES.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. Mine [mahyn]	ahrs [aɑrz]
2. Thine [dhahyn], Yo'rs [yoa·rz]	yay'rs [yai·ürz]
3. His'n [iz'n]	
hers [uurz]	Theirs [dhaerz]

Its is not used as an absolute possessive. The sense of "belonging to it" is either expressed by "its own" or by a periphrasis.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. Mysel [misel·]	1. Ahrsels [aarsel·z, ürsel·z] ussels [ütsel·z]
2. Thyssel [dhisel·], yursel [yürsel·]	2. Yursels [yürsel·z]
3. Himsel [imsel·] Hersel [ürsel·] Itsel [itsel·]	3. Emsels [ümsel·z]

When emphasis is required the words *sel* or *sels* is compounded with the emphatic forms of the Possessive Pronouns instead of the unemphatic forms just given.

The Personal Pronouns are also very frequently used with a reflexive sense: "Get *thee* dressed, wheil I wesh *me*," [Gy'et dhi drest weyl ahy wesh mi]. "Has hoo hurt *her*?" [Aaz' óo uurt ür]. But this usage is less frequent in the third than in the other persons, and in the third neuter does not, so far as I know, occur at all. See Reflexive Verbs. This use was common in older English. Cp. Shak. *Merchant of Venice*: "I do repent *me*." "Signor Antonio commends *him* to you."

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

The. See Definite Article.

This, [dhis], has the plural *theise*, [dheyz]; *that*, [dhaat·], has plural *them*, [dhem]; e.g., "*Them's them*" = Those are the people. *Here*, [eyür], and *theer*, [dheyür], are often added to these pro-

nouns for the sake of definiteness. " *This here* caī dunna doe upo' th' same meat as *that theer*" = [Dhis· eyūr ky'aay dū)nū doa· ūpū)th sai'm mee't ūz dhaat· dheyūr]. So *these here, them theer*.

Before the substantives *way, road, this* and *that* take on an additional syllable, thus: *thissa*, [dhis·ū]; *thatta*, [dhaat·ū]; e.g., "Here, here, cleean yur feyt, an' not go off a' *thatta* road" = [eyūr, eyūr, kleyūn yūr feyt, ūn not goa· of ū)dhaat·ū roa'd].

Sich, [sich·]; *sichen*, [sich·n]. *Sich* is substantival and adjectival; *sichen* substantival only. "Yō'd wonder at *sich* (or *sichen*) as him doin *sich* things" = [Yū)d wūn·dūr ūt sich·—sich·n—ūz im dōo·in sich· thing·z].

Yonder has the forms [yon·dūr, yaan·dūr, and dhon·dūr].

Same, [see'm], in the purest form of the dialect is used without a preceding *the*. See Definite Article.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

The usual relative pronouns are *as* and *what*. As in the oldest English, *who* and *which* are not relative, but only interrogative. Of the two pronouns given above, *as* is by far the more frequent. "Wenches *as* can milk," [Wen·shiz ūz kūn mil·k]; "A barn *as* 'ull howd (hold) summat," [ū baa·rn ūz]l uwd sūm·ūt].

What = that which, as in standard English. "*What* I said I'll howd to," [Wot ahy sed ahy]l uwd tōo]. It is also used as an ordinary relative after the demonstrative *that*, when substantively used. "That *what* I gen yō (gave you)," [Dhaat· wot ahy gy'en yū]. It is very seldom that *what* is used as a simple relative in pure dialect-speech with any other antecedent. Cp. Shak. *Much Ado about Nothing*, iv. 1: "That *what* we have, we prize not to the worth."

The genitive case of the relative pronoun cannot be expressed in a single word. *Whose* [óoūz] is in S. Ches. interrogative only. This case is expressed in one of four ways: (a) By *as* or *what* followed by *on* or *o'* (for *of*) at the end of the relative clause. This is not frequent: for an example see *Book ū Róoth*, ii. 2. (b) By *as* or *what* with a possessive pronoun: e.g., "That's the man whose uncle was hanged" may be turned "That's th' chap *as his* uncle was hanged" = [Dhaat]s th)chaap· ūz iz àngk·l wūz aang·d]. (c) By a periphrasis: "The chap *as had his* arm cut off" = whose arm was

cut off. (d) By a parenthesis: "Jim Dutton, whose house I pointed out to you this morning, tells me he can show me where I can get a good cow" would run in the folk-speech [Jim Dùt'n—ah shoa'nt dhi iz aays dhūs mau'r'nin,—sez ey kún os mi tú ü gùd ky'aay].

The Relative is frequently omitted when in the Accusative case as in standard English: "A mon I never could stond," [Ū mon ahy nev'úr kùd stond]. "I've gotten a caí I dunna know what to do with," [Ahy)v got'n ü ky'aay ahy dù)nū noa' wot tú dóo widh]. "That's a road noobody ever gó's," [Dhaat)s ü roa'd nóo'bdi ev'úr goz]. But it is also sometimes omitted when in the Nominative: "There was moor t'n forty couldna get in," [Dhūr wūz móo'úr)tn faurti kùd'nū gy'et' in]. "I've a son went to Canady a wheil ago an' got a farm for ommost nowt (almost nothing)," [Ahy)v ü sùn went tú Ky'aan'üdi ü weyl ūgoa', ūn got ü faa'rm fūr om'üst nawt]. [Óo'ürev'úr, wotev'úr, wichev'úr] are used as relative pronouns with an intensive sense: "Hooarever's towd thee that's a liar," [óoürev'úr)z tuwd dhi dhaat)s ü lahy'úr]. They are also, of course, interrogative. See below.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

These are *who-a* or *hoo-a*, [óo'ü]; *which*, [wich']; *what*, [wot]. The word *ever* may be joined to each of these for emphasis. Before the substantives *way*, *road*, [wich'] takes on an additional syllable [wich'ü]. [óo'ü] takes on an *r* before a vowel: "Hooar am yó?" [óo'úr aam'yü] = Who are you? It has a possessive: [óo'üz] = *whose*. "If th' clogs binnar hisn, hooas bin they then?" [Iv)th ilogz bin)ür iz'n, óo'üz bin dhi dhen].

The further variations from standard usage which must be remarked on in connexion with these pronouns are—(a) the use of *who* as an Accusative, e.g., "Hooa does the lad favvour (resemble)?" [óoü dùz dhū laad' faav'úr]; and (b) the *invariable* rule by which a preposition governing an Interrogative Pronoun is placed last in the clause: "Hooa won yó talkin' to, an' what won yó talkin' about?" [óoü won yū tau'kin' tóo, ūn wot won yū tau'kin' ūbuw't]; (c) the use of *which a* in exclamatory sentences where standard English uses *what a*, e.g., "Eh, *which a* bawson swedgel!" [Ai', wich' ü bau'sn swej'il] = "Eh, *what a* big, fat woman!"

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

Every [ev-ri] and *each* [eych] have alike a distributive sense; the difference between them is, that *every* is adjectival, *each* generally substantival. "*Every* lad got a pair o' clogs gen (given) him," [Ev-ri laud' got ũ pæ'r ũ tlogz gy'en im]. "There was *each* on 'em one pair," [Dhūr wūz eych ũn ũm won pæ'r] = There was one pair for each of them. Moreover, *each* is followed by plural verbs and pronouns; *every* by the singular number: "They'dn *each* on 'em just lost their husbands," [Dhi)dn eych ũn ũm jŭs lost dhŭr ũz'hāndz].

Ever a and *never a* = any, no: "Han yō *ever a* match upon yō?" "No, I hanna *never a* one" = [aan) yŭ ev-ūr ũ maach' ũpon' yŭ? Now, ahy na)nŭ nev-ūr ũ won].

Wh'at is frequently used in an indefinite sense: as, "Ah tell yō *wh'at*," [Ah tel yŭ wot].

Wh'atsomever [wotsŭmev-ūr] is used like *whatever* in standard English, as an intensitive after *anythin'* [aan'ithin], *owt*, *nowt*: "I tow'd him nowt *wh'atsomever*," [Ahy tuwd im nuwt wotsŭmev-ūr] = "I dunna think hoo gy'en him owt *wh'atsomever*," [Ahy dŭ)nŭ think' oo gy'en im uwt wotsŭmev-ūr]. It is a stronger form than *whatever*, which is also frequently used in the same sense.

Sommat [sŭm-ūt] = somewhat. This is also used as a substantive. "I seed there was a *summat*, as soon as ever ah set eyes upon him, he looked so black" [Ahy seed dhŭr wūz ũ sŭm-ūt ũz soon as ev-ur ah set ahy's āpŭr im: ee lookt sŭ blaak].

Wh'at'ev' er = *anything*. It occasionally has the meaning of *anything or nothing*, as in the proverb:

Wh'at'ev' er
[ũ] sŭm' dŭwz' (sŭm' dŭwz)

Wh'at'ev' er sŭm' dŭwz' sŭm' dŭwz'.

For the substantive word see *wh'at'ev' er*.

Enough [nuh] is used as an intensitive. E.g. - "Fred *enough* to walk on his head in a tight shoe". *Enough* and *enoo* are sometimes used as substantives. Thus we never say

"*nough* o' bread," although "*enoo* o' tatoes" may occasionally be heard. It is interesting to remark that when the Teutonic order is abandoned for the Romance the preposition *of* cannot be dispensed with (cp. French *assez de pommes de terre*).

Cp. M.E. *inogh*, sing.; *inowë*, pl. The difference is due to the plural inflexional *e*.

VERBS.

INFLEXIONS.

Mood.—The Infinitive Mood is represented by the simple stem of the verb, with or without *to* prefixed. The purest form of the dialect generally omits the *to*: "I towd him go wom," [Ahy tuwd im goa· wom] = I told him to go home. "He didna want come," [Eé did)nū waan't kùm].

The Infinitive of Purpose is expressed by *for*: "Hast gotten ever a bit o' clookin (= cord) upon thee *for* mend th' thrill gears with?" [Aas't got'n ev·ür ü bit ü klóo·kin ūpon· dhi fūr mend)th thril gey·ürz widh?]. *For to* is never used in S. Cheshire. After verbs of *coming*, *going*, and the like, the *for* may be omitted before the Infinitive of Purpose. "Th' whilreight's (= wheelwright) come *for* mend th' cart," or "come mend th' cart," [(Th)wil·reyt)s kùm fūr mend)th ky'aa·rt].

After some verbs *for* is used, though not frequently, as the sign of the ordinary Prolate Infinitive: "If a sarvant-mon wants *for* go, I amna the mon *for* stop him," [Iv ü saa·rvünt mon waan'ts fūr goa· ahy aam·)nū dhū mon fūr stop im].

The Imperative Mood is uninflected, as in literary English, [Goa·], [Uwd], [Stond]. For emphasis the second personal pronoun may be added both in singular and plural: [Yoa· stond baak·]; [Dū)nū yai· kùm tū neyūr] = Do not you (pl.) come too near. [Dhey uwd dhi gob] = Thee hold thy chatter. For [dhey] and [dhaa] with the Imperative, see Remarks on the Personal Pronouns. With an Imperative affirmative the pronoun almost always precedes the verb: [Yoa· kùm in] not [kùm yoa· in]. The auxiliary *do* is generally omitted in an affirmative command, but where employed is very emphatic. With an Imperative negative the auxiliary is never dispensed with.

The Subjunctive Mood is not distinguished from the Indicative by any peculiarity of inflexion, e.g., *I do*, *thai does* [dùz], *hey does*, *wey dun* [wey dùn]: *if I do*, *if thai does*, *if hey does*, *if wey dun*.

TENSE.—Weak Verbs form their preterite and past participle in *d* or *t*, as in standard English.

If the verb ends in a flat consonant or a vowel, *d* is used; if in a sharp consonant, *t* is used.

After liquids *t* is also used in many cases where standard English prefers *d*, e.g., (a) after *l*: *kill*, *kilt*; (b) after *m*: *seem*, *seemt* [seymt], *lame*, *lam't* [lai'mt]; (c) after *n*: *frikken* (=frighten), *frikkent* [frik'nt]; (d) after *r*: *founder* (=try), *fowndert* [fuw'ndürt]. But no certain rule can be laid down as to the use of *d* and *t* after liquids. Many verbs ending with a liquid cannot take *t* at all, as *pull*, *fill*, *shame*, *pin*, *roar*; and in a few cases *d* actually replaces a *t* of standard English, as *feel*, *feld* [feld], for E. *felt*.

Weak Verbs with strong Past Participles are *lead*, *read*, *feed*, *need*, *weed*, *reap*.; Participles: [led'n, red'n, fed'n, ned'n, wed'n, rep'n].

Several verbs, originally weak, are now conjugated as strong: *dig* [dig, dùg, dùg'n]; *stick* [stik, stùk, stùk'n].

Strong Verbs form their Preterite, as in standard English, by a change in the root vowel; they form their Past Participle by the addition of *n*, with or without change in the root vowel.

The *n* of the Past Participle is generally retained in this dialect, even when dropt in standard English: *spring*, [spring', sprùng, sprùng'n]. The only important exception is when the stem of the Past Participle already ends in *n*; in that case the participial ending has fallen off: *bind*, [bahynd, bùn]; *grind*; *wind*; *run*, [rùn, rùn]; *spin*, [spìn, spùn].

Some verbs, originally strong, which are now weak in standard English, are still conjugated as strong verbs in Cheshire: *creep*, [kreyp, krop, krop'n]; *heave*, [ee'v, ov, ov'n]; *writhe*, [rahydh, ridh', ridh'n].

On the other hand some verbs, properly strong, have a weak preterite or past participle, or both, in this dialect. Thus all verbs in *-ow* make their preterite in *-owed*, [oa'd], their past participle in

-own, [oʊn]: e.g., *blow, crow, grow, know, throw*. The same tendency may be observed in standard English in the words *hew, mow, sow*. *See* has likewise a weak Preterite, [seyd, séed], and the following are weak throughout: *bear, come*, (=to curdle), *faw* (=to drop, fell), *draw, hew, run* (v.a.).

Verbs ending in *-ing, -ink*, with some others such as *begin, run, spin, swim*, have [ū] in the Preterite, instead of the standard English *a*: e.g., *sing*, [sing, sūng]; *begin*, [bigy'in, bigūn']; following the A.S. preterite plural rather than the singular (sungon, ongunnon).

Some Verbs form their Past Participle from their Preterite. Such are those which have their Preterite in *-ook*, as *forsake* (P.P., [fɔrsóokn]), *take, mistake, shake*; also *fall* (P.P., [fel'n]), *stand, dig*. One verb uses its Past Participle as a Preterite: *give* [gy'iv, gy'en, gy'en].

It frequently happens that a verb takes both a weak and a strong form in the Past Participle. In this case there is always a tendency to restrict the strong form to adjectival uses: e.g., *borsten* [bau'sn] from *burst*; *starven* [staa'rvn] from *starve*. A past participle is often used in compounds in something approaching the sense of a present participle: as *fair spokken*, [fae'rspokn]; *stait-draw'd*, [staa'y't-draud] =stout-drawing, of horses.

The present participle in this dialect is formed in *-in* (A.S. *inde*): *comin*, [kùm'in]; *knowin* [noa'in]; "I'm *gooin* wom," [Ahy)m gōō'in wom].

An apparent present participle is used with the prefix *a*, [ū], after the verbs *go, set, start, gate*, and perhaps others of similar meaning: "We shan set *a-cuttin'* curn in a wik," [Wi]shn set ũ)kùt'in kuurn in ũ wik]. "Yo'n gated the chilt *a-skrikin'*," [Yoa)n gy'ai'tid dhū chahylt ũ)skrahy-kin]. "Gone *a-milkin'*," [Gon ũ)mil'kin]. This use is of course properly not that of the present participle, but of the verbal noun, which originally ended in *-ung*. The prefix *a* cannot be used before a pure present participle, and certainly not before an infinitive.*

PERSONAL ENDINGS.—The first person singular of the present

* Mr. Holland's "let a-be" is never heard in this part of Cheshire.

and preterite tenses takes no inflexion, as in standard English: I *come*, I *sung*.

The second and third persons singular of the present tense are formed by adding *es* or *s*, e.g., "Tha *comes*," [Dhaa kùmz]; "Hoo *dresses* him o'er," [6o dres'iz im oar].

The second and third persons singular of the preterite tense regularly take no inflexion, e.g., "Tha *did*; hoo *said* so," [Dhaa did; 6o sed sū].

The second person singular, both in the present and preterite tenses, occasionally takes the termination *st*, especially in auxiliary verbs, and (more rarely) in other verbs whose stem ends with a vowel: "Tha *seest*," [Dhaa séest]; "Tha *hadst*, *wouldst*, *didst*, *midst* (= mightest)," &c., [Dhaa aad'st, wùd'st, did'st, mid'st]. This inflexion, in other than auxiliary verbs, is extremely uncommon in the preterite.

In some auxiliary verbs *st* is the only inflexion used in the second person singular present. These are: *meest*, [mee'st], for *mayst*; *cost*, [kost], for *canst*; *bist*, [bist], for *beest*. Others take *t* only, viz.: *at*, [aat'] for *art*; *wut*, [wùt], for *wilt*; *shat*, [shaat'], for *shalt*. But nearly all the above words may be used without inflexion when unemphatic, viz.: [mee', kon, wùl, shaal']. Hence the unemphatic form *sall* (shall) is uninflected, e.g., "Tha *sall* see," [Dhaa]sl sey]. *Mun* and *must* are never inflected either in singular or plural: "Tha *mun* stop thee'r"; "Hey *mustna* be reight"; "Wey *mun* get agate" = [Dhaa]mūn stop dhée'ūr; Ey mùs)ñū bi rey't; Wey)mūn gy'et ũgy'ai't].

In an interrogative sentence *st* (or *t* in the case of the verbs mentioned in the last paragraph as taking this inflexion) is the form regularly in use, with or without the omission of the pronoun: "Haï *at*? [aay aat'] = How art thou? *Hast* seen it? *Didst* tha go? *Dost* 'ee know? [Aas't séen it? Did'st dhū goa? Dùst)i noa].

Auxiliary verbs are uninflected in the third person singular, except *is* and *has*.

PLURAL.—The plural in all persons and tenses is formed in *en* or *n*, e.g., wey *comen*, [wey kùm'ūn]; they *tooken*, [dhai' tóo'kn].

This termination is becoming obsolete in the preterite, but is

never omitted in the present, except in the case of *mun* and *must* (mentioned above), *are* (see Verb To Be), *may*, *can*: e.g., "Wey *con sey*," [Wey]kn sey]; "yay *mee go*," [yai' mee goa'].

Verbs in *st*, *ct* drop the *t* in all persons and numbers of the present Tense, except the First Person Singular: e.g., I *bost* (=burst), *thaī bosses*, *hey bosses*, *wey bossen*, &c., [Ahy bost, dhaay bos'iz, ey bos'iz, wey bos'n]; I *act*, *thaī ac-s*, *hey ac-s*, *wey ac-n*, &c., [Ahy aak't, dhaay aak's, ey aak's, wey aak'n]. Compare Plural of Nouns in *st*, *ct* above.

NEGATION OF VERBS.—This is made by *not*, [not']; *nat*, [naat']; *na*, [naa]; *nut*, [nuut]; *nur*, [nuur]; *nu'*, [nū]. "He'll *nat* do it," [éol] naat' dáo it]; "Hoo'll *nur* help yǒ," [óol] nuur elp yū]; "Yo'n *nu'* see him," [Yoa)n nū sée im].

But the negative most frequently appears as a suffix to the verb; in this case the forms in *t* are only exceptional. "I *knowna*," [Ahy noa'nū]; "Hoo *connot*," [óo kon'ūt]. When the negative is attached to a plural or other word ending in *n*, the *n* of the negative is absorbed by the preceding *n*: "they *shanna*," [dhai' shaan'ū]; "I *munna*," [ahy mún'ū]. In *shanna* and *wunna* of the singular, however, it is rather the *l* which is absorbed by the following *n* of the negative. "I *wunnur* have it," [Ahy wùn'nūr aav' it]; "hoo *wunna* help yǒ, that oo'll *nur*," [óo wùn'nū elp yū, dhaat' óol] nuur]. I insert the last example as a text for a further remark. I am aware that some have thought that the forms in *na* are used only before consonants, those in *nur* only before vowels. I consider that this rule, though generally holding good, is not absolute; and that the mistake is partly due to the fact that, except before a vowel, the Cheshire *r* (see chapter on Pronunciation) is so indistinct that a non-Cheshire man, who was not in the habit of testing the sound as spoken by himself, might well suppose it non-existent.

In a negative-interrogative sentence, the suffix *nt* is also used, but only with the first and third persons singular of the present tense. E.g., *am'nt* I? [aam't i or ahy]; *i'nt* hey? [in't ey] = is not he? and so *dunt*, [dùn't] = don't; *cont*, [kon't] = can't; *wunt*, [wín't] = won't; *hant*, [aan't] = haven't or hasn't; *mun't*, [mún't] = mustn't; *mint*, [mín't] = mayn't.

EXCEPTIONAL USAGES.—The above rules are adhered to with great precision in the folk speech. The few exceptional usages which occur may be briefly indicated here. They may be classified as (1) irregular usages, which are nevertheless organically connected with the dialect in its purest form, and (2) ungrammatical usages of recent origin, which have attached themselves like parasitic growths to the dialect, as the direct result of more frequent contact with other forms of speech, and more widely diffused, but imperfect, education.

(1) Under the first head may be mentioned—

(a) The use of *am* throughout the plural of the present tense of the verb *to be*: “wey, yo, yay, they, *am*,” [wey, yoa, yai, dhai, aam]. In its contracted form ‘*m*, as [yoa·m gó·in], it is common throughout the district; but the full form *am* is only heard within six or seven miles of the Shropshire border. When I came to live at Bickley the use of “Yo *am*,” [Yoa· aam], struck strangely on my ears, though I had heard “Yo·*m*” all my life at Burland, six miles further north.

(b) Conversely *bin* and negative *binna* are used in the first person singular present of the same verb: “I *bin*,” [ahy bin]; “I *binna*,” [ahy bin)ù].

(c) In the second and third persons singular of a verb in negation the termination *s* is often omitted, e.g., “Thou dost not” = [Dhaa dùx·)nù, or, Dhaa dù)nù]; “He is not” = [Ey iz)nù, or, Ey i)nù]. On the other hand, curiously enough, the termination *st* of the second person singular is more used with a negative than an affirmative verb: “Tha dostna,” [Dhaa dùs)nù]; “Tha hadstna,” [Dhaa aad·s)nù]. The *t* is lost in pronunciation, as usual, between *s* and *n*.

(d) The next case concerns the redundant use of *have*, or *ha*. In such an example as “I should *ha* liked to *ha* seen him,” [Ahy shùd ù lahykt tù ù sèen im], we have a mistake which is common to most dialects, and not wholly strange to literary English. In Cheshire the second *have* is frequently dropped, though the following word still retains its participial form: “I should *ha* liked to *seen* him.” But *have* is also often redundantly used after *had* in a hypothetical sentence beginning with *if*: “I’d *ha* shownt him what fur, if I’d *ha*

bin theer," [Ahy]d ũ shoa'nt im wot fuur, iv ahy]d ũ bin dhée'ūr]. The reason of the redundancy is in both instances the same, namely, the attraction of the first part of the sentence.

(2) The second class may be briefly treated as not concerning the dialect proper. The only important case is the use of a singular verb with a plural subject, *e.g.*, "Them as *mays* a mess 'ull have to cleean it up again," [Dhem ũz mai'z ũ mes]l aav' tũ klée'ün it up ũgy'en], is quite as common as the more correct form: "Them as *mays* a mess 'un have to, &c." But "there *is*," "there *was*," for "there *are*, *were*," are used by the purest dialect speakers, and "them's" for "those *are*" seems to have the license of old usage.

LIST OF VERBS.

	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preterite.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
Bear	[bæ'ɾ]	[boə'ɾ] [bæ'rd]	[boə'ɾn, bau'ɾn] [bæ'rd]

The weak forms of this verb are used of moral, rather than of physical, endurance. [Boə'ɾn] and [bau'ɾn] answer to the standard English *borne* and *born* respectively.

Beat	[bee't]	[bet]	[bet'n]
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For the Preterite, *cp.* M.E. *bet*.

Begin	[bigy'in·]	[bigùn·]	[bigùn·ün] (rare) [bigùn]
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Cp. A.S. *onginne*, *ongann* (pl. *ongunnon*), *ongunnen*.

Bid	[bid·]	[bid·]	[bid'n]
Bind	[bahynd]	[bùn]	[bùn]

Cp. A.S. *binde*, *band* (pl. *bundon*), *bunden*.

Blow	[bloa·]	[bloa'd]	[bloa'n] [bloa'd]
Burst	[bost] [bau'st]	[bos'tid] [bau'stid]	[bos'tid] [bau'stid] [bau'sn]

The participle [bau'sn] is not much used except in an adjectival sense, meaning "big to bursting." See Glossary, *bawson*. *Cp.* A.S. and M.E. *borsten*.

	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preterite.</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>
Buy	[bahy]	[buwt]	[buwt]
Break	[bree'k]	[brok]	[brok'n]
Breed	[breyd]	[bred]	[bred'n] [bred]

[Bred] is the form used in adjectival compounds, as "good-bred," [gùd'bred] = well-bred.

Cetch	[ky'ech]	[ky'echt]	[ky'echt]
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Cp. *teach* (below), the inflexions of which this verb seems to have followed both in literary English and in this dialect.

Choose	[ohóoz]	[choz]	[choz'n]
Come	[kùm]	[kóo'n] [kùm]	[kùm'ün] [kùm'n]

The dissyllabic form of the Past Participle (A.S. *cumen*) is most frequent in the extreme south.

Creep	[kreyp]	[krop]	[krop'n]
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Cp. M.E., Pret. *crop*, P. Part. *cropen*. ●

Crop up	[krop]	[kropt]	[krop'n]
Crow	[kroa']	[kroa'd]	[kroa'd]
Dig	[dig']	[dùg]	[dùg'n]

This verb is weak in Anglo-Saxon, and even in Biblical English. The Past Participle follows the analogy of numerous strong verbs which retain the *n* in the Cheshire dialect, though it is dropped in literary English.

Draw	[drau']	[drau'd]	[drau'n] [drau'd]
Drink	[dringk']	[drùngk]	[drùngk'n]

Cp. A.S. *drince*, *dranc* (pl. *druncon*), *druncen*.

Drive	[drahyv]	[drùv]	[drùv'n]
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For the change of an original *i* (A.S. Pret. pl. *drifon*, P. Part. *drifen*) into [ù] cp. *Strike*, below.

Eat	[ee't]	[et]	[et'n]
Fall (intr.)	[fau']	[fel] [fau'd]	[fel'n] [fau'n]
Fall (trans.)	[fau']	[fau'd]	[fau'd]

Fall (trans.) means (1) to let fall, (2) to fell.

	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preterite.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
Feed	[feyd]	[fed]	[fed'n]
A weak verb with strong participial ending : op. <i>lead, read, dig.</i>			

Feel	[feyl]	[feld]	[feld]
		[felt]	[felt]
Fight	[feyt]	[fuwt]	[fuw'tn]
		[fet]	[fet'n]

Cp. A.S. fohten (p. part.), and Shak., *Henry V.*, iv. 6 : "this glorious and well-foughten field."

Find	[fahynd]	[fùnd]	[fùnd]
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Cp. A.S. finde, fand (pl. *fundon, funden.*)

Fling	[fling']	[flùng]	[flùngn]
Fly	[flahy]	[flóo']	[flóo'n]
Forsake	[fürsee'k]	[fürsóo'k]	[fürsóo'kn]
Freeze	[freyz]	[froz]	[froz'n]
Get	[gy'et]	[got]	[got'n]

Cp. A.S. ongeten (p. part.).

Give	[gy'iv']	[gy'en]	[gy'en]
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Here the past participle is used for the preterite.

Grind	[grahynd]	[grùn]	[grùn]
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Cp. A.S. grinde, grand (pl. *grundon, grunden.* See *Bind.*)

Grew (to cleave to)	[gróo]	[gróo'd]	[gróo'n]
			[gróo'd]
Grow	[groa']	[groa'd]	[groa'n]
Grue (to begrime)	[gróo]		[gróo'n]
			[gróo'd]

Heave	[ee'v]	[ov]	[ov'n]
		[ùv]	[ùv'n]
		[ee'vd]	[ee'vd]

Cp. A.S. hebbe, ahóf, hafen.

Help	[elp]	[uwp]	[uwp'n]
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Cp. A.S. helpe, healp, holpen, and *Luke* i. 54.

Hew	[yuw]	[yuw'd]	[yuw'd]
Hang	[aang']	[ùng]	[ùngn]
Know	[noa']	[noa'd]	[noa'n]

	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preterite.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
Lead	[ley'üd]	[led]	[led'n]
Let	[let]	[let] [let'id]	[let'n] [let]

The weak forms are very uncommon; [let'id] I have only heard at Baddiley. For the strong P. Part. *cp.* A.S. *læ'ten*.

Lie	[lahy]	[ley]	[leyn]
Light = kindle	[leyt]	[lit]	[lit]
Light on	[leyt]	[let]	[let'n] [let]
Make	[mai'k] [mee'k]		
	[mai']	[mai'd]	[mai'd]
Meet	[meyt]	[met]	[met'n]
Mistake	[mistaak']	[mistoo'k]	[mistoo'kn]
	[mistai']	[mistai'd]	[mistai'n]
Mow	[moa']	[moa'd]	[moa'd]
Need	[neyd]	[ned]	[ned'n]
O'erweest, to plunge in water	[oa'rwee'st]	[oa'rwee'stid]	[oa'rwee'st]
Reach	[ree'ch]	[rau't]	[rau't]

Raghte is used in Chaucer's *Prologue*, l. 136, and *raught* in *pret.* and *p. part.* is found in Tudor English. *Reach* and *teach* were once conjugated alike; it is curious that standard English has preserved the old form in the one, this dialect the old form in the other word.

Read	[reyd]	[red]	[red'n]
Reap	[rey'üp]	[rey'üpt]	[rey'üpt] [rep'n]

The strong P. Part. is anomalous. *cp.* A.S. *ræ'pan*, *ræ'pte*, *ræ'ped*.

Ride	[rahyd]	[rid]	[rid'n]
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cp. A.S. *ride*, *rād* (pl. *ridon*), *riden*. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, *rid* = rode, *ris* = rose, *writ* = wrote (borrowed from the A.S. plural forms *ridon*, *rison*, *writon*), were used in the literary language.

	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preterite.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
Ring	[ring·]	[rùng]	[rùngn]
<i>Cp. A.S. hringe, hrang (pl. hrungon), hrungen.</i>			
Rise	[rahyz]	[riz]	[riz·n]
<i>Cp. A.S. ârise, ârás (pl. ârison), ârisen, and see Ride, above.</i>			
Run (intr.)	[rùn]	[rùn]	[rùn]
Run (trans.)	[rûn]	[rùnd]	[rùnd]

The cases in which *run* is conjugated as a weak verb are explained in the Glossary.

Scratch	[skraat·]	[skraat·]	[skraat·]
<i>Cp. M.E. skratten (infm.).</i>			
See	[sey]	[seyd]	[seyn]
Send	[send]	[sent]	[sent]
		[send]	TUSHINGHAM.
Set	[set]	[set]	[setten]
		[sai·t]	TUSHINGHAM.
Shake	[shee·k]	[shóo·k]	[shóo·kn]
Shed	[sheyd]	[shed]	[shed·n]
Shoot	[shóo·t]	[shot]	[shot·n]

For [shot·n] *cp. A.S. scoten*, and Shakspeare's "*nook-shotten* isle of Albion" (*Henry V.*, III. v. 14).

Show	[shoa·n]	[shoa·nt]	[shoa·nt]
Sing	[sing·]	[sùng]	[sùngn]
<i>Cp. Drink, above.</i>			

Sink	[singk·]	[sùngk]	[sùngk·n]
<i>Cp. Drink, Sing, above.</i>			

Sit	[sit·]	[sit·]	[sit·n]
The past participle here partly preserves the original form (A.S. <i>seten</i>), which in standard English has been superseded by the Preterite.			

Speak	[spee·k]	[spok]	[spok·n]
Spin	[spin·]	[spùn]	[spùn]
<i>Cp. A.S. spinne, spann (pl. spunnon), spunnen.</i>			

Spring	[spring·]	[sprùng]	[sprùngn]
<i>Cp. Drink, Sing, Sink, above.</i>			

	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preterite.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
Squeeze	[skweyz]	[skwoz]	[skwozn]
	<i>Cp. Freeze, above.</i>		
Squat	[skwaat·]	[skwaat·]	[skwaat·]
Starve	[staa·rv]	[staa·rvd] [staa·rft]	[staa·rvd] [staa·rft] [staa·rvn]

With [staa·rvn] *Cp.* A.S. *storfen*, M.E. *storven*. *Starven* is used by Shakspearean writers. The use of [staa·rvn] in ~~the~~ ^{this} dialect is mainly adjectival.

Steal	[stee·l]	[stoa·l] [stoo·l]	[stoa·n] [stoo·ln] [stuw'n]
Stick	[stik·]	[stùk]	[stùk·n] [stok·n]

[Stok·n] is only used in the meaning of "stunted"; ~~but~~ ^{it} seems to be properly a participle of this verb.

Sting	[sting·]	[stùng]	[stùngn]
Stink	[stingk·]	[stùngk]	[stùngk·n]

Cp. Drink, &c., above.

Stand	[stond]	[stùd]	[stùd·n]
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[Stùd·n] is a curious form. The A.S. participle was *standen*; this was replaced by the preterite [stùd], and the participial ~~ter-~~ ^{mination} *n* was then affixed to the latter. *Cp.* [dùg·n] from pret. [dùg]; [tóo·kn] from preterite [tóok], &c.

Strike	[strahyk]	[strùk]	[strùk·n]
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Cp. A.S. *strics*, *strác* (pl. *stricon*), *stricen*. See *Drive*, above. *Strucken* is used both by Milton (*Par. Lost*, ix. 1064) and Shakspeare (*Jul. C.*, II. ii. 114; *Com. Err.*, I. ii. 45). ~~Stricken~~ ^{occurs} in *Hamlet*, III. ii. 282.

Swell	[swel]	[sweld]	[sweld] [swóo·ln] [swuw·ln]
Swim	[swim·]	[swùm]	[swùm·n]

Cp. A.S. *swimme*, *swamm* (pl. *swummon*), *swummen*.

	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preterite.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
Swing	[swing·']	[swùng]	[swùngn]
Take	[taak·'] [tai·']	[tòo·k] [tai·d].	[tòo·kn] [tai·n]

The preterite [tai·d] is evidently formed on the analogy of [mai·d] from [mai·].

Teach	[tee·ch]	[tee·cht]	[tee·cht]
Think	[thingk·']	[thuwt]	[thuwt]
Throw	[throa·']	[throa·d]	[throa·n]
Weed	[weyd]	[wed]	[wed·n]
Wind	[weynd]	[wùn]	[wùn]

Cp. A.S. *winde, wand* (pl. *wundon*), *wunden*.

Wring	[ring·']	[rùng]	[rùngn]
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Cp. *Drink*, &c., above.

Write	[rahyt]	[rit·']	[rit·n]
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Cp. A.S. *write, wrát* (pl. *writon*), *writen*, and see above under *Ride*.

Writhe	[rahydh]	[ridh·']	[ridh·n]
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Cp. A.S. *writhe, wráth* (pl. *writhon*), *writhen*. *Writhen*, [ridh·n], is frequently used as adj.

I proceed to give the conjugation of certain representative verbs in the present and preterite tenses. For pronouns, see pages 68-67.

Conjugation of the Weak Verb *May*, [Mai·], to make :

PRESENT.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. [Ahy mai·], I make	[Wey mai·n], we make
2. { [Dhaay mai·z], rarely [mai·st], thou makest [Yoa· mai·n], you make	} [Yai· mai·n], ye make.
3. [Ey, óo, it mai·z], he, she, it makes	

PRETERITE.

1. [Ahy mai·d], I made	[Wey mai·dn], we made
2. { [Dhaay mai·d], thou madest [Yoa· mai·dn], you made	} [Yai· mai·dn], ye made
3. [Ey, óo, it, mai·d], he, she, it made	

Conjugation of the Strong Verb *To Write* [rahyt]:

PRESENT.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1. [Ahy raht], I write | [Wey raht'n], we write |
| 2. { [Dhaay rahts], thou writest
[Yoa' raht'n], you write | } [Yai' raht'n], ye write |
| 3. [Ey, oo, it rahts], he, she, it writes | |

PRETERITE.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. [Ahy rit'], I wrote | [Wey rit'n], we wrote |
| 2. { [Dhaay rit'], thou wrotest
[Yoa' rit'n], you wrote | } [Yai' rit'n], ye wrote |
| 3. [Ey, oo, it rit'], he, she, it wrote | |

For comparison I subjoin the conjugation of strong and weak verbs in the West Midland of the thirteenth century, as given by Dr. Morris:

PRESENT.		PRETERITE.		
	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>		
Strong or Weak	1. luve	luven	Weak { 1. makede 2. makedes 3. makede	
	2. luves	luven		Strong { 1. schop 2. schop 3. schop
	3. luves	luven		

Conjugation of the Irregular Strong Verb *Give*, or *Give* [Gi, Giv]:

PRESENT.

- | | <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|---|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. [Ahy gi, or giv], I give | | [Wey gen], we give |
| 2. { [Dhaay gez], thou givest
[Yoa' gen], you give | | } [Yai' gen], ye give |
| 3. [Ey, oo, it gez], he, she, it gives | | |

PRETERITE.

Both numbers and all persons [gen] (= given instead of gave).

REMARKS.

The *g* throughout this verb may of course be palatally pronounced, as [gy'iv, gy'en].

The form [gi] is used before a consonant, [giv] before a vowel,

“*Giv* o'er.” [Giv oaʔ]=Leave off; “I gie plenty for it,” [Ahy gy'i plenti for it.

The inflexions of the verbs to *do*, to *go*, and to *say* in the present tense are analogous to those of *Giv*.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. do [dóo], go [goa·], see [see·]	1, 2, 3. dun [dùn], gon [gon],
2 and 3. does [dùz], goz [goz], ses [sez]	sen [sen]

Conjugation of the Reflexive Verb *To Wash One* = to wash oneself :

PRESENT.	
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. [Ahy wesh mi], I wash myself	[Wey wesh·n üs], we wash ourselves
2. { [Dhaay wesh iz dhi], thou washest thyself [Yoa· wesh·n yū], you wash yourself	{ [Yai· wesh·n yi], ye wash yourselves
3. { [Eywesh·iz im], he washes himself [Óo wesh·iz ür], she washes herself [It wesh·iz itsel·], it washes itself	{ [Dhai· wesh·n üm], they wash themselves

REMARKS.

I here give the unemphatic form of the Personal Pronouns, [mi, dhi, im, &c.]. When the meaning is emphatic, the full form with *sel*, as [misel·], &c., is used. An exceptional use with the emphatic form of the Personal Pronoun [mey], is found in “Barley *mey*” [baa·rli mey]=I choose for myself.

Conjugation of the Auxiliary Verb *To Be* :

PRESENT.	
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. [Ahy aam·], I am	[Wey bin·], we are
2. { [Dhaay aat· or bis·t], thou art [Yoa bin·], you are	{ [Yai· bin·], ye are
3. [Ey, óo, it iz·], he, she, it is	[Dhai· bin·], they are

PRETERITE.

1. [Ahy woz], I was	[Wey won], we were
2. { [Dhaay woz or wost], thou wast [Yoa· won], you were	{ [Yai· won], ye were
3. [Ey, óo, it woz], he, she, it was	[Dhai· won], they were

REMARKS.

The use of *am* in the plural and *bin* in the singular has been already explained in the general remarks on the verbs.

Be is used throughout the present in some proverbial and quasi-proverbial expressions, evidently under the influence of Biblical usage, *e.g.*:

Laws-a-dees,
What times be these.

[Lau'z ū dee'z, wot tahymz bi dhéez.] *Bin* is, of course, *be* with the plural suffix *n*.

Are is used in the plural of the present tense, but only when unemphatic: "*Are* they gooin?" [ūr dhai' góo'in]; "*Yo're* wrang," [Yoar raangg']. At Norbury, and generally in the Combermere district, it is heard as [æɾ]. *Are*, as used in this dialect, is a remarkable word. It is, of course, originally Danish as opposed to Anglo-Saxon, and Northern as opposed to Southern; and in this connexion it is noteworthy that its use ceases at the southern border of Cheshire. Moreover, it is one of the few words in the dialect which reject the plural termination in the present tense, and this may lead one to suspect that it was imported at a comparatively late period into the dialect.

The negative *anna* [aa)n'ū] is common in the plural, and must be referred to *am* (am-na) rather than to *are* (are-na): "*Wey anna* gooin to stond that," [Wey aa)n'ū góo'in tū stond dhaat'].

The negative of *is* is *ina* [iz'nū] or *inna* [i'nū], both equally common.

Won of the plural preterite is for A.S. *wáron*, which became first *wern*, then *worn*, and lastly *won*. The change from *e* to *o* is due to the influence of the preceding *w*: cp. *woman* from A.S. *wifman*.

Conjugation of the Auxiliary Verb *Shall*.(1) Emphatic Form *Shall* [shaal']:

PRESENT.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. [Ahy shaal'], I shall	[Wey shaan'], we shall
2. { [Dhaay shaat' or shaal'], thou shalt } { [Yoa' shaan'], you shall }	[Yai' shaan'], ye shall
3. [Ey, óo, it shaal'], he, she, it shall	[Dhai' shaan'], they shall

PRETERITE.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. [Ahy shùd], I should | [Wey shùd·n], we should |
| 2. { [Dhaay shùd or shùdst], thou
shouldest
[Yoa· shùd·n], you should | } [Yai· shùd·n], ye should |
| 3. [Ey, óo, it shùd], he, she, it should | |

(2) Unemphatic Form *Sall* [sül, sl] :

PRESENT.

- | | | | |
|----|--|--|----------------------------|
| | <i>Singular.</i> | | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. | [Ahy sül, sl], I shall | | [Wey sün, sn], we shall |
| 2. | { [Dhaay sül, sl], thou shalt
[Yoa· sün, sn], you shall | | } [Yai· sün, sn], ye shall |
| 3. | [Ey, óo, it sül, sl], he, she, it shall | | |
- This form is conjugated only in the Present Tense.

REMARKS.

This verb illustrates the middle position which the South Cheshire folk-speech occupies between northern and southern dialect. The emphatic form represents the old southern *shal, schuld*, the unemphatic form the old northern *sal, (suld)*.

The Conjugation of the Auxiliary Verb *Will* is analogous to that of *Shall*, viz., Pres. Sing., [wül, wüt, wül]; Plural throughout, [wün]; Preterite Sing., [wùd, wùdst, wùd]; Plural, [wùd·n].

Conjugation of the Auxiliary Verb *Mee*, [Mee·] = *May* :

PRESENT.

- | | | | |
|----|--|--|-----------------------|
| | <i>Singular.</i> | | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. | [Ahy mee·], I may | | [Wey mee·], we may |
| 2. | { [Dhaay mee·, or mee·st], thou
mayst
[Yoa· mee·], you may | | } [Yai· mee·], ye may |
| 3. | [Ey, óo, it mee·], he, she, it may | | |

PRETERITE.

- | | | | |
|----|--|--|--------------------------|
| 1. | [Ahy mid·], I might | | [Wey mid·n], we might |
| 2. | { [Dhaay mid·, or mid·st], thou
mightest
[Yoa· mid·n], you might | | } [Yai· mid·n], ye might |
| 3. | [Ey, óo, it mid·], he, she, it might | | |

REMARKS.

This verb is chosen as an example of those auxiliary verbs which are uninflected in the plural of the present. The others are *con* (= can), *are*, *mun*, *must*, of which the two latter are likewise uninflected in the singular. The conjugation of *con* is perfectly analogous to that of *mee*, viz.: Pres. Sing., [kon, kost, kon]; Plural, [kon]; Preterite Sing., [kùd, kùdst, kùd]; Plural, [kùd·n].

The Preterite of *mee* has likewise the form *mit*, [mit·]. But the Second Personal Singular is always [midst], and I have never heard the form [mit·n] in the plural. The negative is [mit·nū] or [mid·nū].

The negative of the Present is *minna* [mi)nū] all through, e.g.: "Minna we go?" [Mi)nū wi goa·].

ADVERBS.

Adverbs of Manner are formed from Adjectives by addition of the suffix *ly*. "I conna tell yò *reightly*," [Ahy kon)ũ tel yũ rey·tli·]. To express emphasis the accent is in some words laid on the syllable *ly*, which is then pronounced [ley]: e.g., *surely*, *really*, *certainly*. "Well, *räaly* to goodness!" [Wel, ræ·üley· tũ gùd·nis·].

The termination *ly* is often dispensed with. "He went *terrible*," [Ée went on ter·übl]. "They liven very *hard*," [Dha·liv·n ver·i aa·rd]. The conjunction *an'* (for *and*) is often prefixed to an Adverb of Manner when without the suffix *ly*. "I con do i *an' easy*," [Ahy kün dóo it, ün ee·zi].

Among Adverbs of Manner not formed from Adjectives the following are noticeable:

<i>Glossic Pronunciation.</i>	<i>English Rendering.</i>
[straad·l-legs]	astride
[ünee·nd]	on end, upright
[top·teelz]	head over heels
[oa·rtop·teelz]	
[yed·lùngz]	headlong

The last two words are examples of adverbs formed by means of the genitive suffix.

Glossic Pronunciation.

English Rendering.

[in·shmeel]

by inches

For the termination of this word (A.S. *mælum*) *cp.*
piecemeal, &c.

[ügy'ai·t]

agate, on the way, in action

Also the Adverbs of Manner formed from Demonstrative and Interrogative Pronouns in *n* or *ns*: these are *a-this-n*, *a-this-ns*, [u]dhis·nz]; *a-that-n*, *a-that-ns*, [ü]dhaat·nz]; *a-which-n*, *a-which-ns*, [u]wich·nz].

All the above words will be found more fully explained in the Glossary.

Among Adverbs of Place there are few to notice :

[é·ümbahy·]

close by

[oa·rünen·st]

opposite

Adverbs of Time remarkable in form are :

[üt aaf·tūr]

afterwards

[lee·tweylz]

late whiles, lately

This form contains the genitive suffix, *cp.* [top·teelz, yed·lùngz], above.

[au·vi]

always

[Au·viz] is also in use, but the accusative form is more in vogue with older speakers.

[baak·]

ago

E.g. a while ago = [ü weyl baak·].

[sin·]

since

A contraction of A.S. *siththan*.

Adverbs of Quality are :

[ün au·]

and all, hence (1) indeed

(2) besides

[nob·üt]

only

[meeap·n]

mayhappen, maybe

[léef]

lief, soon

E.g. "I'd as *lief* go as stop," [Ahy]d üz léef goa· üz stop·]. Comparative, *liefer*, [lée·für].

Of the Numeral Adverbs, the following forms are noticeable: once=[wùnst]; twice=[twahys, twahyz, tweys, tweyz].

The Negative Adverbs have already been given in the section on the Negation of Verbs. A stronger form is *nons* [non]: "He'll *nons* come," [éel non kùm]. Negative Adverbs do not cancel one another. "Hoo wanna *nons* soft," [óo wo)nũ non soft]=She was not at all silly.

The Adverbs of Affirmation and Negation are [aay, yai', yoi,* *yis'*; nuw, nai, nee', noa']. These are sharply distinguished in point of usage. Putting aside [yis'] and [noa'], which, as recent importations, are used very much as in standard English, we may briefly express the distinction between the rest thus:

[aay]	}	affirm	[yai']	}	contradict
[nuw]			[yoi]		
	[nai']				
	[nee']				

This will be made clear by a few examples:

<i>Glossic.</i>	<i>English.</i>
[Aas't bin Naantwey'ch? Nuw]	Have you been to Nantwich? No
[Dhũ aas'nũ bin Naantwey'ch!	You haven't been to Nantwich! h!
Yoi, bũr ah aay]	Yes, but I have
[Wùt kùm wom wi)mi? Aay]	Will you come home with me? e?
	Yes
[Ey kóo'm wom wi)dhi. Nee',	He came home with you. No
(or nai') bũr ey did)nũr]	he did not
[Didst sey Jin Baach' ùpũ)th	Did you see Jane Greatbanks o!
roa'd? Aay]	the road? Yes
[Dhũ seyđ Jin Baach' ùpũ)th	You saw Jane Greatbanks on the h!
roa'd. Aay]	road. Yes
[Dhũ did)nũ sey J. B. ùpũ)th	You didn't see J. G. on the road. h!
roa'd. Yai', bũr ah did]	Yes, I did.

ADVERBS OF DEGREE.—*That* is frequently used for *so*: "He *that* inna *that* bad," [Uur i)nũ dhaat' baad']. ~~h!~~

* For convenience I write [yoi] here, as representing both [yahy] and [yan'y].

PREPOSITIONS.

The following prepositions are peculiar in form in this dialect :

<i>Glossic.</i>	<i>English.</i>
[ügy'en·]	against
[üfoa·r]	before
[übaak· ü]	behind, at the back of
[ky'ai's ü]	} because of
[ükoz· ü]	
[usahy·d ü]	beside (of)
[ütop· ü]	upon, atop of
[üstid· ü]	} instead of
[stid· ü]	
[üt aaf'tür]	after
[ülüngg· ü]	} on account of
[au· ülüngg· ü]	
[baayt]	without (A.S. <i>bütan</i>)
[bihin·t]	behind
[oa·r]	over
[oa·rünen·st]	opposite
[sin·]	since
[toa·rt]	} toward
[toa·t]	

There are a few remarkable usages to be noted here in connection with some of the prepositions.

To is frequently omitted. (1) Before names of places: "At gooin' Nantweych?" [Aat· góo·in Naantwey·ch?] = Art thou going *to* Nantwich? (2) Before an infinitive: "Hast a mind ha' summat drink?" [Aast ü mahynd ü süm·üt dringk·?] = Hast thou a mind *to* have somewhat *to* drink? "They'n be glad see yð," [Dhai'n bi dlad· see yü]. Hence the use of *for* (originally *for to*) before an infinitive, generally to express purpose: "The whilright's here *for* mend th' cart," [Dhü wil·reyt)s éeur für mend)th ky'aa·rt]. "Bin yð ready *for* go?" [Bin yü red·i für goa·?] (3) After *accordin'* before a Relative Adverb or Pronoun: "It's *accordin'* what hoo thinks," [It)s ükau·rdin wot oo thingks]. "*Accordin'* hai they bringen it in," [Ükau·rdin aay dhi bring·n it in] = according to how they decide it.

To is used for *with*, at meals: "Wun yǒ ha' some puddin' to yur tart?" [Wùn yǔ aa sǔm pùd'in tǔ yǔr taa'rt?]

To is used for *of* after the verbs *know*, *tell*, which see in the Glossary.

For is omitted in the phrase *good nowt*, [gùd nuwt]=good for nothing.

At is used for *to* in the phrases *to hearken at*, *listen at*.

At is used for *of* after the verb *to think*: "Hoo thowt nowt at it," [Óo thuwt nuwt aat' it].

On is used for *of*: "aside *on*," [ǔsahy'd on] = at the side of.

On is used for *for* in the phrase "to wait *o'*" or "*on*:" "Weet *o'* mey when we comen aít *o'* sehoo'," [Wee't ǔ mey wen wi kùm'n aayt ǔ skóo].

The use of *on* or *upon* in such phrases as the following is noticeable: "To raise lies *on*," "To raise a report *on*" a person, "It'll be a terrible job *upon* such and such an one." It conveys a general idea of detriment.

O'er (= over) is very frequent before a verbal noun, and it is often difficult to decide whether this preposition expresses the mere duration of the action (= English *whilst*), or whether a notion of cause or means is introduced (= English *through*). In the former of the following examples it is difficult to see which meaning predominates, in the latter the meaning is evidently simply *through*, *because of*. "I got a splent i' my hand *o'er* pleachin' a hedge," [Ahy got ǔ splent i)mi aan'd oa'r plee'chin ǔ ej]. "He lost his place *o'er* gettin' drunk," [Ée lost iz plai's oa'r gy'et'in drúngk].

In, *on*, *upon*, and *with* most frequently appear in this dialect without their final consonant sound. The full forms are only used before a vowel beginning the next word, but the clipt forms are used both before vowels and consonants. The full forms again are used when ending a sentence. No more particular rules can be given; the usage in each individual case is regulated by considerations of euphony.

CONJUNCTIONS.

An', [ǔn] = and.

Ur, [uur] = or.

Häisver, Ha'ver, [aayev·ür, aa·vür]=however.

Case, [ky'ai's]; *a-cos*, [ükoz']=because.

Ev, Ev, [iv, ev]=if.

As, [üz]=that: "Yür mother said *as* ah was to tell yö *as* yur nuncle was comen," [Yür müdh·ür sed üz ah woz tū tel yū üz yür nūngk'l wüz kùm'n]. Sometimes the form *as häi* (how) is used [üz aay].

That is occasionally used, but I am inclined to restrict it to the Malpas district. In its contracted form, followed by *häi*, it is more general [üt aay]: "I towd him 'at *häi* yo wanted him," [Ahy tuwd im üt aay yoa· waan'tid im]. I have not heard 'at [üt] alone in S. Cheshire.

Than, [dhün]; *Tin*, [tin]; *Tan*, [tün]; *T'n*, [tn]; *Till*, [til]. These words are synonymous, and have two distinct meanings in the Cheshire dialect:

(1) = *than*, after comparatives. For this see Comparison of Adjectives.

(2) = *till*.

Wit's never owt (ought = aught),

Tin dear bowt (bought).

Wit's nev·ür uwt, tin dée·ür buwt; "We didna go *than* neight, [Wée did)nū goa· dhün neyt].

Again=by the time that: "*Again* I come back," [ügy'en· ahy kùm baak·].

Without=unless. This word has the forms [widhaay·t] and [baayt]: "I wanna go *baüt* yo'n come wi' me," [Ahy wù)nū goa· baayt yoa·)n kùm wi)mi].

Else=or: "Wun yö go? *else* I'll shift yö," [Wùn yū goa·? els ahy] shift yū].

INTERJECTIONS.

Imprecations such as *Biledy*, *By mass*, &c., must be sought in the Glossary under the heading *By*. Add to these many beginning with *Od* (=God), as '*Od scotch it*, '*Od rot it*, '*Od rabbit it*= [Od skoch it, Od rot it, Od raab·it it]. Other common exclamations containing the name of the Almighty are *Lors*, [lau·rz]; *Lors*

A'mighty, [lau·rzūmahy·ti]; *Lawmanees*, [lau·mūnée·z]. But *La a-dees*, [lau·zūdee·z], is probably the same as *Alack-a-day*, with which it agrees in meaning.

Other common imprecations are *Dang it*, [daangg·it]; *Pox taak* [poks taak·it], but this Shakspearean expression is now uncommon. *Rot it*, *Sarn it*, *Consarn it*, [konsaa·rn it]; *Rabbit it*. A curious refinement is exhibited in such expressions as *Rabbit yo'r picter* [Raab·it yoa·r pik·tūr]. These euphemistical imprecations used to be especially affected by old dames who had scruples about "rabbiting" a person himself, but felt no hesitation about "rabbiting" "pictur."

Exclamations of astonishment are *Heck*, [ek]; *Good Heck*, [g·ek]; *Good Fecks*, [gūd feks]; *My stockins*, [mahy stok·ins]; *Zowke* [zuw·kürz]; &c., &c.

The most common words used to draw attention are *Surr* [suur·i]=*Sirrah*, and *Sithees*, [sidh·i]=*See thee*. There is some tendency to confuse these two words. *Hey, hey!* [hey, or ey], is also very often used.

Disgust is expressed by *yaks*, [yae·ks, yaak·s], as "*Yaks up thee*."

Anger or disapproval is conveyed by *yaps*, [yae·ps, yaap·s, aa·p aap·s], which in meaning and usage exactly answers to the English *jis*.

TH)BÓOK Ũ RÓOTH.

CHAAP-TÜR DHŨ FOST.

1. Naay it aap'nt i)th dee'z wen)th jùj'iz wün róo·lin, ùz dhŭr wŭz ũ waan't ũ bred i)th kùn·tri. Ũn ũ saa·rtin mon ũ Beth·liüm Jóo·dü went liv i)th kùn·tri ũ Moa·üb, im ũn iz weyf ũn iz tóo sùnz ũlùngg' widh im.

2. Ũn th)mon)z nee'm wŭz Elim·ülek, ũn iz weyfs nee'm wŭz Nai·oa·mahy, ũn iz tóo laad'z wŭn kau'd Maa·lün ũn Chil·yün : ũn dhi wŭn au' on ũm Ee·früthahyts aayt ũ Beth·liüm·Jóo·dü : ũn dhi kóom in·tŭ)th kùn·tri ũ Moa·üb, ũn dhééür dhi mai·dn dhŭr wom.

3. Ũn Elim·ülek, im ũz wŭz ùz·bünd tŭ Nai·oa·mahy, deyd : ũn soa' óo wŭz left bi ũrsel', uur ũn ũr tóo laad'z.

4. Ũn dhai' tóo·kn eyeh ũn ũm ũ Moa·üb wŭm·ün fŭr dhŭr weyf : t)onz nee'm wŭz Au·rpŭ, ũn t)ùdh·ürz wŭz Róoth : ũn dhi liv·d i dhaat' kùn·tri ũbaay't ten éeür.

5. Ũn Maa·lün ũn Chil·yün deyd ũz wel, bóo·üth on ũm : soa·dhŭ wŭm·ün wŭz left au' ũlóo·ün, naay ũr tóo sùnz ũn ũr uwd mon wŭn gon jed.

6. Dhen óo got ùp wi ũr duw·tŭr in lau·z fŭr goa' baak' aayt ũ)th kùn·tri ũ Moa·üb, fŭr óo)d éeürd, wel óo wŭz dhééür, üt aay dhŭ Lau·rd ũd tai'n eyd ũn iz oa'n foa'ks, ũn ũd gy'en ũm bred.

7. Ũn soa' óo staa·rtid of aayt ũ)th plee's wey·ür óo woz, ũn ũr tóo duw·tŭr-in-lau·z ũlùngg' widh ũr : ũn dhi got'n ũpŭ)th roa·d fŭr kùm baak' tŭ)dh laan·d ũ Jóo·dü.

8. Ũn Nai·oa·mahy sed tŭ ũr tóo duw·tur-in-lau·z, Kùm, goa·yŭr wee'z baak', bóo·üth on)yi, tŭ yŭr mùdh·ürz aays : dhŭ Lau·rd dey·ül ky'ey'ndli wi)yi, ũz yai'n delt wi dhem ũz bin jed, ũn wi mey.

9. Dhū Lau'rd graan't yi tū fahynd rest bóo'ūth on yi, i yū ùz'bündz aays. Dhen óo ky'is't ūm: ūn dhi oa'pnt aayt ūn skrahykt

10. Ūn dhai' sed'n, Wey'n saar'tinli goa' wi)yū baak' tū yoa'r kùn'trifoa'ks.

11. Ūn Nai'oa'mahy sed, Tuurn yi baak' ūgy'en', mi duw'türz, ūn goa' yūr wee'z: wot'n yi waan't goa' ūlúngg' wi mey fuur? iz dhūr aan'i móo'ūr súnz i)mi wúm yet tū bey yūr ùz'bündz?

12. Tuurn yi baak' ūgy'en', mi duw'türz, goa' yūr wee'z: fūr ahy)m tóo uwd tū aav' ū ùz'bünd. Iv ahy woz tu see', Ahy)m i gùd bi-oa'ps, iv ah woz tu aav' ū ùz'bünd dhis ver'i neyt, ūn bae'r súnz ūn au',

13. Wùd yi wee't on ūm dhūn dhi wūn groa'n ùp? wùd yi stop for)ūm ūn bey baayt ùz'bündz? nee', mi duw'türz: fūr ahy)m taer'bl greyvd fūr yai'ūr see'ks, ūz dh)ond ū dhū Lau'rd)z gon aayt ūgy'en' mi.

14. Ūn dhi lift'id ùp dhūr vahys, ūn skrahykt ūgy'en': ūn Au'rpū ky'is't ūr mùdh'ūr-in-lau'; bū Róoth ùng tóo ūr.

15. Ūn óo sed, Si)dh'i, dhi sis'tür-in-lau')z gon baak' tū ūr oa'n kùn'tri-foa'ks, ūn ūr oa'n godz: goa' dhi wee'z baak' ūgy'en' aaft'ūr dhi sis'tür-in-lau'.

16. Ūn Róoth sed, Dù)nū beg ū mi tū lée'ūv yū, ūr tū goa' baak' frūm fol'ūin aaft'ūr yū: fūr wée'ūr 'yoa' gon, 'ahy)l góa': ūn wée'ūr 'yoa' loj'n, 'ahy)l loj'; 'yoa'r foa'ks)sn bi 'mahy foa'ks, ūn 'yoa'r God 'mahy God.

17. Wée'ūr 'yoa' deyn, 'ahy)l dey, ūn dhée'ūr ah)l be ber'id; dhū Lau'rd dóo soa' tū mey, ūn móo'ūr ūn au', iv uwt bū jeth paa'rts yoa' ūn mey.

18. Wen óo sey'd ūt aay óo wūz set ūpū góo'in widh ūr, dhen óo gy'en' oa'r tau'kin tóo ūr.

19. Soa' dhi wen'tn bóo'ūth on ūm tūgy'edh'ūr tūn dhi kóom tū Beth'liūm. Ūn soa' it kóom ūbuw't ūz wen dhi wūn kùmn Beth'liūm, dhūr wūz ū stuur i)dh óo'ūl taayn ūbaay't ūm, ūn foa' wūn see'in, Iz dhis Nai'oa'mahy?

20. Ūn óo sed tóo ūm, Dù)nū kau' mi Nai'oa'mahy, kau' Mae'rū: fūr God Au'mahy'ti ūz delt ver'i bit'ūr wi mi.

21. Ah went aayt fùl, ūn dhū Lau'rd)z bruwt mi wom ūgy'en'

empi: wot)n yi kau· mi Nai·oa·mahy fuur, künsid·'ürin aay dhū Lau·rd)z gy'en wit·ns ūgy'en·mi, ün aay God Au·mahy·ti)z aam·ild* mi?

22. Ün soa· Nai·oa·mahy kóom baak·, ün Róoth dhū Moa·üb wüm·ün, ür duw·túr in lau·, ūlúngg· widh ür, uur wot kóom baak· aayt ü)th Moa·üb kùn·tri: ün dhi kóom tú Beth·liüm júst üt)th fost staa·rt ü)th baa·rli aa·rvist.

CHAAP·TÜR DHŪ SEK·ÜNT.

1. Ün Nai·oa·mahy)d ü rilee·shün ün ür üz·bündz, ü mon wi ü ræ·r ræk ü ky·el·túr;† ey kùm ü Elim·üleks faam·üli, ün iz nee·m wüz Boa·aaz.

2. Ün Róoth dhū Moa·üb wüm·ün sez tú Nai·oa·mahy, Le)mi goa· tú)th feylt ün songg·ü ey·ürz ü kuurn aaftúr im üz ahy)sl fáhynd fee·vür i)th seyt on. Ün óo sez too ür, Goa·, mi duw·túr.

8. Ün ür went, ün kóom ün songg·üd i)th feylt aaftúr)th rée·üpürz: ün ür lùk wüz tú leyt on ü paa·rt ü)th feylt bilúngg·in tú Boa·aaz, im üz wüz rilee·shün tú Elim·üle·k·.

4. Ün, loa· ün bi·u·w·ld yū, óoü shüd kùm ūlúngg· früm Beth·liüm, bú Boa·aaz, ün sez ée tú)dh rée·üpürz, Dhū Lau·rd bi wi)yū. Ün dhi aan·sürdn im ü)dhis)nz, Dhū Lau·rd bles yū.

5. Dhen Boa·aaz sed tú)th saa·rvünt·mon üz wüz gy·aafür oar dhū rée·üpürz, Óoüz wensh iz dhis?

6. Ün dhū saa·rvünt·mon üz wüz gy·aafür oar dhū rée·üpürz aan·sürd im baak· ūgy'en· ün sed, Óo)z dhaat· Moa·üb wensh üz kóom baak· wi Nai·oa·mahy aayt ü)th Moa·üb kùn·tri.

7. Ün sez óo, wùn yū pley·üz tú let me lee·z ün gy·edh·ür aaftúr dhū rée·üpürz ūmúngg· dhū shofs: soa· óo kóom ün óo)z bin ey·ür au· dhū weyl ev·ür sin mau·rnin til naay, wen óo stopt ü bit i)dh aays.

8. Dhen sez Boa·aaz tú Róoth, Dùs)nū dhū ey·ür mi, mi duw·túr? Dù)nū dhey goa· in·tū nóo údh·ür feylt für songg·ü, ün dù)nū dhey goa· ūwee· früm ey·ür, bú stik· weeür dhū aat·, klóos bi mahy wen·shiz.

* See HAMMIL in Glossary.

† WEALTH, see Glossary.

9. Ky'ee·p dhi eyn üpü)th feylt üz dhai bin rey·üpin in, ün dhej goa· aaf·tür üm : aa)nür ah chaa·rjd dh)yüng chaap's üz dhi mün·)t tüch dhi? ün wen dhaa)t thuu·rsti, goa· tü)th dringk·in-uurnz,* ür dringk· süm ü wot th)yüng chaap's ün draun.

10. Dhen óo fau·d on ür fee's un buwd ür daayn tü)th graaynd ün óo sed too im, Aay iz it üz ahy)v fünd fee·vür i yoa·r éen, soa üz yoa· shüd taak· noa·tis ü mey, ün mey ü stree·njür?

11. Ün Boa·aaz aan·sürd ür ü)dhis)n, Ahy)v aad it au· tuwd m übaay·t au· üz dhǎǎ)z dùn tü dhi mùdh·ür-in-lau·, sin dhi üz·büní deyd : ün aay dhǎǎ)z left dhi fee·dhür ün dhi mùdh·ür, ün)th kùn·tr wée·ür dhǎǎ wüz bau·rn, ün bist kùmn tü foa·ks üz dhǎǎ noa·d nuw· übaay·t üfoa·r.

12. Dhü Lau·rd rik·ümpens dhi wuurk, ün ü fül riwaa·rd b gy'en dhi bi dhü Lau·rd God ü Iz·riül, naay dhü)t kùmn für trüs dhisel· ün·dür iz wingz.

18. Dhen sez óo, Let mi fahynd fee·vür i yür seyt, mi Lau·rd ky'ai's yoa·)n kùm·fürtid mi, ün ky'ai's yoa·)n spok'n fren·dli tí ü póoür wùm·ün, für au· ahy sam·)nür aan·iwee·z lahyk yür oa·r saa·rvüntwim·in.

14. Ün Boa·aaz sed too ür, Üt baag·intahym dhej kùm eyür ün aav· süm ü)th bred, ün dip dhi bit ü mee·t i)dh aal·igür.† Ün óo sit ürsel· daayn üsahy·d)n dhü rée·üpürz ; ün ey rau·t ür paa·rchü kuurn, ün óo et it, ün aad· ür fil·th, ün went üwee·.

15. Ün wen óo wüz got·n üp tü songg·ü, Boa·aaz gy'en au·rdürü tü iz yüng chaap's, sez ey, Let ür songg·ü reyt ümüngg· dhü shofs ün dù)nü yai· skuwl ür :

16. Ün let fau· süm aan·tlz ü puu·rpüs for·)ür, ün léeu·v ün for·)ür tü lee·z üm, ün dù)nü snee·p ür.

17. Soa· ür songg·üd i)th feylt tün neyt, ün óo bümpt wot óo songg·üd, ün it kóom tü übaay·t too miz·ür ü baa·rli.

18. Ün óo toook it üp ün went in·tü)th taayn : ün ür mùdh·ür in-lau· séed wot óo)d songg·üd : ün óo bruwt aayt ün gy'en ür wo óo)d ky'ept aaf·tür óo)d et·n ür fil·th ürsel·.

19. Ün ür mùdh·ür-in-lau· sed too ür, Wée·ür)st songg·üü

* Drinking-horns.

† See ALLEGAR (= vinegar) in Glossary.

tádee? wée-ür)st bin wuu·rkin? God bles dhū mon ūz tóok noa·tis on dhi. Ūn óo tuwd ūr mùdh-ür-in-lau· óo-ür óo)d bin wuu·rkin widh, ūn sez óo, Dhū monz nee·m ūz ahy)v bin wuu·rkin wi tudee·iz Boa·aaz.

20. Ūn Nai·oa·mahy sed tū ūr duw·tūr-in-lau·, Dhū Lau·rd bles im, ūkos· ey aa)nū gy'en oa·r iz ky'ey·ndnūs tū)th wik· ūn tū)th jed. Ūn sez Nai·oa·mahy tóo ūr, Wey, th)mon)z neyūr ūky'in· tóo ūz, won ūn ūr ney·ūrist rilee·shūnz.

21. Ūn Róoth dhū Moa·üb wùm·ün sed, Eé sed tóo mi ūz wel, Dhaa mūn ky'ee·p klóos tū mahy yüng chaap·s, tin dhi)n lùgd au·mi aa·rvist tūgy'edh-ür.

22. Ūn Nai·oa·mahy sed tū Róoth ūr duw·tūr in lau·, It)s nob·ūt rey·t, mi duw·tūr, fūr dhey tū goa· aayt widh iz saa·rvünt·wim·in, soa· ūz dhi mi)nū léet on dhi in aan·i ùdh-ür feylt.

23. Soa· óo kept klóos bi Boa·aaziz wim·in dhūn dhū fin·ishin-ùp ū)th baa·rli-aa·rvist ūn)th wée·ūt-aa·rvist: ūn óo liv·d wi ūr mùdh-ür-in-lau·.

CHAAP·TŪR DHŪ THUURD.

1. Dhen Nai·oa·mahy ūr mùdh-ür-in-lau· sed tóo ūr, Mi duw·tūr, shaa)nūr ahy lóok fūr rest fo)dhi, soa· ūz dhaa)mi bi wel of?

2. Ūn naay i)nū Boa·aaz ū rilee·shūn ū aa·rz, im ūz dhaa wūz widh iz wen·shiz? Si)dhi, wensh, ey)z win·ūin baa·rli tūney·t i)th thresh·in·flóo·ür.

3. Soa· wesh dhi, ūn ahy)l dhi yed, ūn gy'et dhi klóo·üz on, ūn goa· daayn tū)th flóoūr: bū dū)nū mai· dhisel· noa·n tū)th mon dhūn ée)z dùn ee·tin ūn dringk·in.

4. Ūn it)l bey ū)dhis)nz: wen ey lahyz daayn, dhaa mūn taak·noa·tis ū)th plee·s wéeūr ey lahyz, ūn dhaa mūn goa· in, ūn ùnkàv-ür iz feyt, ūn lahy dhi daayn: ūn ey)l tel dhi wot dhaa mūn dóo.

5. Ūn óo sed tóo ūr, Au· ūz yoa· teln mi, ahy)l dóo.

6. Ūn óo went daayn tū)th flóo·ür, ūn did jùs·tūmeyt wot ūr mùdh-ür in lau· ūd tuwd ūr.

7. Ūn wen Boa·aaz ūd et·n ūn drùngk·n, ūn iz aa·rt wūz mer·i,

ey went fūr lahy imsel· daayn üt dhū end ū)th kuurn·rāk, ūn óo kóom jen·tli, ūn ùnkùv·ürd iz feyt, ūn ley ūr daayn.

8. Ūn, ūz it aap·nt, i)th mid·l ū)th neyt, dhū mon wūs frik·nt ūn tuurnt imsel· raaynd, ūn dhéūr dhūr wūs ū wùm·ün ley ut iz feyt.

9. Ūn ey sed, Óoū)t dhey? Ūn óo spok baak· tóo im, Ahy)m Bóoth yūr saa·rvünt: soa· spree·d aayt yūr skuurt oa·r yūr saa·rvünt: fūr yoa)m ū ney·ūr rilee·shūn.

10. Ūn ey sed, Dhū Lau·rd bles dhi, mi duw·tūr: fūr dhaa)z shoa·nt móoūr ky·ey·ndnūs üt dhū laa·t'ūr end til ū)th fost staa·rt, ky'ai's dhū aas·)nū gon aaf·t'ūr yung men, ee·dhūr póoūr ūr rich·.

11. Ūn naay, mi duw·tūr, dù)nū bi frik·nt: ah)l dóo fo) dhi au· ūz dhū waan·ts: fūr au·)th foa·ks i dhis taayn noa·n dhi fur ū on·ist wùm·ün.

12. Ūn naay, it)s tróo ūnūf· üt aay ahy)m dhi néeūr rilee·shūn: aa·vur fūr au· dhaa·t· dhūr)z ū née·ūrūr rilee·shūn til mey.

13. Stop weyūr dhū aat· fūr tuney·t, ūn wi)sn sey i)dhū mau·rnin, iv ée)l dóo dhū paa·rt ūv ū rilee·shūn bahy dhi, wel ūn gùd, let im dóo dhū rilee·shūnz paa·rt: būr iv ey wù)nū dóo dhū paa·rt ūv ū rilee·shun tóo dhi, dhen ahy)l dóo dhū paa·rt ūv ū rilee·shūn tóo dhi, ūz* shóoūr ūz God Aulmahy·ti liv·z in ev·n: lahy dhi daayn dhūn mau·rnin.

14. Ūn óo ley üt iz feyt dhūn mau·rnin: ūn óo got ùp ūfoa·r yū kùd tel won mon frūm ūnūdh·ūr. Ūn sez ée, Dù)nū let it bi noa·n üt aay ū wùm·ün kóom in·tū)th flóo·ūr.

15. Ūn ey sed ūz wel, Bringg· dhū vee·l ūz dhaa)z got·n on, ūn uwd it ùp. Ūn wen óo eld it ùp, ey miz·ürd aayt sik's miz·ürz ū baa·rli, ūn lee·d it ūtop·)n ūr: ūn óo went ūwee· in·tū)th taayn.

16. Ūn wen óo kóom tū ūr mùdh·ūr-in-lau·, óo sez tóo ūr, Óoūr aat· dhū, mi duw·tūr? Ūn óo tuwd ūr au· ūz dhū mon ūd dùn bahy ūr.

17. Ūn sez óo, Dheyz sik's miz·ürz ū baa·rli ey gy·en mi: fūr sez ey tū mey, Dù)nū goa· baak· em·pi tū dhi mùdh·ūr in lau·.

18. Dhen óo sez, Ky·ee·p skwaat·, mi duw·tūr, tin dhū noa·z aay)th maat·ür)l tuurn aayt: fūr)dh mon wù)nū bi kwai·üt dhūn ey)z pùt it rey·t dhis veri dee·.

* This [ūs], before [ahóoūr], would frequently become [ūsh] by assimilation.

CHAAP-TÜR DHÛ FOA-RT.

1. Dhen Boa·aaz went ùp tũ)th gy·ee't, ùn sit imsel· daayn dhée·ür: ùn dhée·ür, dhũ rilee·shũn wot ey)d spok·n ũbaay·t kóom paast: ùn ey sez tóo im, sez ey, Ey', sich· ùn sich· ũ won! tuurn ũ won sahyd, ùn sit yũ daayn ÷yür. Soa· ey tuurnt ũ won sahyd, ùn sit im daayn.

2. Ûn ée tóok ten uwd men aayt ũ)th taayn, ùn sez ée tóo ùm, Sit yi daayn éeür: ùn dhai sit ũmsel·z daayn.

3. Ûn ey sed tũ)th rilee·shũn, Nai·oa·mahy, uur ũz iz kùm·ün baak· ÷gy'en· aayt ũ)th Moa·üb kùn·tri)z sel·in ũ bit ũ graaynd, ũz bilüng·d tũ aa·r brüdh·ür Elim·ulek.

4. Ûn ah bithuw·t misel· tũ gi yũ waa·rnin ũbaay·t it, soa)z yoa· mid bahy it ũfoa·r)th taayn·foa·ks, ùn ũfoa·r dh)uwd foa·ks ũ mahy faam·üli. Iv yoa· waan·tn ridey·m it, ridey·m it: bür iv yoa· dùn)ũ waan·t ridey·m it, dhen yoa· mün tel mi, ùn ah)sl noa·: fūr dhür)z náo·bri tũ ridey·m it bũ yoa·: ùn ahy kùm aaf·tūr yoa·. Ûn sez ey, Ahy)l ridey·m it.

5. Dhen sez Boa·aaz, See·m dee· ũz yoa bahyn)th feylt of Nai·oa·mahyz aan·dz, yoa)n aa)tũ bahy it of Róoth, th)Moa·üb wùm·ün, weyf tũ im ũz iz jed, tũ ree·z up th)jed monz nee·m ũpon· iz iner·itüns.

6. Ûn)th rilee·shũn sed, Ahy kon·)ũ ridey·m it fūr misel·, els ahy)shl speyl mi oa·n fau·rtin: bũ yoa· ridey·m mahy reyt fūr yürsel·: fūr ahy kon·)ũ ridey·m it.

7. Naay dhis wüz dhũ wee· i dee·z gon bahy in Iz·riül ũbaay·t ridey·min ùn ũbaay·t swop·in, fūr klin·sh ev·rithin: ũ mon póod iz shóo of ùn gy'en· it tũ iz nee·bür: ùn dhis set·lt ũ baa·rgin in Iz·riül.

8. Soa·)th rilee·shũn sez tũ Boa·aaz, Bahy it fūr yürsel·. Soa· ey of widh iz shóo.

9. Ûn Boa·aaz sed tũ)dh uwd men ùn tũ au·)th foa·ks, Yai bin wir·ns dhis dee·, üt aay ahy)v buwt au· ũz wüz Elim·üleks, ùn au· ũz wüz Chil·yünz ùn Maa·lünz, of Nai·oa·mahy.

10. Ûn móoür)tn dhaat·, ahy)v buwt Róoth dhũ Moa·üb wùm·ün, uur ũz wüz weyf tũ Maa·lün, tũ bey mahy weyf, tũ ree·z up dhũ jed

monz nee'm on iz iner'itüns, soa)z iz nee'm mi)nü bi küt of früm ümàngg' iz rilee'shünz, ün früm dhü gy'ee't ün iz nee'tiv plee's: yai bin wit'ns tū dhaat' dhis dee'.

11. Ün au)th foa'ks üz wün i)th gy'ee't, ün dh)uwd men sedn, Wi bin wit'ns. Dhü Lau'rd mai' dhü wüm'ün üz iz kúmn in'tü yür aays lahyk Bee'chül ün Ley'ü, üz bitwey'n üm bil't ùp dh)aays ü Izri'ül: ün bi-ee'v lahyk a strey'tforüt mon i Efrütü, ün mai'yürsel' fee'müs i Beth'liüm.

12. Ün mi yoa'r aays bi lahyk dh)aays ü Fae'rez, im uz Jóo'dü aad' bi Tai'mür, ü)th seyd üz dhü Lau'rd ül gy'i)yü bi dhis yàngg wüm'ün.

13. Soa' Boa'aaz tóok Róoth, ün óo wüz iz weyf, ün wen ey went in tóo ür, dhü Lau'rd gy'en ür künsep'shün, ün óo aad' ü sùn.

14. Ün dhü wim'in sedn tū Nai'oa'mahy, Bles'üd bey dh)ü Lau'rd, ükos' ey aa)nü left yü naay baayt ü rilee'shün, für iz nee' ~~ü~~ tū bi fee'müs in Izri'ül.

15. Ün ey)shl bring baak' yür lahyf tóo yü, ün nor'ish yür ~~ü~~ ee;j; ky'ai's yür duw'tür-in-lau', üz lüzvz yü, ün)z bet'ür tóo yü t ~~ü~~ ai'f ü dùz'n sùnz, üz boa'rn im.

16. Ün Nai'oa'mahy tóok)th chahyft, ün lee'd it in ür bùz-ü ~~ü~~ ün óo nos'tendid it.

17. Ün dhü wim'in ür nee'bürz gy'en im ü nee'm, sez dha ~~ü~~ Dhür)z ü sùn bau'rn tū Nai'oa'mahy: ün dhi kau'd iz nee ~~ü~~ Oa'bed: it)s im üz iz fee'dhür tū Jes'i, Dee'vidz fee'dhür.

GLOSSARY.

- is prefixed to such words as are also used in literary English. Annandale's Dictionary has generally been taken as the standard.

† is prefixed to those words which are also given in the Glossaries of Wilbraham, Leigh, or Holland.

A.

Aback o' [übaak' ü], *prep.* †(1) behind. "Squat *aback o'* th' hedge" [Skwaat' übaak' ü)dh ej].

(2) beyond, on the further side of. "*Aback o'* Nantweych" [übaak' ü Naantweych].

To "get *aback o'*" some one is to get an advantage over him, to "turn his rear." "Owd Dan tells some awful lies, bu' yõ conna ger *aback on* him" [Uwd Daan' telz süm au'fül lahyz, bü yü kon'ü gy'er übaak'n im], *i.e.*, convict him of falsehood.

The double form "*aback o'* behint" [bihin't] is used as an adverb.

*† **Abide** [übahy'd], *v.a.* to endure, suffer patiently. "It's noo use, we shan ha' to *abide* it" [It)s nóo yóos, wi)shün aa)tü übahy'd it].

A-bones [üboa'nz], *adv.* To "faw *a-bones o'*" anyone is to assail him, like the vulgar "drop upon." A gentleman who had sharply taken to task a disturber of a political meeting was said to "faw *a-bones* on him" [fau' üboa'nz on im]. The literal and original meaning of the phrase is probably "to fall on the bones of." *Cp.* "atop" = on the top, and other words of similar formation.

† **Above a bit** [übùv'ü bit], *adv.* excessively. Often paraphrased as "moor t'n a little" [móoür)tn ü lit'·l].

†**Abundation** [übündee'shün], *s.* abundance. Mr. Holland thinks this obsolete, but I hear it frequently; *e.g.*, "There 'll be very fyow (= few) turmits this 'ear, bu' we shan have *abundation* o' 'teetoes" [Dhür]l bi ver-i fyuw tuurmits dhis éeür, bü wi)shn aav' übündee'shün ü teetüz]. The secondary accent is on the second, and not on the first, syllable. I think that this arises from the notion in the minds of dialect speakers that [ü] is the article and [bündee'shün] the noun.

†**Ackersprit** [aak'ürsprit], *adj.* of potatoes, with small green tubers growing upon them. See Mr. Holland, *s.v.*

†**Adlant** [aad'lünt], *s.* a headland in a field. To "run a close *adlant*" [rún ü kloa's aad'lünt] is to have a narrow escape.

†**Afore** [üfoa'r], *prep.* and *adv.* before, of time or place.

Afterclap [aaf'türklaap'], *s.* a sequel, anything that comes after; *e.g.*, a prayer meeting after a preaching service, a distribution of bread after a tea meeting, &c. Sometimes it is used of unpleasant consequences; *e.g.*, of the results of over indulgence in eating.

†**Agate** [ügy'ai't], *adv.* literally a-way (cp. *runagate*), on the way, active. Its different uses may be classed under two heads.

(1) Started, "on the go." "Is the machine *agate* yet?" [Is dhü mishey'n ügy'ai't yet?] So "to get *agate*" is to begin. "There 'll be noo stoppin' thee, naí tha't gotten *agate*" [Dhür]l bi noo stop'in dhi. naay dhaa't got'n ügy'ai't]. Under this head, too, must come the meaning of getting on one's legs again, getting "about" after an illness.

(2) Engaged in work. "The machine's *agate*." "*Agate* o' " = occupied with. Used with a participle. "*agate* o' mowin'";" or with a substantive. "*agate* of a new cart." So "What's *agate*?" = What's going on? To this head I should unhesitatingly assign the use of "stalking, teasing;" *e.g.*, "Yo'm always *agate* o' me" [Yo'm ar'vís ügy'ai't á mí], comparing it with the colloquial use of *at*: "You're always *at* me." Lastly must be mentioned a passive use of *agate*, as in "to have one's

cups *agate*," i.e., in use: "I've gotten my hee (hay) *agate* yet" [Ahy]v got'n mi ee' ügy'ait yet]—that is, about, in hand, going on.

†**Agen** [ügy'en·], *prep.* (1) against. "I'll see (= say) nowt *agen* that" [Ahy] see· nuwt ügy'en dhaat·].

(2) close to. "We liven *agen* Wrixham bridge" [Wi liv'n ügy'en· Rik·süm brij·].

(3) before, on the approach of. "My leg's auvay woss *agen* reen (rain)" [Mahy leg]z au·vi wos ügy'en· ree'n].

(4) by, of time. "Yo'n get it done *agen* the wik-end" [Yoa·n gy'et it dün ügy'en· dhü wiken·d].

Agen [ügy'en·], *conj.* by the time that. "I shall be theer *agen* yo bin started" [Ahy]shl bi dhée·ür ügy'en· yoa· bin staa·rtid]. Compare **AGEN**, *prep.* (3) and (4).

Agen [ügy'en·] *adv.* "To an' *agen*" [Tóo ün ügy'en·] is equivalent to the standard "to and *fro.*" *Fro*, as a Danish word, is not used.

Aikle [ai·kl], *v.n.* to put on clothes. **WRENBURY**. "Ye mun begin an' *aikle* nai" [Yi)mün bigy'in· ün ai·kl naay] was the signal given by an old dame who kept a school near Wrenbury that lessons were over for the day. ? obsolete.

†**Aim** [ai·m or ee·m], *s.* conjecture, idea. "I shall have a better like *aim*, if yo'n tell me yur price" [Ahy]shl aav· ü bet·ür lahyk ai·m, iv yoa·n tel mi yür prahys].

Air [æ·r], *s.* the warm atmosphere surrounding a fire. Only in the common phrase "within *air* o' the fire" = within range of its warmth. "Come thy wees (ways) within *air* o'th' fire, fur räly tha looks heef starved jeth" = half frozen to death. [Küm dhi wee·z widhin· æ·r ü)th fahy·ür, für rae·ley· dhü lööks ee·f staa·rft jeth].

†**Aitch** [ai·ch], *s.* a sudden access of pain in an intermittent disorder. "I've had some despert bad feenty (= fainting) *aitches* leetwheiles" (= lately) [Ahy]v aad· süm des·pürt baad· feenti ai·chiz leet·tweylz]. "Hot *aitches*" are flushings of heat.

The word is the same as *ache*, sb. (*Cp.* Mr. Kemble's *Aitches. Tempest*, Act i., sc. 2, v. 870). *Ache*, sb. was formerly [ai'ch], but *Ake*, vb. was [ai'k]. See Murray's Dict., s.v. *Ache*.

Aitlet [aay'tlet], *s.* an outlet, especially the name given to the boozy pasture. "There's a bit o' land cloose up to th' haise, as'll do rarely fur a *aitlet* fur th' key i'th' cowd weather" [Dhür]z ü bit ü laan'd klóos úp tú)dh aays, úz)l dóo ræ·rli fúr ü aay'tlet fúr)th ky'ey i)th kuwd wedh·ür].

Ale-posset [ai'l pos·it], *s.* a curd made by pouring old beer over boiling milk. An apparently meaningless ditty used to children runs—

Posset's made o' very good ale,
An' you must wear the wig.

Shakspeare has the word: "I have drugged their *possets*."
Macbeth II., 2, 7.

Cp. W. *posset*, which is made, if I recollect rightly, by pouring boiling milk over cold buttermilk.

†**Allegar** [aal·igür], *s.* vinegar. "I never seed the like to the lad, awvay plunderin' abowt i'th' pleeces an knockin' the things o'er; an' naí hey's sheden my drop o' *allegar*" [Ahy nev·ür séed dhü lah·yk tú dhü laad·, au·vi plün·dürin übuw·t i)th plee·siz ün nok·in dhü thing·z oa·r; ün naay ey)z shed·n mi drop ü aal·igür]. See also *Bóok ü Róoth*, ii. 14. The word is formed from *ale*, as *vinegar* from Fr. *vin*; but is applied to all kinds of vinegar.

Allycomplain [aal·ikümp·lai'n]. **Arrycomplain** [aar·ikümp·lai'n], *s.* an evasive answer often returned to the question "What's your name?"

"What's yur name?"

"Allycomplain:"

If yúh as' me again, I'll tell yú the same."

[Wor's yúr naí·m? Aar·ikümp·lai'n: iv yú'n aas· mi úgy·en·, ah·yl tel yú dhü saí·m]. The word is evidently a corruption of *Allycomplain* *Inula Helenium*.

With respect to the above rhyme a gentleman who was at

Eton about 1880 told me that similar lines were current among the boys of Dames' house at that time.

"What's your name?"
 "Butter and tame;
 Ask any dame
 And she'll tell you the same."

*†**Alung o'** [ülàngg ũ], *prep.* on account of, in consequence of.
 "It's aw *alung o'* gooin' aít i' the reen as I've gotten sich a cowd" [It)s au· ülàngg ũ góo'in aayt i)dhũ ree'n ũz ahy)v got'n sich ũ kuwd].

A.S. *gelang*. Cp. *Coriol.* v. 4.

An' [aan·, ün], *conj.* and. Used after *fine*, *rare*, and perhaps other similar words to give them an adverbial sense qualifying the succeeding adjective; *e.g.*, "fine *an'* vexed" = exceedingly vexed [fahyn ün vekst].

†**Anan** [ünaan·], *interj.* equivalent to "I beg your pardon," when a remark has not been heard or understood. Many persons of little more than middle age have heard this word, but I have never got it at first hand, and I think it died out with the last generation. It was in common use in Wilbraham's time (1826); and he likewise mentions a form *nan*, which still exists in Shropshire. Shakspeare uses *Anon* in this sense.

†**An' aw** [ün au·], *adv.* (1) besides. "Tell yur mother to come *an' aw*" [Tel yũr müdh·ür tú kũm ün au·].

(2) indeed. "Th' Tories binna gotten in, bin they?"
 "They bin, *an aw*." [Th) Toa·riz bin·)ũ got'n in, bin dhi? Dhi bin, ün au·].

Ancient [ai·nshũnt], *adj.* old-fashioned. "Hoo's an *ancient* little thing" [Óo)z ün ai·nshũnt lit'l thingg·].

†**Aneend** [ünée·nd], *adv.* upright, on end. "My yure stood *aneend*, ah was that buggarted" [Mi yóoũr stũd ünée·nd, ah wũz dhaat· bùg·ũrtid]. But "I stood *aneend*" = "I stood on my head."

*†**Angry** [aang·gri], *adj.* inflamed, of a sore.

Anny end up [aan'i end ùp], *adv.* whatever turns up, in any case, at any rate. So **anny road up** [aan'i roa'd ùp]. "I dunna know whether I con come mysel or nat, bur I'll send ye a chem (team) *anny end up*" [Ahy dù)nü noa' wedh·ür ahy]kn kùm misel· ür naat', bür ahy]l send yi ü chem aan'i end ùp].

Another Gis. See **Gis.** Wilbraham spells *Another Guest*.

Apperntle [aap·ürntl], *s.* an apronful: from *appern* [aap·ürn], an apron. "A *apperntle* o' 'tatoe-pillin's for th' pigs" [Ü aap·ürntl ü tai·tü pil·inz fÿr)th pigz].

†**Aps** [aap's, aa'ps], *interj.* fie! See **Yaps.** Mr. Holland spells *Apsæ* or *Arpsæ*.

Ark [aa·rk], *s.* a compartment in a granary. Often called *curm-ark*.

Arlies [aa·rliz], *interj.* a word used by school children, corresponding to the common "Pax!"

†**Armhole** [aa·rmoa'l], *s.* the armpit. Compare **NECKHOLE**, **EAR-HOLE**.

Arsebond [aa·rsbünd], *s.* a strong piece of oak forming the hinder extremity of the foundation or *bed* of a cart. See **CART**.

†**Arse-board** [aa·rs bóo·ürd], *s.* the tail-board of a cart.

†**Arse-end** [aa·rs end], *s.* the tail or hinder end: the antithesis of *fore-end*.

Aside o' [üsa'hy·d ü], *prep.* at the side of, beside. "Sit thee dain *aside* o' me" [Sit dhi daayn üsa'hy·d ü mi]. "I'll fatch him a stroke *aside* o' th' yed" [Ahy]l faach· im ü stroa'k üsa'hy·d ü)dh yed].

Ask [aas·k], *v.a.* (1) to ask, to invite. "We'n bin *as't* aät to tea" [Wi]n bin aas't aayt tü tee].

(2) to put up the marriage banns. "Han they bin *as't* i' church yet?" [Aan· dhi bin aas't i' chuurch yet?]

Note that the *preterite* and *past participle* of this verb are [aas't]. The form *ax* [aak's] is comparatively rare.

Askins [aas·kinz], *s.pl.* the marriage banns.

Astid [ʌstid·], *adv.* instead.

Ash-plant [aash·plaan·t], *s.* an ash sapling. "Tha wants a good *ash-plant* abowt thy back" [Dhaa waant's ũ gũd aash·plaan·t ubuw·t dhi baak·].

†**Asker** [aas·kür], *s.* a newt. "This plom's as rotten as an owd *asker*" [Dhis plom]z ũz rot·n ũz ũn uwd aas·kür]. This curious expression may be explained by the disgust commonly felt for "*askers*;" or by the fact that newts' tails are brittle and drop off.

†**At after** [üt aaf·tür], *adv.* and *prep.* after, afterwards.

†**Atchern** [aach·ürn], *s.* an acorn. I do not recognise the form *Atchin*, which Mr. Holland ascribes to S. Ches., but sometimes hear [aak·ürn].

†**Atchernin** [aach·ürnin], *pres. part.* gathering acorns. "I've sent the children *a-atchernin*" [Ahy]v sent dhũ chil·dürn ũ)aach·ürnin].

A-that-n [ũ)dhaat·n] } *adv.* (1) in that way. "Tha mun tak
†**A-that-ns** [ũ)dhaat·nz] } howt on it *a-that-n*" [Dhaa mün taak·
uw]n it ũ)dhaat·n].

(2) to that degree. "My arm swelled *a-that-ns*, than (= till) I thowt th' blood must be poisoned" [Mi aa·rm sweld ũ)dhaat·nz, dhũn ahy thuwt]th blũd mũs]bi pey·znd].

A-this-n [ũ)dhis·n] } *adv.* in this way. Compare A-THAT-N,
†**A-this-ns** [ũ)dhis·nz] } above.

†**Atop o'** [ũtop· ũ], *prep.* upon. "Get *atop o'* th' bauks" [Gy·et ũtop· ũ]th bau·ks], *i.e.*, the hay-loft.

†**Auction** [ok·shũn], *s.* a place, always in a depreciatory sense. A dirty house might be described as a "rough *auction*" or a "pratty *auction*." The metaphor refers to the disorder occasioned by an auction.

***Auf** [au·f], *s.* an oaf, ill-mannered clown. "Tha grät *auf*, tha't fit for nowt bu' root i'th' ess-hole aw dee lung; it 'ud look a dell better on thee if tha'd go ait an' pick muck" [Dhaa gra·t

au·f, dhaa)t fit für nuwt bü rōot i)dh es·oal au· dee· lūngg; it
 ūd löok ū del bet·ūr on dhi iv dhaa)d goa· aayt ūn pik mük].

Icel. *álfr*; A.S. *ælf*, an elf.

Aunty-paunty [au·nti pau·nti], *adj.* full of antics, frisky. "This
 hoss is too *aunty paunty*: hey shouldna ha' sō much curn"
 [Dhis os iz tōo au·ntipau·nti: ey shūd)nū aa sū mūch kuurn].
 Bailey gives "*Hanty*, wanton, unruly: said of horses." Miss
 Jackson, who has the word, writes it *Aunty*, connecting it with
 the O.E. *aunters*, adventures. Mr. Holland writes *Antipranty*.

Auvay [au·vi], *adv.* always. "Th' postman leeaves his tit at th'
 gate ommust *auway*" [(Th)poa·smūn leyūvz iz tit üt)th gy·eet
 om·üst au·vi]. It is the Biblical *alway*. [Au·viz] is also in
 regular use.

Auve [au·v], *s.* the handle of an axe or mattock. Called *eyve* about
 Wettenhall. E. *helve*.

†**Auvish** [au·vish], *adj.* like an *auf*, ill-mannered, clownish.

A-which-n [ü)wich·n] } *inter. adv.* in which way? "Tha mun
A-which-ns [ü)wich·nz]} look at it a-this-n." "*A-which-n!*"
 [Dhaa mūn löok aat: it ü)dhis·n. Ü)wich·n?]

†**AX** [aak·s], *v.a.* } less common forms for Ask and Askins,
 †**AXins** [aak·sins], *s.* } which see above.

†**Aylze** [ai·lz], *prop. name* Alice. Mr. Holland spells *Ailce*.

B.

Back-bargain [baak·baa·rgin], *s.* a reversal of a previous bargain.

If a boy has accomplished an exchange which he thinks very
 advantageous to himself, he calls out immediately: "Noo
~~baak-bargainis."~~ If the other party to the contract has already
 repented and called out "*Back-bargainis.*" before he can get
 the above words out, a sort of claim is established to cancel
 the bargain. This word is not in Miss Jackson's *Shropshire*
Words, though it is frequent in the Whitchurch district.

- †**Backen** [baak-n̄], *v.a.* to keep backward, of the action of weather upon the crops. So in *pres. part.* **Backenin**, used as *adj.* “This weather’ll be very *backenin’* to my wheeat” [Dhis wedh-ür̄l b̄i ver-i baak-nin tū mahy wéeüt].
- †**Back-end** [baaken-d̄], *s.* autumn. “Them wuts as wun sown at the *back-end*” [Dhem wüts üs wūn soa-n üt dhū baaken-d̄].
- Back-friend** [baak-frend], *s.* the skin which chips just behind the human nail.
- Back-orders** [baak-au-rdürz], *s. pl.* a reversal of a previous command. “I was to ha’ tooken them beas-s to th’ fair, bu’ mester sent me *back-orders*” [Ahy woz tū ü tóo’kn dhem bée-üs t̄i)th fae-r, b̄u mes-tür sent mi baak-au-rdürz].
- †**Backstone** [baak-stün], *s.* a baking-stone: a flat stone, or iron plate, used for baking cakes upon.
- Backward** [baak-würd], *adj.* old-fashioned, ancient, belonging to bygone times. TUSHINGHAM. A gentleman who was fond of antiquarian research was described as “a terrible mon for rootin’ after aw keind o’ *backward* stuff” [ü ter-übl mon für rōo-tin aaf-tür au-ky’eynd ü baak-würd stuf]. I have heard *back* used adjectivally in the same sense.
- The pronunciation of the *w* in the last syllable is irregular (see *W* in Chapter on Pronunciation), and is, I think, confined to the above meaning of the word.
- †**Back-word** [baak-wuu-rd], *s.* a countermand, a reverse order: used like **BACK-ORDERS** (q.v.).
- Bad** [baad-], *adj.* sorrowful. “They’m *bad* abowt this Liberal mon bein’ chuckt ait” [Dhai)m baad-übuw-t dhis Lib-ür̄l mon bey-in chùkt aayt].
- Bad-bred** [baad-bred-], *adj.* low bred. Commonly used of animals.
- †**Badge** [baaj-], *v.a.* to cut with a *badging-hook* (q.v.).
- †**Badgin’-hook** [baaj-in-óok], *s.* a kind of broad sickle or hook, used for cutting corn and especially beans, trimming hedges or hedge-banks, &c. See Mr. Holland’s description of its use.

Badn'ss [baad'ns], *s.* illness, disease. "There's a jell o' *badn'ss* i'th' country" [Dhürz ü jel ü baad'ns i)th kün'tri].

The loss of the *e* in *-ness* is not infrequent, cp. *sadn'ss*, *bizn'ss* (business), *witn'ss*, &c. It may originally have resulted from confusion with the Romance suffix *-ance*.

†**Bag** [baag'], *s.* (1) a sack; *s.g.*, "a *bag* o' curn" [ü baag' ü kuurn].

(2) a cow's udder. "Hoo's gotten a good *bag*" [Óo)z got'n ü güd baag'].

Bagged [baag'd], *adj.* having an udder. "Hoo's a good *bagged* un" [Óo)z ü güd baag'd ün].

†**Baggin'** [baag'in], *s.* a lunch, commonly of bread and cheese and beer, provided for harvestmen between breakfast and dinner, and between dinner and supper. The *baggin* is generally, but not always, eaten in the field. *Baggin-time* falls about ten o'clock in the morning, and about four in the afternoon. Properly the morning lunch alone should be called *baggin*, the afternoon lunch having the name of *oanders*; but the word *baggin* is now frequently applied to both.

Baggin'-needle [baag'in-ney-dl], *s.* a strong needle used to sew up sacks with.

†**Bagskin** [baag'sky'in], *s.* the stomach of a calf salted, so as to be used as rennet in cheese-making. Also called **STEEP-SKIN**.

Baüt [baayt], *adv.* and *prep.* without. See **Bowt**.

Balance [baal-üns], *s.* hesitation; only in the phrase "on the *balance*." "I was just o' *th' balance* whether to mow it wi'th' scythe, or get the machine to it" [Ahy wüz jüst ü)th baal-üns wedh'ür tū moa' it wi)th sahydh, ür gy'et dhü mishey'n too it]. Cp. French "en *balance*;" as *s.g.*, Corneille's *Horace*, l. 464:

Notre longue amitié, l'amour, ni l'alliance,
N'ont pu mettre un moment mon esprit *en balance*.

Ballet [baal-it], *s.* a ballad. "Ah've gotten a rare *ballet* abaüt that woman as was hinged at Chester for peisonin' her chilt; they wun singin' it i'th' streits at Nantweich o' Rag Fair dee"

[Ah]v got'n ũ rae'r baal'it ũbaayt dhaat' wŭm'ŭn ũz wŭz engd ũt Ches'tŭr fŭr pey'znin ũr chahylt; dhai wŭn singg'in it i)th streyts ũt Naantwey'ch ũ Raag' Fae'r dee'.

†**Bally** [baal'i], *s.* a belly; a litter of pigs is often spoken of as a *bally* of pigs. **Bally-warch** [baal'i-waa'rch] is stomach-ache.

Bally-praid [baal'i praayd], *adj.* belly-proud, dainty or fastidious in respect of food. "Hoo's bin fedden upo' sich grand stuff i' them tain haisen, than (=till) hoo's gotten *bally-praid*, an' wanna look at th' meat as they eaten a-wom" [Óo)z bin' fed'n ũpŭ sich' graan'd stŭf i' dhem taayn aay'zn, dhŭn óo)z got'n baal'i-praayd, ũn wŭ)nŭ lóok ũt)th mee't ũz dhi ee'tn ũwom].

Bally-vengeance [baal'i ven'jŭns], *s.* stomach-ache, resulting from drinking any sour stuff. "It'll gie thee the *bally-vengeance*" [It] gy'i)dhŭ dhŭ baal'i ven'jŭns]. Mr. Holland has the word, but with a somewhat different meaning.

†**Bang** [baang-], *v.a.* to beat, get the better of. "It didna matter what keind o' tales they browt aít, he'd *bang* 'em with a better" [It did'nŭ maat'ŭr wot ky'eynd ũ tai'lz dhai bruw't aayt, ey)d baangg' ũm widh ũ bet'ŭr].

†**Bang-up** [baangg' ũp], *s.* yeast made of hops, sugar, and flour; sometimes potatoes are also used.

Bannock [baan'ŭk], *s.* a crumpet. CHORLEY. "I could eat as many *bannocks* as yŏ could drive a mattock through" [Ahy kŭd ee't ũz men'i baan'ŭks ũz yŭ kŭd drahyv ũ maat'ŭk thróo].

†**Bansil** [baan'sil], *v.a.* to beat. "I'll *bansil* yo'r back fo' yŏ" [Ahy]l baan'sil yoa'r baak' fo)yŭ].

Banter [baan'tŭr], *s.* a dispute, warfare of words. A market woman, describing her difficulty in cheapening some goods, said "Ah'd a pratty *banter* afore ah could bring 'em to my price" [Ah)d ũ praat'i baan'tŭr ũfoa'r ah kŭd bringg' ũm tŭ mi prahys].

Banter [baan'tŭr], *v.a.* to argue or dispute with. To "*banter* down" is to get the better in such dispute: "Ah cudna *banter* em daín bu' what I mun preach for 'em next Sunday" [Ah kŭd)nŭ

baan-tür ùm daayn bŭ wot ahy mŭn preech for ùm nekst Sùn-di]. To "*banter* down" is also frequently used of beating down the price of anything: "That's the money as I'll tak; an' ah shanna be *bantered* daïn by noob'dy" [Dhaat's dhŭ mŭn- i ũz ahy]l taak'; ũn ah shaa)n-ŭ bi baan-türd daayn bi nŏo-bdŭ].

Barge [baa'rz], *s.* a big person. "Hoo's a pratty *barge* of a woman" [Óo)z ũ praat'i baa'rz ũv ũ wŭm-ũn].

Bark [baa'rk], *v.n.* to cough. A metaphorical use, but common. "I räly dunna know what we san do wi' the little 'un; it doe nowt bu' *bark, bark, bark* aw dee lung, an' it little hands bi that thin, yŏ con welly sey through 'em" [Ahy rae-li dŭn noa' wot wi)sn dŏo wi dhŭ lit-l ũn; it dŭz nuwt bŭ baa'rk baa'rk, baa'rk au' dee' lŭngg, ũn it lit-l aar-ds bin dhaa thin', yŭ)kn wel-i sey throŏ ũm].

Barley [baa'rli], *v.a.* to claim; equivalent to the ordinary school boy slang to "bag." "I *barley'd* that corner" [Ahy baa'rli dhaat' kau'rnŭr]. "*Barley* mey fog shot" = Bags I first shot. In the last example the nominative personal pronoun is omitted. †*Barley* mey = I claim for myself. The word is only used by schoolboys.

†**Bar-nut** [baa'rnŭt], *s.* a large kind of walnut. Leigh has *Bannut*.

Barst [baa'rst], *s.* a loud noise, *fragor*. "Th' squib went off with a pratty *barst*" [Th)skwib' went of widh ũ praat'i baa'rst].

Bask [baas'k], *v.n.* to cough with a short, dry cough. "Theer tha sits, *baskin* an' yaskin' i'th' haïse aw dee lung; tha'd be a del better to go aït a bit" [Dhée-ŭr dhaa sit's, baas'kin ũn yaas'kin i)dh aays au' dee' lŭngg; dhaa)d bi ũ del bet-ŭr tŭ goa' aayt ũ bit].

†**Basketle** [baas'kitl], *s.* a basketful.

†**Bass** [baas'], *s.* a mechanic's tool basket. "Ay, hey's gotten up a bit, naï; bur I remember him when he used carry a *bass* on his back" [Aay, ey)z got'n ũp ũ bit', naay; bŭr ahy rimem'bŭr im wen ey yŏost ky'aar-i ũ baas' on iz baak].

So called from the *bass* or *bast* of which such baskets are made.

Bat [baat·], *s.* momentum, force; *e.g.*, "to go at a pratty *bat*" [tū goa· üt ū praat·i baat·]. See **BAT** (*v.*).

Mr. Holland gives the somewhat different meaning *speed*.

Bat [baat·], *v.a.* to beat, in various senses.

†(1) to beat down with a flat instrument: as to *bat* a garden-bed with a spade, to *bat* the coals flat down upon the fire, &c.

(2) to beat the arms across the breast, for the sake of warmth. "If yō conna keep yursel warm wi' yur job, yo mun *bat*" [Iv]yū kon·)ū ky'ee·p yūrsel· waa·rm wi)yūr job, yoa· mūn baat·].

(3) to beat about the head. "*Bat* his broo for him" [Baat· iz· bróo for)im].

†(4) to wink the eyelids up and down. "Tha conna may me *bat* my eyes" [Dhaa kon·)ū mai· mi baat· mi ahyz].

†**Batch-flour** [baach· flaawür], *s.* baking-flour, brown or ordinary flour as opposed to "best." "Hoo's used aw my best flour, an' naī I've nowt bu' *batch* i'th' haīse fur nowt" [(Ó)z yóozd au· mi best flaawür, ūn naay ahy)v nuwt bū baach· i)dh aays fūr nuwt].

*†**Bate** [bai·t], (1) *v.n.* of cows, to fall off in the quantity of their milk. "Han yur key begun to *bate* yet?" [Aan· yūr ky'ey bigūn· tū bai·t yet?].

(2) *v.a.* to reduce in price. "Conna ye *bate* me a shillin'?" [Kon·)ū yī bai·t mi ū shil·in?]. So of reducing wages: "They bin thinkin' o' *batin'* their workmen two bob a wik" [Dhi bin· think·in ū bai·tin dhūr wuu·rkmūn tóo bob ū wik].

†**Battin** [baat·in], *s.* a bundle of straw. See Mr. Holland *s.v.*

†**Bauk** [bau·k], *s.* a plank. *E.* *balk*.

By "the *bauks*" is meant the hay-loft. The old-fashioned Cheshire hay-lofts consisted of planks laid loosely across the rafters.

Cf. Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, l. 440.

Baulk [bau·k], *v.* (1) besides the usual meanings, has the special sense of "to disappoint." For instance, if someone reaches out anything to me, and when I put out my hand to take it, he suddenly withdraws it, he is said to "*baulk*" me. The word in this meaning has some connexion with "balks" in a field.

(2) to be silent about, *tacere*: "He didna *bauk* nowt" [Ée did·nũ bau·k nuwt]=he was not afraid of speaking his mind, literally, he did not "pass over" anything as a balk in a field is passed unploughed.

†**Bautered** [bau·tũrd], *p. part.* bedaubed, covered with dirt. "I've just bin milkin', an' I'm *bautered* wi' cai·muck" [Ahy)v jũst bin mil·kin, ũn ahy)m bau·tũrd wi ky'aay·mũk]. Shakspeare, *boltered*, *Macbeth*, iv. 1, 128.

†**Bawk** [bau·k], *v.a.* to bawl. "Ar parson *bawks* his woards aĩt sũ laĩd sometimes yũ'd think hey'd rawm the choarch daĩn" [Aa·r paa·rsn bau·ks iz woa·rdz aayt sũ laayd sũmtahy·mz, yũ)d thingk·eyd rau·m dhũ choa·rch daayn].

†**Bawson** [bau·sn], *adj.* fat, unwieldy. "A *bawson* swedgel of a woman" [Ũ bau·sn swej·il ũv ũ wũm·ũn]. It is really *borsten*, past participle of *borst*, to burst, but it is used without any consciousness of this origin.

Bawson-faced [bau·sn·fai·st], *adj.* fat-faced.

Baz [baaz·], *s.* force, impetus. "It come agen the door with a pratty *baz*" [It kũm ũgy·en· dhũ dũo·ũr widh ũ praat·i baaz·]. This is probably the same as *BARST*, *i.e.*, burst.

Baz [baaz·], †(1) *v.a.* to throw with force. "*Baz* a rotten turmit at his yed" [Baaz· ũ rot·n tuu·rmit ũt iz yed].

(2) *v.n.* to proceed with force, dash, *incurrere*, of inanimate objects.

(3) *v.n.* "to *baz* in" of persons, to dash into anything with energy. "Naĩ, let's *baz* into the work, an' get it o'er" [Naay, let)s baaz· in·tũ dhũ wuورك, ũn gy'et it oa·r].

Mr. Holland has *Bazz* in sense (1).

Bazzil-arsed [baaz·il·aa·rst], *adj.* with fat buttocks. Of *bazzil* I can offer no explanation.

†**Beast** [beyst], *s.* the first milk obtained from a cow after calving.

Note that this word is pronounced [beyst, béest], while *beast*, an animal, is pronounced [bey·ũst, bée·ust].

- †**Beast** [beyst], *v.a.* to obtain *beast* from a cow.
- †**Beasty** [bey'sti], *adj.* having the qualities of *beast*. The milk of a cow remains *beasty* for some time after calving.
- Bed** [bed], *s.* the foundation or bottom of a cart. See **CART**.
- †**Bedeet** [bidée't], *p. part.* dirtied. The word is probably *bedight*. Bailey gives *dight*, to foul or dirty, as a Cheshire word.
- †**Bedfast** [bed'faast], *adj.* bedridden, confined to one's bed.
- Bed-favourite** [bed·fai·vūrit or bed·fee·vūrit], *s.* a person who is fond of lying in bed in the morning. "Aw the lads and wenches won pretty good for gettin' up: we'd never a *bed-favourite* i' th' haise" [Au dhū laad'z ün wen'shiz wūn prit'i gūd fūr gy'et'in ūp: wī)d nev'ūr ū bed-fee·vūrit i)dh aays].
- †**Bedgin** [bed'gy'in], *s.* a short jacket of cotton print or other material sometimes worn by women-servants in Cheshire farm-houses. This dress is now almost obsolete.
- †**Bee** [bee·], *s.* a compartment communicating with a barn by means of a large square opening in the wall, and stored with hay or straw.
- Beet** [bee't], *s.* (1) argument; in use very much like *Banter*. "Ah'd a terrible *beet* wi' So and So" [Ah)d ū ter·ūbl beet wi Soa' ün Soa·].
(2) a contest of any kind. A woman said she had had a terrible "*beet*" with her hens, which refused to go on the roost. M.E. *bat, bate*, strife; *cf.* mod. E. *de-bate*.
- Begin o'** [bigy'in· ū], *v.* to be the aggressor, assail. "I should never ha' said nowt to yo, ev yo hadna *begun o' mey*" [Ahy shūd nev'ūr ū sed nuwt tū yoa', ev yoa· aad·)nū bigūn· ū mey].
- Behopes** [bi-oa'ps], *s. pl.* hopes. "I'm i' good *behopes* it'll come" [Ahy)m i gūd bi-oa'ps it)l kum]. See also **Bóok ū Róoth**, i. 12.
- Beiled ha'penny** [beyld ai·pni or ee'pni], *s.* a boiled halfpenny. Of any person who is thought to be weak or silly, it is said "he wants a *beiled ha'penny*." "Yō caky softy, yo wanten a *beiled ha'penny*" [Yū ky'ai·ki sof'ti, yoa· waan·tn ū beyld ai·pni].

†**Belder** [bel·dūr], *v.n.* to bellow. Children are accustomed to call to a bull—

“Billy, Billy *Belder*,
Sucked the cai’s elder”

[Bil·i, Bil·i Bel·dūr, sũkt dhũ ky’aayz el·dūr].

Bellack [bel·ũk], *v.n.* to bellow.

Belt [belt], *v.a.* to beat with a belt or strap, and so generally to beat.

Beltin’ [bel·tin], *s.* a beating, castigation.

Belungin’ to [bilũggin tóo], *prep.* in regard to, with reference to. “I unbethowt mysel o’ summat after yõ won gone, *belungin’ to* what yõ won tellin’ me” [Ahy ùnbithuw·t misel· ù sũm·ũt aaf·tũr yũ wũn gon, bilũgg·in tũ wot yũ wũn tel·in mi]. For another example, see under *DOG-LATIN*.

***Bent** [bent], *s.* a blade of grass. “I’ve browt yõ a *bent* o’ some cob keind o’ gress, sey if yo known what it is” [Ahy]v browt yũ ù *bent* ù sũm kob ky’eynd ù gres, sey iv yoa· noa·n wot it iz]. *Cp.* E. *bent*-grass (M.E. *bent*).

Ne best bite on no brom, ne no *bent* nauþer.

—*Early Eng. Allit. Poems*, C. 392.

†**Best** [best], *v.a.* to get the better of a person in a bargain.

Better [bet·ũr], *adv.* over and over again, with redoubled care. “It’s bin mended an’ *better* mended.” “I’ve towd him an’ *better* towd him.”

†**Better end** [bet·ũr end], *s.* the better classes. “Them’s the pews wheer the *better end* sitten” [Dhem]z dhũ pyóoz wéeür dhũ bet·ũr end sit·n].

Bey [bey], *v.n.* to be sure, certain, bound; used in asseverations. “Ah’ll *bey* we san go o’er a bridge afore we gotten far” [Ah]l bey wi]sn goa· oa·r ù brij· ũfoa·r wi gy’et·n faa·r].

†**Beyson** [bey·zũm], *s.* (1) a birch-, or heather-broom. The twigs of birch or heather are about a foot long, and are bound closely round a handle about four feet long.

(2) a hussy. “The young *beyson*’s auvays i’ mischief” [Dhũ yũng bey·zũm]z au·viz i mis·chif].

†**Bezzle** [bez'1], *v.a.* to drink intemperately or greedily. "What con yō expect of a mon as is auvay *bezzlin* at the beer-barrel?" [Wot kün yū ekspek't üv ũ mon ũz iz au'vi bez'lin üt dhũ béé-ür baar-il?]. Bailey has the word, which seems to be connected with *boose*.

Biggen [big'n], (1) *v.n.* to grow big; said especially of a pregnant woman.

(2) *v.r.* to give oneself airs. "Hey *biggens* himsel up, dun-not hey?" [Ey big'nz imsel'üp, dù)nüt ey?].

Big in [big' in'], *adj.* eager for, proud of. "Hey's very *big in* his yew clooas" = new clothes [Ey]z ver'i big in iz yóo klóo'üz]. Note also the phrase "as *big* as S" = as proud as a peacock.

Billy-go-nimbles [bil'i gũ nim'blz], *s.* a comic name for an imaginary disease. A mare in the charge of a groom suddenly became restive in the road. An old woman, who was passing, rushed in terror up the hedge-bank and squeezed into the hedge, crying "Mind, hoo'l hoyk yō!" (The poor old dame in her fright confused the habits of horses and cows.) The groom called out "Stond back, missis! her's gotten the pimple-pamples, *billy-go-nimbles*, an' pompitation o' the heart" [Mahynd, óo] ahyk yū! Stond baak, mis'is! ũr]z got'n dhũ pim'pl paam'plz, bil'igünim'blz, ũn pom'pitai'shn ũ)dhũ aart].

Billyminawky [bil'iminau'ki], *s.* a foolish or stupid fellow, a booby. "Ah didna think tha'd bin sich a *Billyminawky* as go stravin' off with a body like that, with her goold cheen i' front, an' skayce a shift to put to her back; a pratty mawkin hoo is" [Ah did'nũ thingk' dhũ)d bin' sich' ũ Bil'iminau'ki ũz goa' strai'vin of widh ũ bod'i lahyk dhaat', widh ũr góold chee'n i frànt, ũn sky'ai's ũ shift tũ pùt tũ ũr baak; ũ praat'i mau'kin óo iz].

Billy O [bil-i-oa']. "Like *Billy O*" means very fast, like the wind.

†**Bing** [bing'], *s.* (1) the receptacle for the fodder in front of the cow-booses and separated from them by a low wall.

(2) a compartment in a granary, where a particular kind of grain is stored; more commonly called *corn-ark*.

Icel. *bingr*, a heap; *cp.* E. *bin*.

†**Bit-bat** [bit·baat], *s.* a bat (animal).

Bitch [bich·], *s.* a common term of opprobrium for a woman.

***Blab** [blaab·], *s.* silly talk. "Howd yer *blab*" [Uwd yūr blaal

Blade [blai·d], *s.* a depreciatory term for a woman. "Hoo's a owd *blade*" [óoz ũ rùm uwd blai·d].

Blaht [blaa·t], *s.* a loud noise: used of the bleating of sheep bellowing of cattle, and less frequently of the cry of hu beings. Thus a cow is said to "*blaht* after her cauf" [t aaf·tūr ũr kau·f], which has been taken away from her; a parent will tell his crying child to "howd his *blaht*" [u blaah·t]. This is noteworthy as *bleat*, which *blaht* undoub represents (cp. *squawk* from *squeak*), is only used of sheep.

†**Blaht** [blaa·t], (1) *v.n.* to make a noise, as above.

(2) to blurt out. In this meaning the word is probab be connected with *blurt* rather than *bleat*; the pronunciu [blaa·rt] is in fact heard in both meanings.

Blash [blaash·], *s.* a sudden flash. "A *blash* under the pot said of a sudden and momentary show of spirit. One hears the phrase, "a regular Bunbury *blash*" for an unus fierce blaze. See under *Dæck* (*s.*). I do not know the o of this phrase.

Blash [blaash·], *v.n.* to blaze or flare up suddenly. A fire which some paraffin had been thrown was said to "*blash*"

Blassom [blaas·üm], *s.* a hussy, a term of reproach used woman. "Hoo's a *blassom*, hoo is" [óoz ũ blaas·üm, óc Literally a *blossom*.

Blather [blaadh·ür], *s.* boastful or nonsensical talk. "E yur *blather*" is common. This word is not the same as th *bladder*, but comes from Icel. *blaðr*, nonsense. The ordi Cheshire pronunciation of *bladder* is [bledh·ür].

Blather [blaadh·ür], *v.n.* to swagger, use foolish boasting.

Blatherin' [blaadh·ürin], *adj.* boastful. "So and So's a ter *blatherin'* fellow" [Soa· ün Soa·)z ũ ter·übl blaadh·ürin fel

- Bleachin' hot** [blee·chin ot], *adj.* excessively hot. "I dunna like them *bleachin' hot* rowms (rooms) for cheese" [Ahy dù)nũ lahyk dhem blee·chin ot ruwms für chee·z].
- †**Bletch** [blech], *s.* the oil in wheels when worked to a black and consistent mass.
- ***Blob aīt** [blob aayt], *v.a.* to blab or blurt out.
- Ellobber** [blob·ür], *s.* a bubble. M.E. *blober*; *cf.* E. *blubber*.
- Blobber** [blob·ür], *v.n.* to bubble.
- Blob-tongue** [blob·tùng], *s.* one who blurts out a secret; a tell-tale; a blab.
- Blob-tongued** [blob·tùngd], *adj.* unable to keep a secret.
- Bloom** [blóom], *s.* a blossom; *e.g.*, an apple-bloom, an orange-bloom.
- *†**Blotch** [bloch], *s.* a blot.
- *†**Blotch** [bloch], *v.a.* to blot. Hence *blotchin' peeper* [bloch·in pee·pür], blotting paper.
- Blow-ballies** [bloa·baaliz], **Blow-bellies** [bloa·belis], *s.* a pair of bellows.
- ***Blowy** [bloa·i], *adj.* blustering, of the wind. "It's a bit *blowy* this mornin'; ah dait it'll cobble th' apples off" [(It)s ü bit·bloa·i dhũs mau·rnin; ah daayt it)l kob·l dh)aap·lz of].
- Blowze** [blaawz], *s.* a mat of frowsy hair.
- Blue-fade** [blóo·fai·d or -fee·d], *s.* a blue mould in cheese. *Fade* is not heard alone. See GREYN-FADE.
- Bluffinīn** [bluf·inin], *adj.* stout. "So an' So gets a big wench." "Ay, hoo's a big *bluffinīn* thing." [Soa· ün Soa· gy·ets ü big wensh. Aay, óo)z ü big· bluf·inin thingg·]. Compare Warwickshire *bluffy*, puffed, swelled.
- Blunderpate** [blũn·dür·pai·t or -pee·t], *s.* stupid head, blockhead. "It's tooken a good yed to put aw that together; my *blunderpate* wouldna do it" [(It)s too·kn ü gud yed tũ pùt au· dhaat·tũg·edh·ür; mahy blũn·dürpai·t wũd·)nũ dóo it].

Blunderskull [blùn·dürskül], *s.* a blockhead. See preceding article.

Blunge [blùnj], *s.* a mess, muddle. We speak of a skein being in a “*blunge*” or tangle. To make a *blunge* of anything is to make a mess of it.

†**Blunge** [blùnj], (1) *v.a.* to mess, make a mess of.

(2) *v.n.* the idea of *messing* is here affected by a fancied connection of *blunge* with *plunge*. To “*blunge*” in milk or cream is to dip some vessel into it which will disturb or make a mess in it. We cannot speak of *blunging* in whey, because no idea of *messing* such a liquid is possible. Mr. Holland’s quotation of *blunge*, to beat about—a technical term used in the Staffordshire pottery—is scarcely to the point.

Blur [bluur], *s.* a deception, blind. “I daited they’d think there was some *blur*, so I towd ’em aw about it streight ait” [Ahy daay·tid dhi]d thingk· dhür wüz sùm bluur, soa· ahy tuwd ùm au· ùbuw·t it streyt aayt].

*†**Blusterous** [blüs·türüs], *adj.* stormy, boisterous, of the weather.

Bob [bob], *v.a.* to poke, push through, “Help me carry theise pies to th’ oon (= oven), an’ dunna *bob* yur fingers through th’ crust” [Elp mi ky’aar·i dheyz pahyz tü]dh óon, ùn dù)nū bob yür fingg·ürz thróo)th krúst].

Bobbish [bob·ish], *adj.* lively, cheerful. “Well, haī bin ye aw this mornin’?” “Oh, *bobbish*” [Wel, aay bin yi au· dhüs mau·rnin? Óa·, bob·ish].

Bobby-Dazzler [bob·idaaz·lür], *s.* (1) a fine, handsome woman. WRENBURY. “There was a *Bobby-dazzler* at the station this mornin’, an’ ah’ll tell yò hooa was with her, — o’ — Haw; eh, hoo was a buxom lass” [Dhür wüz ù bob·idaaz·lür üt dhū steer·shù dhüs mau·rnin. ùn ahl tel yū óoū wüz widh ùr, — ù — au·; ai·, óo woz ù bùk·sùm laas’].

(2) a silly person. RURLAND; NORBURY. “Well, hey’s a pretty *Bobby-dazzler*” [Wel. ey]z ù praat·i bob·idaaz·lür]. Or a silly saying may be so called. “Well, that’s a *Bobby-dazzler*, that is.”

Bodge [boj], *s.* clumsy sewing. "I gen her one o' the little wenches' frocks to mend, an' sey what a *bodge* hoo's made on it! like as if hoo couldna work withait bodgin'" [Ahy gy'en ūr won ū dhū lit·l wen·shiz froks tū mend, ūn sey wot ū boj oo)z mai'd on it! lahyk ūz iv óo kùd·)nū wuurk widhaay't boj·in].

Bodge [boj], *v.a.* to sew or botch together clumsily. See preceding article.

†**Body-gargle** [bod·i-gy'aar·gl], *s.* a disease of cows.

Boffle [bof·l], *v.a.* to baffle, throw off one's guard, confuse, lead astray, entangle in talk. The questions put to a candidate at a political meeting were said to be intended to *boffle* him. *Cp.* Sussex *boffle*, confusion.

†**Bo-fissle** [boə·fis·l], *s.* a strong, coarse kind of thistle.

†**Bog** [bog], *s.* a tuft or bunch of growing grass, rushes, &c.

Bog [bog], (1) *v.a.* to dumbfounder, pose. "Yo'n *bogged* him" [Yoa·n bogd im], stuck him fast, as in a bog. Mr. Holland gives *bag* in this sense, from Macclesfield. *Cp.* **BOGFOWNDER**, below.

(2) *v.n.* to go. *Cp.* **Box, Bug, Bugger.**

(3) *v.a.* to remove. *E.g.*, to *bog* a thing off into the lumber-room.

Bogfownder [bog·fuwndür], *v.a.* to perplex, put in a fix. Commonly used in the past participle †*bogfowndered*. "Ah'm fairly *bogfowndered*" [Ah)m faer·li bog·fuwndürd].

Boke [boə·k], †(1) *v.a.* to poke. "He *boked* his finger at me" [Ée boə·kt iz fingg·ür aat·mi].

(2) *v.n.* to "*boke* in the dark" is to grope blunderingly in the dark without a light.

Bonder [bon·dür], *v.n.* to wander aimlessly about. **BICKLEY; NORBURY.** "It's just like theise lads an' wenches; they liken to go *bonderin* about after dark" [It)s jüst lahyk dheyz laad·z ūn wen·shiz; dhai lahy·kn tū goə· bon·dürin ūbuw't aaftür daə·rk].

Bone on [boʌn on], *v.n.* to challenge, demand money. "Yo shoulden ha' *boned upon* him, when yo knowed he'd the brass about him" [Yoa' shùdn ũ boʌnd ũpon· im, wen yoa· noa·d ée)d dhū braas· ũbuw·t im].

†**Bonk** [bongk], *s.* a bank, used to denote any limited area, such as that occupied by farm buildings and homestead. So a housemaid will speak of cleaning the kitchen as "gettin' her *bonk* cleean" [gy'et·in ũr bongk kléeun]; and a farmer who has driven a tramp from his premises will say he has "bowted him off th' *bonk*" [buw·tid im of)th bongk]. So *bonk* is used for a pottery manufactory or establishment in North Staff.

Bonny [bon·i], *adj.* (1) fine, pretty, but always in an ironical sense. "Well, yo'm a *bonny* fellow!" "A *bonny* mess yo'n made on it!"

(2) stout, buxom, inclining to *embonpoint*, but always approvingly used. "Hoo's gone into quite a *bonny* woman; an' sich a little wheite-feced wench as hoo was!" [Óo)z gon in·tū kweyt ũ bon·i wùm·ün; ũn sich ũ lit·l wey·t·fee·st wensh ũz óo woz].

†**Boozy** [bóo·zi], *s.* a cow's stall. A.S. *bósih*. The *boozy* pasture (also called *aitlet* = outlet) is the one nearest to the shippens, so as to be convenient for turning the cows into for a short time in winter, when they are mainly kept in the *boozies*. *Boozy* cheese is cheese made when the cows are thus kept in the *boozies*.

Boozy up! [bóo·zi ùp], *interj.* an exclamation used to cows when they are required to move to one side in the *boozies*.

***Borm** [bau·rm], *s.* barm, yeast.

Borst yo [bau·st yoa·], *interj.* an imprecation. *Cp.* Gk. *διάρρηξις*.

Boss [bos], *s.* (1) descending force. "Dain hey come sich a *boss*" [Daayn ey kùm sich· ũ bos]. *Cp.* BAZ, BUZ.

(2) a hassock. In this sense the word is derived from the *bass* or *bast* with which this kind of hassock used always to be covered. See BASS, above.

Bought off the pegs. See PEG.

Bow-arrow [boɑ̃ːaar-ũ], *s.* a bow and arrows.

Bow-dish [buwdishː], *s.* bowl-dish, a tin or iron dish much used in making cheese.

†**Bowk** [buwk], *s.* a wooden milk-pail, what W. and H. call *Eshin*. A.S. *búc*.

Bowl [buwl], (1) *v.a.* to roll along the ground, as a hoop.

(2) *v.n.* to walk with a confident air. "Hey *bowlz* up to th' square (squire), and says hey . . ." [Ey buwlz ùp tũ)th skwærː, ùn sez ey . . .].

Bowler [buwːlür], *s.* a hoop used in play.

Bownse [buwns], *v.a.* to beat. Used, like BANSIL (*q.v.*), only in reference to the back.

Bowt [buwt], *v.a.* and *n.* to bolt, in all senses; also to make to bolt, to put to flight. "If yo binna off, I'll *bowt* yð" [Iv yoaː binː)ũ of, ahy)l buwt yũ]. Cp. E. *bolt* one's food.

†**Bowt** [buwt], *adv.* and *prep.* without. "I wanna tak ton *bowt* tother" [Ahy wù)nũ taakː ton buwt tũdhːür]. Also BAÏR. Bailey gives *Bout*, without, as a Cheshire word.

Box [boks], *v.n.* to go. A variant of *bog*. "We mun *box* off" [Wi mũn boks of].

Box-Harry [boks-aarːi], *v.n.* to make a poor or coarse meal, to put up with what one can get. BURLAND. "We'n noo bread i' th' haise; we san ha' to *box-harry* an' chew rags" [Wi)n noo bred i)dh aays; wi)sn aa)tũ boks-aarːi ùn chóo raagːz].

Box-meat [bokːs-meeːt], *s.* artificial food for cattle; so called because it is generally put up in *boxes*.

Bracer [braiːsür, breeːsür], *s.* a brace (for the trousers).

Brack [braakː], *s.* a crack, rent, flaw. "Mooist o' my cheisecloths bin gettin' woss for wear; bur ah've a toothry yet as han neether *bracks* nur cracks in 'em" [Móoːist ù mi cheyːzkloths

bin gy'et'in wos für wæ'r; bür ah)v ü tóo'thri yet úz ü nee·dhür braak's nür kraak's in üm].

†**Bradda** [braad·ü], *v.a.* to brood over, cover with the wings. "Se; at that hen *bradda-in'* her chickens" [Sey üt dhaat·en braad·ün ür chik·inz].

Brain shullers [braayn shül·ürz], *s.pl.* brown, *i.e.*, ripe hazel nut ready to "shull" or drop out of their husks.

Bran [braan·], *interj.* an imprecation. "*Bran* yo." The latter expression is sometimes amplified into "*Bran* yo wully" [braan·yoa·wül·i], of which I can make nothing, unless the *wully* is *wholly*. *Whole* is [óo·ül]. The adverb [óo·üli] might become [wül·i], just as [oo·ut, oo·üm] for *oat*, *home*, have passed into [wüt, wom]. *Bran* is of course *burn*.

†**Brash** [braash·], *s.* the loppings of a hedge. *Cp.* the verb *BAUSH*.

Brass [braas·], *s.* (1) copper coin. "A shillin's woth o' *brass*" [Ü shil·inz woth ü braas·].

†(2) money generally. "Hey married a pratty ruck o' *brass* wi' his fost weife" [Ey maar'id ü praat·i rük ü braas· wi iz fost weyf].

Brassy [braas i], *adj.* brazen-faced.

†**Brat** [braat·], *s.* a pinafore. "Come aít o' that dirty fowd, yó little nowt; haí yó bin mawksin yur cleean *brat*" [Kùm aayt ü dhaat·duu·rti fuwd, yü lit·l nuwt; aay yü bin·mau·ksin yür klée·ün braat·].

†**Brawn** [brau'n], *s.* a boar pig.

†**Brazzin** [braaz·in], *s.* "As hard as *brazzin*" is a proverbial expression. The word means iron pyrites. See Miss Jackson's book, *s.v.* *brazil*.

Break [bree·k], (1) *v.n.* said of a mere which presents the appearance of a broad surface-current running directly across it. "Bar-mere's bin *breekin'* this afternoon" [Baa·r-mæ·r]z bin bree·kin dhüs aaf·türnóo'n].

(2) *v.a.* to “*break* the ‘ear’” is to leave a situation before the end of the year for which servants are usually hired.

Breast [brest], *v.a.* (1) to “*breast* a cop” is to renew a hedge-bank with fresh sods.

(2) to “*breast* a hedge” is to trim it on one side only, or as a Cheshire farmer described it to me, to “cut aw th’ owd stows off one side” [kùt au·)dh uwd stuwz of won sahyd]. See Miss Jackson under *Breast*, though her account is different for Shropshire.

†**Breech-bant** [brey·chbünt], *s.* the breeching of a horse’s harness, properly *breech-band*.

†**Breeler** [bree·lür], *s.* a long pliant stick intertwined along the top of a hedge to keep it even. I have never heard the Shropshire word *Ethering* (Wilbraham’s *Eddering*, A.S. *edor*, a fence) in this part of Cheshire, but, curiously enough, I once had a *breeler* described to me as “that lung *ether* thing as they putten at th’ top of a hedge, an’ they cawn it a *breeler*” [dhaat lùngg edh·ür thingg· üz dhai püt·n üt)th top üv ü ej, ùn dhai kau·n it ü bree·lür]. But I presumed my informant meant “winding like an *adder*.”

†**Breer-bob** [brey·ür- or brée·ür-bob], *s.* The same as BRIDS’-PINCUSHIONS, which see below.

†**Bre’n cheise** [bre)n cheyz], *s.* bread and cheese; the first young leaves of the hawthorn are so called.

Bricklayer [brik·lee·ür], *s.* a brickmaker. See BRICKSETTER.

†**Bricksetter** [brik·setür], *s.* a bricklayer. A *bricklayer* is with us a *brickmaker*.

Brids’-neisenin’ [brid·z·ney·znin], *verb. subs.* birds’ nesting. “Wut come a-*brids’-neisenin’* wi’ us o’ Setterday?” [Wùt kùm ü)brid·z·ney·znin wi üz ü Set·ürdi?]. This verbal substantive is peculiar as being formed from the plural of a substantive, [ney·zn] = nests.

Brids’-pincushions [brid·z·ping·kùshinz], *s.pl.* the mossy excrescences on wild-rose bushes. Also called BREER-BOB.

- †**Brief** [bréef], *adj.* prevalent, of diseases. "Measles are very *brief* abaít" [Mee:zls ūr veri bréef ūbaayt]. Bailey has the word in this sense. ? Derived from *rife* with prefix *be*.
- †**Brim** [brim·], *v.a.* to copulate, of a boar. A sow when *maris appetens* is said to be *a-brimmin'*; just as a cow in the same condition is said to be *a-bullin'*, and so on with other animals.
- Bristle** [bris·l], *v.n.* to freshen, of a breeze. "The wind's *bristin'* up a bit." Prob. for *brisken*, from *brisk*.
- †**Britcha** [brich·ū], *adj.* brittle. "That mare's gotten a *britcha* foot, an' hoo knocks it to pieces terribly i' th' gress" [Dhaat·maer]z got'n ū brich·ū fōo·t, ūn ōo noks it tū pey·siz ter·ūbli i)th gres]. Mr. Holland gives *Britcher*, which I have not heard; the standard English termination *-le* seldom gives *-er* in my part of Cheshire. See Chapter on Pronunciation, L (3), for the only examples.
- Brivit** [briv·it], *s.* a hussy. "Yō little *brivit*! Show me none o' yur tempers, or I'll thresh yō as lung as I con stond o'er yō" [Yū lit·l briv·it! Shoa· mi non ū yūr tem·pūrz, ūr ahy)] thresh yū ūz lūngg ūz ahy)kn stond oar yū. "Hoo's a hoozy tallackin' *brivit*" [Ōo]z ū ōo·zi taal·ūkin briv·it].
- Brivit** [briv·it], *v.n.* to bustle. "Ah never seid annyb'dy like Polly for *brivitin'* abowt" [Ah nev·ūr seyð aan·ibdi lahyk a·r Pol·i fūr briv·itin ūbuw·t].
- †**Briz** [briz·], *s.* a gad fly. A.S. *briosa*.
- †**Brooad** [bróoūd], *s.* a large growth or crop of corn, grass or vegetables. A large root of potatoes may be spoken of as "pratty *brooad*"; but the word is most commonly applied to corn or turnips. "Yo'n gotten a rare *brooad* o' turmits i' th' feild, gaffer; they'm a thrum crap, an' noo mistake" [Yoa·got'n ū rai·r bróo·ūd ū tuu·rmits i dhaat· feyld, gy'aaf·ū dhi)m ū thrūm kraap, ūn nōo mistee·k].
- †**Broodiness** [bróo·dinūs], *s.* the condition of wanting to sit; said of a hen.

- †**Broody** [bróo·di], *adj.* wanting to sit, of a hen.
- †**Browis** [braaw·is], *s.* a kind of gruel made by pouring hot water mixed with butter or cream over small lumps of bread, and seasoning with pepper and salt. We speak of "makin' a browis." Wilbraham has *Brewes* or *Browes*. Mr. Holland has *Breawis* or *Brevis*; but his explanation is somewhat different.
- Brush** [brúsh], *s.* stubble. Thus, "a wut brush" [ũ wùt brúsh] is an oat-stubble. †**Brush-wheat** [brúsh-wée·üt] is wheat sown on stubble, *i.e.*, directly after some other grain.
- †**Brush** [brúsh], *v.a.* to cut or trim a hedge. "They sen the Marquis 'ull be comin' raínd afore lung; bur I räly dunna want him to come to my bonk than I've gotten my hedges brushed a bit" [Dhai sen dhũ Maa·rkwis]l bi kùm'in raaynd ũfoa r lúngg; bũr ahy rae·li dù)nũ waan·t im to kùm tũ mahy bongk dhũn ahy)v got·n mi ej'iz brúsh·t ũ bit].
- Brushin' hook** [brúsh·in óok], *s.* the hook used in *brushing* a hedge.
- †**Buck** [bùk], *s.* the front cross piece of a plough, to which the horses are attached.
- Bucketle** [bùk·itl], *s.* a bucketful.
- Buckin'** [bùk·in], *s.* a washing; hence, a profuse perspiration, caused by violent exertion. "I towd missis I could carry a bit of a bundle like that to Mawpas aw by mysel; bur it was noo smaw weight, ah'll tell yó, an' agen I got to th' top o' Crossa' Hill it gen me a buckin'" [Ahy tuwd mis·is ahy kũd ky'aar·i ũ bit ũv ũ bũn·dl lahyk dhaat· tũ Mau·pũs au· bi misel·; bũr it wũz náo smau· weyt, ah)l tel yũ, ũn ũgy'en· ahy got tũ)th top ũ Kros·ũ il it gy'en mi ũ bùk·in].
- †**Buckle** [bùk·l], *s.* form, condition. "I' good buckle" [I gũd bùk·l].
- Buckram** [bùk·rũm], *s.* spirit, dash. "Now (= No), Tum's nu' sô much buckram abowt him as his brother; bu' that buckram very often dunna meean much" [Nuw, Tũm)z nũ sũ mùch bùk·rũm ũbuw·t im ũz iz brũdh·ũr; bũ dhaat· bùk·rũm ver·i of·n dù)nũ mée·ũn mùch].

Budge [bùj] often has the sense of "hastening." "I thought we should ha' o'erketcht Mrs. Lewis, but hoo *budges* along sò" [Ahy thau't wi shüd ü oa'rky'ech't Mis'iz Luw'is, бүt óo бүj'iz ülung' sü].

Bug [bùg], *v.n.* to go. A less refined form of **Boo** (2), which see. French *bouger*.

Buggart [bùg'ürt], *s.* †(1) a ghost, spectre, hobgoblin. "There's a *buggart* to be seen agen the brickkil' pits" [Dhür]z ü bùg'ürt tū bi séen ügy'en' dhü brik'il pits].

(2) a scarecrow. "I've stucken a *buggart* i'th' garden to frikken th' brids off" [Ahy]v stük'n ü bùg'ürt i)th gy'aa'rdin tū frik'n)th bridz of].

†(8) fright, terror, especially in the phrase "to tak *buggart*." "My pony took *buggart*, an' run me up th' hedge cop" [Mahy poa'ni tóok bùg'ürt, ün rùn mi up dh)ej kop]. As applied to a horse it often means absolutely "to shy."

Buggart [bùg'ürt], (1) *v.a.* to frighten. "He was that *buggarded*, his yure fair stood aneend" [Ée wüz dhaat bùg'ürtid, iz yóo'ur fae'r stùd ünée'nd].

(2) *v.n.* to take fright, shy. "Tit *buggarded* at a wheite peeper (= paper) as ley i' the road" [Tit bùg'ürtid üt ü weyt pee'pür üz ley i)dhü roa'd].

†**Buggarty** [bùg'ürti], *adj.* timid, skittish, of horses.

Bugger [bùg'ür], *v.a.* to go, walk. Longer form of **Bug**, above. To "*bugger* about" is to knock about, to lounge about.

†**Buggin'** [bùg'in], *s.* a ghost, hobgoblin.

Ah darna go a-milkin',
The *buggin's* i' the bush.

—*Popular Song.*

[Ah daa'r)nü goa' ü)mil'kin, dhü bùg'in]z i)dhü bùsh]. Mr. Holland also gives the meaning of "louse;" but here I think he has been misinformed. See the two following articles.

Buggy [bùg'i], *s.* a louse.

- Buggy-bo** [bùg'i·boa·], *s.* (1) a hobgoblin. See **BUGGIN**.
(2) a louse. See **BUGGY**.
- Buggy-comb** [bùg'i·koa·m], *s.* a small-toothed comb.
- Bulk** [bùlk], *s.* the internal part of the vagina. See further, Mr. Holland, *s.v.* Bailey gives *Bulk* as "the Body, Belly, or Stomach," with a reference to Chaucer. Chaucer's word, however, is *Bouk*. (Knight's Tale, l. 1888.)
- Bullack** [bùl·ùk], *v.a.* to bully. *Cp.* DALLACK for *dally*.
- Buller** [bùl·ür], *s.* a wild plum, bullace.
- Bull-face** [bùl·fai's or -fee's], *s.* a mass of growing corn which has been *laid* and twisted in various directions by rain and wind, so as to bear some resemblance to the curly forehead of a bull. "There's a many *bull faces* i' that wheeat" [Dhür]z ü men'i bùl·fai'siz i dhaat·wéeüt].
- Bull's liver** [bùlz liv·ür], *s.* a hard, peaty substance found below the surface in marshy soils.
- Bullyed** [bùl·yed], *s.* a tadpole (lit. bull-head).
- Bullyedded** [bùl·yedid], *adj.* stupid. A strong term. "Yö *bullyedded* foo'" [Yü bùl·yedid fóo].
- Bull-young-uns** [bùl·yùngg·ünz], *s.pl.* dead leaves, twigs, and other rubbish which accumulates in a deserted bird's nest. "Here's a neist full o' *bull-young-uns*; let's rag it" [Eyür]z ü neyst ful ü bùl·yùngg·ünz; let's raag'it].
- Bum** [bùm], *s.* a bailiff. This is a shortened form of *bum-baily*, which is also in common use.
- Bump** [bùmp], *v.a.* to thresh with the flail. "Go an' tell yur mester there's someb'dy wants see him; he's wi' the men *bumpin* i' th' barn" [Goa·ün tel yür mes·tür dhür]z sùm·di waan·ts sée im; ée]z wi]dhü men bùmp·in i]th baa·rn].
- Bumps** [bùmps], *s.pl.* blocks of wood placed under a spring-cart, when too heavily loaded, to relieve the springs.
- Bung** [bùngg], *s.* a lot, a large quantity. "Tha's tow'd a pratty *bung* o' lies" [Dhü]z tuwd ü praat·i bùngg ü lahyz].

Bunge [bùnzʰ], *v.a.* to *bunch* or tie closely together. It is slightly depreciatory in meaning, and conveys the idea of binding together heterogeneous things, or of binding together a lot of things carelessly or untidily.

Bunge [bùnzʰ], *s.* a bunch. Often used of a collection of things of different kinds.

Bunt [bùnt], *v.a.* to butt, as a ram does, but used also of a bull and other animals. Quarrelsome boys often *bunt* one another, instead of fighting with the fists.

†**Bur** [buur], *s.* force, impetus. “Hey come wi’ sich a *bur* agen me, than hey fair took my breath off me, an’ welly nigh wanted me upo’th’ bonk” [Ey kùm wi sich· ù buur ùgy’en· mi, dhÿn ey fæ·r tóok mi breth of mi, ùn wel·i nahy wautid mi ùpǔ)th bongk].

†**Burgy** [buu·rji], *s.* unriddled coal.

Burn [buurn], *s.* a bundle; probably a contraction of *burden*. “Ah wanted a toothery sticks to roozle up the fire, for it was gone rãther deadly; an’ ah sent her to th’ woodfint, an’ hoo come back with a hooal *burn*, as much as ever her could gawm. It’s noo use, I auvays see (=say), if yǒ wanten a thing done, yǒ mun do it yursel” [Ah waan·tid ù tóo·thri stik’s tǔ róo·zl ùp dhÿ fahy·ÿr, fÿr it wÿz gon ræ·dhÿr ded·li; ùn ah sent ùr tǔ)th wud·fint, ùn óo kùm baak· widh ù óo·ÿl buurn, ùz màch ùz ev·ÿr ùr kÿd gau·m. It)s náo yóos, ah y au·viz see; iv yÿ waan·tn ù thing dùn, yÿ mÿn dáo it yÿrsel·].

†**Burn-fire** [buurn fahyÿr], *s.* a bon-fire.

Bury [ber·i], *s.* a potato-heap; the same as Hog. I was told that this word was formerly used at Combermere, but my informant, a labouring man from the district, considered it now obsolete.

†**Bury-hole** [ber·i-óa·l], *s.* a child’s word for the grave.

Bush [bùsh], *v.a.* to place *bushes* in fields to prevent poachers from drawing nets over them. Mr. Holland has *Boak* and *Busk*.

***Busk** [bùsk], *s.* a piece of wood or iron worn down the front of women’s stays to keep them straight. See Miss Jackson, *s.v.* *Busk*.

†**Bustion** [bùs·tyün], *s.* a gathering on the hand.

Bustle off [bùs·l of], *v.a.* to take away, remove. WRENBURY.

“Does annyb'dy know owt to my stockings? Ah put 'em o' th' bed, bu' someb'dy's *bustled 'em off*” [Dùz aan'ibdi noa· uwt tū mahy stok·inz? Ah pùt ùm ù)th bed, bŭ sùm·di]z bùs·ld ùm of].

But [bùt], *s.* momentum, force. “Hoo come in at sich a *but*” [Óo kùm in üt sich· ù bùt]. *Cp.* BAT, BAZ, BUZ, BUR.

†**But** [bùt], *s.* a ridge in pasture or meadow-land.

†**Buttery** [bùt·üri], *s.* pantry; an old word, no longer frequent.

†**Butty** [bùt·i], *s.* (1) a mate, comrade, fellow-workman. “We won *butties* o'er that job” [Wi wŭn bùt·iz oa·r dhaat· job].

(2) a piece of bread and butter; and hence, bread spread with other things besides butter, *e.g.* a *treacle-butter*. A piece of bread and butter is hence often distinguished as a “bre'n' butter *butty*” [brɛmbùt·ür bùt·i].

Butty [bùt·i], *v.n.* to be “*butties*” or fellow-workmen; to join in doing a piece of work. “I've set the wheeat i'th' Lung Butts to two yaiths from a back o' Nantweich; they'n tayn it by hagg, an' they bin gooin' to *butty* o'er it” [Ahy)v set· dhŭ wée·üt i)dh Lùng Bùts tū too yaaydhz frŭm ũbaak·)ŭ Naantwey·ch; dhijñ tai·n it bi aag·, ũn dhi bin góo·in tū bùt·i oa·r it].

Buz [bùz], (1) *v.a.* to throw violently. “*Buz* a pebble at his topnut” [Bùz ũ peb·l üt iz top·nùt]. In this sense it is equivalent to BAZ, which see.

(2) *v.n.* to move quickly or energetically. “We gotten a little lad to shewn us the road; an' every naí an' then hey d stop behint to talk to some on his pleemarrows, an' I thowt we'd lost him, an' then hey'd come *buzzin* up again” [Wi got·n ũ lit·l laad· to shoa·n ũz dhŭ roa·d; ũn ev·ri naay ũn dhen ey)d stop bihin·t tū tau·k tū sùm ũn iz plee·maarüz, ũn aly thuwt wi)d lost im, ũn dhen ey)d kùm bùz·in ùp ũgy·en·].

Buzz [bùz], *s.* a “buzzer” or whistle used to call operatives to their work.

†**Buzzock** [bùz·ük], *s.* a donkey.

If I had a *buzzack*, an' hey wudna go,
Wudna I wollup him? Oh, no, no!
I'd stuff him wi' wuts (oats),
An' I'd kick him i' the guts,
An' I'd may him go with his teel cocked up.

[Iv ahy aad· ü bùz·ük, ün ey wùd)nü goa·, wùd)nü ahy wol·üp
im? Oa·, noa·, noa·! Ahy)d stuf im wi wùts, ün ahy)d ky'ik·
im i)dhü gùts, ün ahy)d mai· im goa· widh iz tee·l kokt ùp].

Not *bussock*, as Mr. Holland has it.

By [bahy, bi], *conj.* by the time that. “*By* I get wom” [Bi ahy
gy'et wom]=by the time I get home.

By [bahy, bi], *prep.* The most common adjurations are: *By golly*,
By gom, *By gommins*, *By Jings* (=By St. Gingoulph), *By Leddy*,
(= By our Lady), *By the makkins*. *By mass* is, I think, now
obsolete; the last old man whom I know of as having used it
has recently died.

By nai [bi naay], *adv.* by this time.

C.

Cabbage [ky'aab·ij], *v.a.* (1) to pilfer, commit petty thefts.

(2) to copy. A word used by boys at school. “Tha't ever
likely get thy sums reight, auvays *cabbagin'* off them as known
better till thysel” [Dhaa)t ev·ür lahy·kli gy'et dhi sùms
reyt, au·viz ky'aab·ijin of dhem üz noa·n bet·ür til dhisel].

Bailey gives CABBAGE as “a *cant* word for *private theft*.”

Cabbage-yed [ky'aab·ij·yed], *s.* a block-head.

Cacka [ky'aak·ü], *v.n.* to cackle; hence to chatter. “Listen at
that woman *cacka-in'* theer” [Lis·n üt dhaat· wùm·ün ky'aak·ün
dhéeür].

Cackle [ky'aak·l], *s.* chatter. “Wun yð shut yur *cackle*!”
[Wùn)yü shùt yür ky'aak·l].

Cad [ky'aad·, kaad·], *v.n.* to bid at a public auction. WRENBURY.

†**Cade-lamb** [ky'ai'd laam·], *s.* a lamb which has lost its mother, and has been reared by hand.

Cag-mag [ky'aag·maag], *s.* (1) carrion. "The meat as we had for eat was nowt bu' *cagmag*" [Dhū mee't ūz wi aad· fūr eet wūs nuwt bū ky'aag·maag].

(2) any kind of disgusting refuse. "Chuck aw that *cagmag* upo' th' mixen" [Chūk au· dhaat· ky'aag·maag ūpū]th mik·sn].

(3) a term of opprobrium applied to persons. "Yō *cagmag*, yo!" [Yū ky'aag·maag, yoa·].

Caky [ky'ai·ki], *adj.* silly, idiotic. "Them lads o' Robison's han aw gotten a *caky* look abowt 'em" [Dhem laad·z ū Robisūnz ūn au· got·n ū ky'ai·ki lōo·k ūbuw't ūm]. This is a puzzling word etymologically, but it *may* be explained by the following phrase, which is currently used of any person who is half silly: "Hey went in wi' the loaves, an' come ait wi' the *cakes*" [Ey went in wi)dhū loa·vz, ūn kùm aayt wi)dhū ky'ai·ks (or ky'ee·ks)]. In that case **Caky** would = *half-baked* (which see), or the common slang *doughy*.

†**Caky** [ky'ai·ki], *s.* a simpleton.

†**Cale** [ky'ai·l], *s.* turn. "It'll be thy *cale* next" [It] bi dhahy ky'ai·l nekst]. One often hears, "What sort of a *cale* at 'ee in?" [Wot saurt ūv u ky'ai·l aat·i in?] The answer to this question would be, "I'm in a good" or a "bad *cale*," according to circumstances.

†**Cam** [ky'aam·], *v.n.* to use pert language. "Dunna *cam* to mey" [Dū)nū ky'aam· tū mey] = Don't answer me back. And generally, of altercation or bickering, like *cibble-cabble*, *q.v.*

†**Camperlash** [ky'aam·pūrlaash], *s.* abusive language, Billingsgate. "Come, none o' thy *camperlash*" [Kùm, non ū dhi ky'aam·pūr-laash]. W. writes *Cāperlash*. Mr. Holland has *Amperlash* from Mow Cop.

Canister [ky'aan·istūr], *s.* a slang word for the head. "I'll crack

thy *canister* fo' thee" [Ahy]l kraak·dhi ky'aan·istür fo)ðhi].
 "Ah daät, lad, tha's nowt i' thy *canister*" [Ah daayt, laad,
 dhü)z nuwt i dhi ky'aan·istür].

†**Canker** [ky'aangk·ür], *s.* cancer. See Mr. Holland's examples.

†**Cankered** [ky'aangk·ürd], *part adj.* ill-tempered. "A *cankered*
 owd thing! there's noo livin' with her" [Aa· ky'aangk·ürd
 uwd thingg·! dhür)z noo liv'in widh ür].

Cant [ky'aan·t], *s.* (1) gossip. "It's a rare time for *cant* when
 th' owd women com'n aät o' chapel" [It)s ü rae·r tahym für
 ky'aan·t wen dh)uwd wim'in kümm aayt ü chaap·il].

(2) especially, malicious gossip, tale-bearing. "Oh, it's
 nowt bu' *cant*" [Oa·, it)s nuwt bü ky'aan·t] = It's only an idle
 report.

Cant [ky'aan·t], *v.n.* (1) to gossip. "A terr'ble *cantin'* woman"
 [Ü tae·rbl ky'aan·tin wüm·ün].

(2) to tell tales, be a talebearer. "Naä, dunna yo' go *cantin'*
 to th' gaffer" [Naay, dü)nü yoa· goa· ky'aan·tin tü)th gy'aa·fär].
 Leigh writes *Cank*.

†**Cantle** [ky'aan·tl], *s.* a canful.

Cap [ky'aap·], †(1) *v.a.* to crown, put the finishing stroke to. "It
 didna matter what lies they tow'd, he'd *cap* 'em with a bigg"
 [It did)nü maat·ür wot lahyz dhai tuwd, ée)d ky'aap· üm w
 ü big·ür].

†(2) *v.a.* to be beyond one's comprehension. "That *cap*
 me" [Dhaat ky'aap·s méé].

(3) *v.a.* to astonish. "Hoo was auvays a bad 'un at gett
 up; bu' when hoo ley i' bed o' th' wakes dee, hoo *cap* me
 [Óo wüz au·viz ü baad· ün üt gy'et'in ùp; bü wen óo ley i b
 ü)dh wai·ks dee, óo ky'aap·t mi].

(4) *v.a.* and *n.* of boiling liquid, to raise a scum. "Bin t
 tatoes beiled?" "No, bu' they bin *cappin'*," or "*cap*" [B
 dhü tai·tüz bey·ld? Noa·, bü dhi)bin ky'aap·in, ky'aap·t].

†**Cappil** [ky'aap·il], *s.* a patch on the toe of a boot or clog.

†**Cappilin** [ky'aap·ilin], *s.* a strong piece of leather fastened to the top of the *handstaff* and *swippo* of a flail. Compare CAPPIL. Mr. Holland gives *Caplings* from Randle Holme.

†**Car** [ky'aa·r], *s.* The same as CHAR (2), which see.

Carant [kūraan·t], *s.* a portion, share. "To come in for a double *carant*" is to have a double portion.

†**Carpet** [ky'aa·rpit], *v.a.* to scold (a servant). See Leigh's explanation.

†**Carpetin'** [ky'aa·rpitin], *s.* a scolding. "I've just been giving one of my maids a *carpeting*."

Carry aīt [ky'aar·i aayt], *v.n.* of a drain, to empty itself, discharge. "Wheer dun yur dreens *carry aīt*?" [Wée·ūr dùn yūr dree·nz ky'aar·i aayt?].

†**Cart** [ky'aa·rt], *s.* For convenience' sake I imitate Mr. Holland's example in giving the names of the various parts of a cart under this heading. Mr. Holland has described the cart of North Cheshire; the names in the following account will consequently be found to differ greatly from those given by him. For purposes of comparison, I have followed closely the order of his article.

The parts of a cart are as follows:—The body consists of the *bed* and the *sides*. The bed consists of two strong side-pieces of oak placed parallel to each other called *carsides* [ky'aa·rtsahy·dz], and two strong end-pieces called respectively the *forebond* [foa·rbünd] and the *arsebond* [aa·rsbünd], which are bolted to them. One or two longitudinal pieces, known as *middle-pieces* [mid·l·pey·siz] are mortised into the forebond and arsebond; *slots* [sloa·ts] run laterally through the side-pieces and middle-pieces, and support the boards forming the *bed*. Underneath the bed is the *axletree* [aak·sltrey], with its iron ends or *arms* fitted into the naves of the wheels. These arms were formerly of wood, as Mr. Holland describes. The sides of the cart are made as follows. *Uprights* [ùp·rahyts] along each side are mortised below into the bed, and above into the *rathe*

[rai'dh], a strong plank running along the top of the side of the cart. In the front of the cart there used formerly to be made *cart-boxes* with lids, to contain provisions for a long journey, &c., but these are not now made. The whole body of the cart, bed and sides together, is called the *chest*; this, however, is a word more frequently applied to a waggon than a cart. The *harvest-gearing* consists of front and back *thrippas* [thrip'üz], the strong rails of which these are formed are called *thrippa-slotes* [thrip'üsloa'ts]. *Side-rails* [sahy'dree'lz] extend from one *thrippa* to the other, so as to increase the width. *Side-boards* [sahy'dbóo'ürdz] are frequently placed on the sides of a cart, to elevate them and increase the contents of the cart. The shafts are also called *thrills* [thril'z]; hence we speak of "*thrill-gears*" [thril-gée'ürz], "a good *thrill-hoss*" [ü gùd thril-os']. But the simple word *thrill*, though still universally understood, is less commonly used than formerly.

†**Carve** [ky'aa'rv], *v.n.* of cream, to turn sour. "Tak th' cream-mug off the hearth as soon as ever it's *carved*" [Taak)th krée'üm mùg of dhü aa'rth üz sóon üz evür it)s ky'aa'rvd]. Bailey has the word.

***Case-hardened** [ky'ai's-aa'rdnd], *adj.* shameless, impudent. "He's a *case-hardened* raskil; he taks noo heed o' what I see (say) to him" [Ée)z ü ky'ai's aa'rdnd raas'kil; ée taak's noo éed ü wot ahy see' too im].

Cast [ky'aas't], *s.* form, shape; of a staff, handle of a wooden implement, and the like. "It's gotten a reight *cast* for a pikel-steel" [(It)s got'n ü rey't ky'aas't für ü pahy-kil-stee'l]. So a good straight piece of wood is said to have "a bit o' *cast* in it"

Cast [ky'aas't], †(1) *v.a.* of cows, to "*cast* cawf" is to calf prematurely.

(2) *p.p.* behind hand. "I'm terribly *cast*" [Ahy)m ter'üblü ky'aas't]. *Cp.* FLING and THROW; but CAST seems not to be used in this sense in the active tenses.

Cat [ky'aat'], *s.* "To stare like a throttlet cat" [Tü stae'r lahyk ü

throt·lt ky'aat·] is a common proverbial saying; but I have never heard "to grin like a Cheshire cat" within the county.

Cater-cornered [ky'ai·tūr-kau·rnürd], *adj.* irregular in shape, out of proportion, askew, lob-sided. "Well, ye han browt a *cater-cornered* looad this time; ye'n put it on despert badly" [Wel, yi aan· bruwt ũ ky'ai·tūr-kau·rnürd lóoüd dhis· tahym; yi)n pùt it on des·pürt baad·li]. So of a badly made stack and the like.

Cat-gallows [ky'aat-gy'aal'üz], *s.* an arrangement made by placing a stick horizontally upon two forked sticks thrust upright into the ground, and used by children to jump over.

Catoose [kütóó's], *s.* an implement of any kind; generally used in the plural = belongings, gear. "Come, tak yur *catooses* off th' table; I want it fur set dinner on" [Kùm, taak· yür kütóó·siz of)th tai·bl; ah y waan·t it für set din·ür on].

Cats' teels [ky'aat's tee·lz], *s.pl.* cats'-tails, a kind of rush.

Cat-yed [ky'aat·yed], *s.* a kind of apple.

Cauf-bed [kau·f-bed], *s.* a cow's womb.

Cauf-kit [kau·f-ky'it], *s.* calf-cote, building where young calves are kept. Mr. Holland's meaning is different.

Cauf-lick [kau·f-lik], *s.* hair on the human forehead that will not lie flat.

Cauk [kau·k], *s.* (1) the core of an apple or pear. M.E. *colke*, *couk*.

(2) a remnant of a stack of hay. "Han ye much hee left?" "Oh, there's a tidy owd *cauk* i'th' stackyard yander" [Aan· yi mäch ee· left? Oa·, dhür)z ũ tahy·di uwd kau·k i)th staak·yard yaan·dūr].

Caukin [kau·kin], *s.* a piece of iron placed under a horse's shoe to raise it from the ground. Compare Mr. Holland's *CALKINS* or *CAWKINS*.

Cauven [kau·vn], *v.a.* to calve. Only used in the preterite and past participle [kau·vnt]. "A new-*cauvent* cai" [Ũ nyóó·kau·vnt ky'aay]. Compare *MILKEN*.

†**Cavy** [ky'ai'vi], *s.* to beg, or to cry *cavy* is to beg pardon (literally, to cry "peccavi," I have done wrong).

Cazzardly [ky'aaz'ürdli], *adj.* unsettled, of the weather. "Terrible cazzardly weather for th' craps; if it dunna tak up afore lung, I daät we san may poor out wi' the harvestin'" [Terribel ky'aaz'ürdli wedh'ür für)th kraap's; iv it dū)nū taak' up ūfoa' lūgg, ahy daayt wi)sn mai' pōo'ür aawt wi dhū aarvistin].

Mr. Holland has *Cazzlety*, hazardous, risky. *Cazzlety* = unsettled, of the weather, is heard in Cambs.

†**Cetchin** [ky'ech'in], *adj.* of the weather, showery, uncertain. "It's bin sich *cetchin* weather, we'm a bit behind-hand wi' ur hee (our hay)" [It)s bin' sich' ky'ech'in wedh'ur, wi)m ū bit' bi-ahy'ndaand wi ūr ee].

†**Chamber** [chai'mbür, chee'mbür], *s.* a sleeping apartment on the ground-floor. "We hadna enoo o' rowms (rooms) for th' laas an' wenches when they coom wom at Christmas, so we made n th' owd closet into a *chamber-place*" [Wi aad'nū ūnōo' ū ruwmz fur)th laad'z ūn wen'shiz wen dhai kōo'm wom ūt Kris'mūs, soa' wi mai'dn dh)uwd tlos'it in'tū ū chai'mbür-plai's].

†**Chance-chilt** [chaan's-chahylt], *s.* a child born out of wedlock.

Chap [chaap'], *s.* has the special sense of sweetheart. "Polly's gotten a *chap*" [Pol'i)z got'n ū chaap'].

Char [chaa'r], *s.* (1) ordure. ? A.S. *scearn*.

(2) the yellow sediment in water flowing from peaty soil. Also called **Car**.

Char [chaa'r], *v.a.* to void ordure.

Chat [chaat'], *v.a.* to pick "chats" for fuel; *e.g.*, "gone a-*chattin'* chips."

†**Chats** [chaat's], *s. pl.* (1) short sticks used for firewood. "Ye'n let th' fire go very low; we mun have a fyow *chats* upon it, else shan never get th' kettle beylt" [Yi)n let)th fahy'ür gū ver'i loa'; wi)mūn aav' ū fyuw chaat's ūpon' it, els wi)shn nev gy'et)th ky'et'l beylt].

(2) undersized potatoes. "Ahr 'tatoes bin nowt bu' *chaats*" [Aar tai-täs bin nuwt bü chaat's].

Bailey has "*Chat-wood*, little sticks fit for fuel."

†**Chatter** [chaat-ür], *v.a.* to rattle against one another, as mugs do when not packed closely. "Yur mugs 'un *chatter*, missis" [Yür mügz ün chaat-ür, mis'is]. Hence, simply to knock against one another (cf. *chattering* teeth). "Theise mugs han aw *chattered* to bits" [Dheyz mügz ün au' chaat-ürd tü bits]. The latter meaning is probably affected by *shatter* (*cp.* БЛУЗЪ, РАУМЪ), but I doubt whether Mr. Holland is right in explaining the word simply as "to shatter, splinter."

†**Chatter-basket** [chaat-ür-baas'kit], *s.* a chatterbox. "I never heerd sich a little *chatterbasket*; her tongue runs upo' wheels" [Ahy nev-ür ee-ürd sich·ü lit'l chaat-ür-baas'kit; ür tungg rünz upü wéelz].

†**Chävins** [chai-vinz], *s.* bits of broken straw. "This straw's rotten; it'll knock aw to *chävins*" [Dhis strau'z rot'n; it] nok au' tü chai-vinz]. The **Chavin'-ruck** is the heap of such broken straw. (Mr. Holland assigns a different meaning to his *Cheery-Ruck*.) Bailey has "To *Cave*, or *Chave*, to separate the large chaff from the corn, or smaller chaff."

†**Chävin'-riddle** [chai-vin-rid'l], *s.* a large riddle used for separating the *chävins* from threshed corn.

Chawl [chau'l], *s.* a pig's cheek. A.S. *ceaf*, M.E. *chaul*, mod. E. *jowl*.

Chawl [chau'l], *v.a.* (1) to beat. "Hey's bin feightin', an' gotten *chawled*" [Ey]z bin fey'tin, ün got'n chau'ld].

(2) to vex. "I'm terrible *chawled* about it" [Ahy)m ter'übl chau'ld übuwt it].

Chawly-chowly [chau'li-chuw'li], *s.* a hand to hand scuffle.

Cheeny [chee'ni], *s.* a large marble, used as a *taw*.

Cheise-binder [cheyz-bahy'ndür], *s.* a long narrow strip of coarse cloth used to wind round a cheese when taken from under the press, so as to prevent it from breaking.

†**Cheise-booard** [cheyz-boóúrd], *s.* a round board separating two cheeses which are being pressed one above the other. More commonly called SHOOTER-BOOARD.

†**Cheise-lather** [cheyz-laadh'ür], *s.* a wooden framework in the form of a short ladder with two rounds, supporting a sieve through which all milk is passed when brought in from the shippons.

†**Cheise-pins** [cheyz-pinz], *s.* large pins used for pinning cheese binders on.

Chest [chest], *s.* the body of a waggon or cart. See CART.

Chick-chock [chik'-chok], *adv.* See CHOCK.

†**Chill** [chil'], *v.a.* to take the chill off, warm moderately. "Put th' milk i' th' oon, wench, an' chill it a bit" [Püt th)milk i)th óo'n, wensh, ün chil' it ü bit].

†**Chin-cough** [ching'kof], *s.* whooping cough. Short for *chink-cough*. See following article.

†**Chink** [chingk'], *v.n.* to catch the breath in laughing; said especially of a child. "It laughs than it *chinks* again" [It laaf's dhün it chingk's ügy'en].

Chit! [chit'], *interj.* a word used to call a cat.

Chock [chok], *s.* an inequality, roughness in a road. "The road was full o' *chocks*" [Dhü roa'd wüz fül ü choks].

The word is also used quasi-adverbially = joltingly. "Theer yo gon *chock* (or *chick-chock*) o'er a stone" [Dhée-ür yoa' gon chok (chik'-chok) oa'r ü stoa'n]. For *chock* or *chick-chock*, again, may be substituted the present participle *chockin'*, the only part of the verb *to chock*, I think, in use.

Chock [chok], *v.n.* For *chockin'* see CHOCK, *s.*

Chocky [chok'i], *adj.* of a road, uneven; full of ruts and inequalities. "There's some desperate bad *chocky* roads off for (i.e., in the direction of) the hills" [Dhür)z süm desp'ürt baad' chok'i roa'dz of für dhü ilz].

Compare Leigh's *Chockhole*.

Choke Chicken [choa'k chik'in], *interj.* an exclamation used by

mothers or nurses to young children when the latter are coughing violently. **Choke up Chicken** is also frequent.

†**Chommer** [chom-ür], *v.a.* to masticate, chew. "Whey, if that young foxhaind hanna *chommered* my slipper aw to bits" [Wey, iv dhaat yung fok'saaynd aa)nü chom-ürd mahy slip-ür au tū bit's].

Choose [chóoz], *v.a.* The construction of *choose* followed by an infinitive is noteworthy. Cheshire people say: "Ah sall *choose* tell him" [Ah]sl chóoz tel im] for "I shall do as I please about telling him"—I shall tell him or not, as I choose.

†**Chop** [chop], *s.* chopped hay or straw.

Chops [chops], *s.* the mouth. "Shut thy *chops*" [Shùt dhi chops]. Mr. Holland gives the meaning *face*. It properly means the jaw.

Chowp [chuwp], *v.n.* to prattle, chatter. "What's that mon *chowpin'* at?" [Wot]s dhaat mon chuwp'in aat'.

Chowper [chuw-pür], *s.* a chirper, prattler: *e.g.*, "a little *chowper*," said of a child.

†**Christian** [kris-tyün], *s.* a human being. "Eh, mon, these doctors han to go through a jell afore they'm turnt aít. They gon to Lunnon, an' theer there's a thing i' th' form of a *Christian*, bones an' jeints an' aw: an' they han to tak it to pieces an' put it together agen, an' when they con do this, they bin reight, an' they letten 'em come awee an' set up for 'emsels" [Ai, mon, dheyz dok-türz aan tū goa throó ü jel üfoa:r dhai]m tuurnt aayt. Dhai gon tū Lùn-ün, ün dhee-ür dhür]z ü thingg-i]th fau-rrm üv ü Kris-tyün, boanz ün jeynts ün au: ün dhi aan tū taak it tū pey'siz ün püt it tügy'edh-ür ügy'en, ün wen dhi]kn dóo dhis, dhi bin rey't, ün dhi let'n üm kùm üwee, ün set up für ümsel'z].

"Neither *Christian* nor creature" means "Neither human being nor brute beast."

Christmas [kris-müs], *s.* Christmas holidays, like CHRISTMASIN' (1).

Christmasin' [kris'müsin], *s.* (1) Christmas holidays. In my } of Cheshire farm-servants have their holidays from Decem } 26th to December 31st.

(2) Christmas present, of sweets and the like, bought dur the holiday. Cp. WAKESIN'. "I gen her a lunger Christi than I've ever gen a sarvant-woman afore: an' hoo mun s awee a wik moor: if hoo'd brought the children a bit c *Christmasin'*, I shouldna ha' thought sō much at it" [Ahy gy ūr ū lūngg'ūr Kris-mūs dhūn ahy)v ev'ūr gy'en ū saa'rvī wūm-ūn ūfoa'r: ūn ōo mūn stop ūwee' ū wik' mōo'ūr: iv ō brau't dhū chil'dūrn ū bit ūv ū Kris-mūsin ahy shūd)ni thau't sū mūch aat' it].

†**Chuck!** [chūk], *interj.* a word used to call the fowls. Hence fowls are called *chucks* and *chuckies* in the language of childr

Chump [chūmp], *s.* *(1) a log of wood. "Go to the woodfint, fatch summāt put upo' th' fire, an' bring a good *chump*; bin a many to sit raīnd it" [Goa' tū dhū wūd'fint ūn faa sūm'ūt pūt ūpū)th fahy'ūr, ūn bringg' ū gūd chūmp; wi ū men'i tū sit raaynd it].

(2) the head; a mad person is said to be "off his *chump*."

†(3) a slang term, equivalent to the common *bloke*; with us a term of reproach, as Leigh has it. "Well, c *chump*, haī at (= how art thou) comin' up?" [Wel, u chūmp, aay ūt kum'in ūp?]

Cibble (Kibble)-cabble [ky'ib'l-ky'aab'l], *s.* altercation, quarling. "Ah'm fair meithered wi' yur *cibble-cabble*" [Ah)m fi mey'dhūrd wi yūr ky'ib'l ky'aab'l].

Cibble (Kibble)-cabble [ky'ib'l-ky'aab'l], *v.n.* to altercate, argue. "Ah never had two sich brivits i' th' haīse afore; theer the stond *cibble-cabblin'* aw the dee through, an' neether on ' 'ud give o'er tin they'd gotten th' last word, an' the w stondin' aw th' while" [Ah nev'ūr aad' too sich briv-its i aays ūfoa'r; dhee'ūr dhi)d stond ky'ib'l-ky'aab'lin au' ō dee' thrōo, ūn nee'dhūr on ūm ūd gy'iv' oa'r tin dhi)d go dh)laas't wuurd, ūn dhū wuurk ston'din au')dh weyl].

cablu, to blaspheme. Leigh's words, *camp*, *campo*, *camble*, *cauper*, are rather akin to CAMPERLASH and CAM, which see.

Cim (Kim)-cam [ky'im·ky'aam·], *s.* altercation, irritating language, retorts. "If he'd ha' gen me anny on his *cim-cam*, I'd ha' dained him" [Iv ée)d ü gy'en mi aan·i ün iz ky'im·ky'aam·, ahy)d ü daaynd im]. A reduplication of CAM, which see, and compare CIBBLE-CABBLE.

Cim (Kim)-cam [ky'im·ky'aam·], *v.n.* to bicker or argue, retort, use pert language; used exactly like CAM.

Cl. I have marked the pronunciation of all words beginning with these two letters as [kl], but it must be borne in mind that any of them may also be pronounced with [tl].

Clabe [klai·b], *v.n.* (1) to be plastered or daubed with. "His shoon won aw *clabin'* wi' muck" [Iz shóon wün au· klai·bin wi mük]. I give this as the primary sense, as I connect the word with *cleave*; e.g., the original meaning of the above example would be "*cleaving* or sticking with muck."

(2) *v.n.* to plaster or daub, to lay on thick. Thus we speak of *clabin'* butter upon bread, *clabin'* manure upon land. In this sense there is often more or less confusion with LABE, to lay on thick, which see.

Leigh has *Clauped*, daubed, which is probably the same word.

†**Clack** [klaak·], *s.* the valve of a pump.

Clack [klaak·], *v.a.* (1) to snap (the fingers).

(2) to crack (a whip).

†(3) *v.n.* to chatter.

Clag [klaag·], *s.* snow, clay, &c., that collects in a hard mass at the bottom of boots or clogs. "They comen into the haise wi' their dirty shoon, an' leeaven their *clags* abaít" [Dhai kùm·ün in·tū dhū aays wi)dhür duu·rti shóon, ün léé·üvün dhür tlaag·z übaay·t].

Clag [klaag·], (1) *v.n.* to clog, to form into a stiff or hard mass. "The snow *clags* at th' bottom o' my clogs."

†(2) *v.a.* to cleave to in a thick mass, clog, impede. *Clagged*, of markets, means glutted. The wheels of a mowing-machine are *clagged* when the grass gets twisted in them and impedes them.

†**Claggy** [klaag'i], *adj.* of soil, sticky, apt to form *clags* under one's boots.

Clait [klaayt], *v.a.* to strike, give a smart blow, generally with some flat instrument. "Bull coom at me, bur ah *claited* him raīnd th' yed wi' my shovel, an' baulkt him o' hoikin'" [Būl kóom ūt mey, būr ah klaaytid im raaynd)th yed wi mi shùv·il, ūn bau·kt im ū ahy·kin].

†**Clait** [klaayt], *s.* (1) a cloth of any sort, but generally a small one; a handkerchief; a towel. E. *clout*. A.S. *clūt*.

(2) a rag, tatter. "His clooas wan aw hengin' i' *claits*" [Iz klóo·ūz wūn au· engg·in i klaayts].

(3) a smart blow.

"When I was a chicken, as big as a hen,
My mother hit me, an' ah hit her agen;
My fayther come in, and he ordered me ait,
Ah up wi' my fist, an' ah gen him a *clait*."

Claitin [klaay·tin], *s.* a thrashing. "Ah should like to gie thee a good *claitin*" [Ah shūd lahyk tū gy'i)dhi ū gùd klaay·tin].

Clam [klaam·], *s.* the belt of iron claspings the nave of a wheel close to the spokes, the same as FÆT. In some parts, I believe, it is called *cam*.

†**Clanse** [klaan·z], *v.n.* to discharge the after-birth, of a cow.

†**Clansins** [klaan·zinz], *s.* the after-birth of a cow.

Clanter [klaan·tūr] } *v.* and *n.* More commonly *Clonter*
Claunter [klau·ntūr, klaun·tūr] } (q.v.).

*†**Clap** [klaap·], *v.a.* to put, place, but generally with a further idea of quickness and dispatch. "Wey'n get a fyow 'tatoes *clapped* up" [Wey)n gy'et a fyuw tai·tūz tlaap·t up].

†**Clap-hatch** [klaap·aach], *s.* a garden-gate so hung that it will close or *clap* to of itself.

Clapper [klaap·ur], *s.* (1) a wooden rattle used to frighten away birds.

(2) the tongue. "Ah wish tha'd keep that *clapper* o' thine still" [Ah wish· dhü)d ky'ee·p dhaat· tlaap·ür ü dhahyn stil·]. See CLAP-TONGUE, below.

Clapperclaw [klaap·ürklau·], (1) *v.a.* to scratch. "Sich a lot of women yō never seid! auvays scrawlin', an' randybowin' an' *clapperclawin'* one another" [Sich· ü lot ü wim·in yū nev·ür sey·d! au·viz skrau·lin, ün raan·dibuwin ün klaap·ürklau·in won ünüdh·ür].

(2) *v.n.* to fight or box in an unscientific manner, to hit round instead of straight out from the shoulder. "Him feight! hey con feight nō moor than my leg. Hey con dö nowt bu' *clapper-claw*" [Im· feyt! ey]kn feyt nū móo·ür dhün mi leg. Ey]kn dü nuwt bü klaap·ürklau·].

Clap-tongue [klaap·tùng], *s.* a garrulous or gossiping person, a talebearer. Like BLOB-TONGUE.

Clasp-neels [klaas·p·nee·lz], *s.pl.* large-headed nails driven into the sole of a boot and clasping the sides of the sole.

Clave [klai·v], *v.a.* and *n.* a less common form of CLABE.

†**Cleet** [kleet], *s.* a small iron wedge used to fasten the parts of a scythe together.

†**Clem** [klem], (1) *v.a.* to deprive of food, to starve. "I wanna *clem* mysel' to keep a hoozy (lazy) mon like thee, bezzlin" [Ahy wü)nü klem misel· tū ky'ee·p ü óo·zi mon lahyk dhée, bez·lin]. "Welly *clemt* jeth" [Wel·i klemt jeth] (= almost starved to death).

(2) *v.n.* to be without food, to starve. "Ah daīt we shan ha' to *clem*, or go the workhaise" [Ah daayt wi]shn aa)tü klem, ür goa· dhü wuurkaays].

For the fullest information regarding this word, see Mr. Hallam's excellent monograph, published by the E. D. S.

†**Clem-guts** [klem·gùts], *s.* a person who is stingy with food. See Mr. Holland's example.

Clench-hooks [klen'sh-óoks], *s.pl.* claws, talons. "Ah'll keep aít o' reach o' yur clench-hooks" [Ah]l ky'ee'p aayt ü ree'ch ü yür klen'sh-óoks]. Mr. Holland gives *Clatch-hooks*.

Clink [klingk·], *s.* (1) a clank, *e.g.*, of iron.

(2) a smart blow. "I'll gie thee a *clink* o' the yed" [Ah]l gy'i)dhí ü klingk· ü)dhü yed].

Clink [klingk·], *v.a.* to strike, generally on the head. M.E. *klanken*, to strike smartly.

Clink [klingk·], *adv.* completely. Generally used in the phrase "clean an' *clink*."

†**Clinker** [klingk·ür], *s.* (1) a smart blow, generally on the head. "Hoo ketched him a pratty *clinker*" [Óo ky'echt im ü praat:i tlingk·ür].

(2) a hard cinder, formed from smelting coal.

†**Clip** [klip·], the whole quantity of wool obtained from a flock of sheep in a single season. "A good *clip* o' wool."

†**Clip** [klip·], *v.a.* to embrace. A.S. *clýppan*.

†**Clip-me-diek** [klip·mi-dik·], *s.* a noxious weed growing in corn. Also called **BEARBIND**.

†**Clock** [klok], *s.* more frequently **ONE O'CLOCK** (q.v.).

†**Clod** [klod], *v.a.* to pelt with clods. Schoolboys often pelt one another with *clods*, calling out the while—

"Cloddin'-dee, to-dee,
Puddin'-dee, to-morrow"

[Tlod'in-dee, tü-dee, Pùd'in-dee, tü-mor-ü].

†**Clod-maw** [klod·mau·], *s.* a wooden mallet used for breaking clods. See Mr. Holland, *s.v.*

Clonter [klon·tür], *s.* a clatter. "Dunna may sich a *clonter* wi' them clogs" [Dù)nü mai· sich· ü klon·tür wi dhem klogz].

Clonter [klon·tür], *v.n.* to make a clatter, especially in walking with heavy boots or clogs. "Conna yó hear her *clonterin'* across th' fowd?" [Kon]ü yü ée·ür ür klon·türin ükros·)th fuwd?].

Clontery [klon-tūri], *adj.* clattering, noisy, of boots or clogs.

Clorkin [klóo-kin], *s.* a kind of strong cord. Cp. E. *clue*.

Closem [kloz-üm, klüz-üm], *s.* the hand, fist, claw. "Keep them *closems* off mey" [Ky'ee'p dhem kloz-ümz of mey]. "I'll stop that yaith (youth, fellow) from gettin' poor Nan's bit o' money in his *closems*" [Ahy] stop dhaat' yaayth früm gy'et'in póoür Naan'z bit ü mün'i in iz kloz-ümz]. It often has a connotation of clumsiness. "What a pair o' *closems* tha has!" [Wot ü paer ü klüz-ümz dhü aaz'] Hence, no doubt, W.'s "*clussum'd*, clumsy," as applied to the hand.

Clowisite [klaaw-isahyt], *s.* a blockhead, simpleton. BURLAND.
"Ger aít, yö *clowisite!* what are yö nogerin' at?" [Gy'er aayt, yü klaaw-isahyt! wot ü yü noa'gúrin aat?].

Cludgin [klúj'in], *s.* See CLUNCHEON.

Clump [klùmp], *s.* See following article.

Clump [klùmp], *v.a.* to set potatoes in a particular manner, as follows. One potato is laid by itself or two or three near each other, and soil is thrown over them. When the wurzel appears, its different branches are separated in various directions, and more soil is thrown on the top. The heap of soil thus produced is called the *clump*. This method was, I think, adopted when the potato disease first appeared, as it was supposed to protect the potato better from the wet.

Cluncheon [klùn-shün], *s.* a cudgel. In the southern district we have CLUDGIN.

Cluttered [klùt-ürd], *adj.* clotted (of the milk in a cow's udder).
"Hoo's *cluttered* i' th' elder: hoo wants drawin'" [(Óo)z klùt-ürd i)dh el'dür: óo waan'ts drau'in]. Compare

"His head dismembered from his mangled corpse,
Herself she cast into a vessel fraught
With *clotter'd* blood."

Sackville's *Duke of Buckingham*.

Cob [kob], *s.* (1) a small heap or lump; *e.g.*, "a *cob* o' dirt."

(2) a small loaf. "Wun yö please to bring me a *cob* o'

bread from Nantweich?" [Wùn)yü pléeüz tū bring· mi ũ kob ũ bred früm Naantwey'ch?].

Cob [kob], *adj.* comical, queer. "Well, yo bin the *cob'st* mon I ever seid" [Wel, yoa· bin dhū kobs mon ahy ev·ür seyð].

Cob [kob], *v.a.* (1) to put, place. "*Cob* yur hat upo' yur yed" [Kob yūr aat· ũpū yūr yed].

†(2) to exceed, surpass. "Well, above aw things, that *cobs* aw" [Wel, ũbūv· au· thing·z, dhaat· kobz au·].

†(3) to throw. "*Cob* it away."

Cobble [kob·l], *s.* *(1) a pebble, a small paving-stone. Bailey has the word in this sense.

†(2) a small piece of coal. "Mester says yo bin to tak the spring-cart an' go to th' coal-wharf for a looad o' sleek, an' yo bin to bring a toothry *cobbles* with it" [Mes·tūr sez yoa· bin· tū taak· dhū spring·ky'aa·rt ün goa· tū]th koa·l-waa·rf fūr ũ lóo·ūd ũ slek, ün yoa· bin· tū bringg· ũ tóo·thri kob·lz widh it].

Cobble [kob·l], *v.a.* to knock, beat. "The wind *cobbles* the apples off" [Dhū win·d kob·lz dhū aap·lz of]. So we speak of *cobbling* anyone; *cp.* COBNOBBLE. Bailey has "To *Cobble* with stones, to throw stones at.

Cobbety-cuts [kob·lti·kùts], *s.* the game of chestnuts or *conquers* (q.v.). The game is often commenced with the following rhyme :

Cobbety-cuts,
Put daïn yur nuts.

[Kob·lti·kùts, pùt daayn yūr nùts]. *Cp.* COBBLE, *supra*; it is of course essentially a game of *cobbling*.

Cobnobble [kob·nobl], *s.* a blow.

†**Cobnobble** [kob·nobl], *v.a.* to beat, chastise. From *cob*, a blow, (*cp.* COBBLE), and *nobble*. Leigh did not know the latter word, or he would not have derived from *nob*, the head. Curiously enough, I have not heard the simple word *cob*, which all other writers give.

Cobnobblin' [kob·noblin], *s.* a beating.

Cobnut [kɒb·nʌt], *s.* a small nut attached to the end of a string and used in the game of **COBNUITS**. This game only differs from *Cobblety-cuts* in the use of small nuts instead of chest-nuts.

†**Cock egg** [kɒk eg], *s.* a small egg without yolk.

†**Cocket** [kɒk'it], *adj.* (1) malapert, saucy, disposed to domineer. "Hey wants takkin' daïn a peg; hey's too *cocket*" [Ey waan'ts taak'in daayn ũ peg; ey]z too kɒk'it].

(2) has an indefinite sense answering nearly to "nice." "Hoo's a *cocket* little thing." "They bin on a *cocket* farm" [Dhai· bin on ũ kɒk'it faa·rm].

Cockoo [kɒkoo·], *s.* a slang word for a donkey, generally used in the combination, "A Jerusalem *cockoo*."

†**Cockstride** [kɒk'straɪd], *s.* the length of a cock's stride. Only used in the common phrase, "the days are getting a *cockstride* longer."

Cockt [kɒkt]. *adj.* indignant. "He was ræther *cockt* about it" [Ey wüz ræ·dhür kɒkt ũbuw't it].

Cock-yeds [kɒk·yedz], *s.pl.* large flakes of curd sometimes formed in the process of cheese-making.

Cocky-keeko [kɒk-i-kee·koa], *interj.* Cock-a-doodle-do; a closer imitation of the cry of a cock. A common story runs that two cocks, crowing in neighbouring farm-yards, answered one another on this wise:

" *Cocky-keeko*,
The women bin mester here."
" *Cocky-keeko*,
It's the same everywheer."

[Kɒk-i-kee·koa, dhū wim·in bin mes·tūr ée·ür. Kɒk-i-kee·koa, it]s dhū sai·m ev·riwée·ür].

Cod [kɒd], *s.* a humbug, imposition. "A hoss-dealer had to pee fourteen pownd for his licence, and a farmer couldna ride a hoss under ten shillin'; that hoss-duty was a regular *cod* of a thing" [Ũ os·dey·ülür aad· tū pee· foa·rteyn puwnd fūr iz lahy·süns,

ün ü faa·rmür kùd·)nū rahyd ü os ün·dūr ten shil·in; dhaa
os-dyóo·ti wūz ü reg·ilūr kod üv ü thingg·].

†**Cod** [kod], *v.a.* to humbug, impose on. "Tha't on'y *coddin'* me
[Dhaa)t oa·ni kod·in mi].

Codgel [koj·il], *v.n.* to economise, contrive. "I'm sure noob'dy
knows hai I have to *codgel* and mend and do to keep the chil-
dern's clooas upo' their backs" [Ahy)m shóoür nóo·bdi noa·z
aay ahy aav· tū koj·il ün mend ün dóo tū ky·ee·p dhū chil·durnz
klóoüz üpū dhūr baak's]. Probably derived from the common
phrase "to *codgel* one's brains." Mr. Holland gives *Codgering*,
mending, as a South Cheshire word. I do not recognise this
word. I think that what is meant is *Codgeling*, and that Mr.
Holland's informant has both imperfectly heard and imper-
fectly understood the word.

†**Collar** [kol·ür], *v.a.* to repair thatch along the ridge of the roof.

Collar-praid [kol·ür-praayd], *adj.* †(1) restive, of horses.
(2) of persons, lazy, too proud to "wear the collar."

Collogle [küloa·gl], *v.a.* (1) to coax, induce. "Hoo's managed
her matters well to *collogle* that owd mon to have her" [Óo)z
maan·ijd ür maat·ürz wel tū küloa·gl dhaat· uwd mon tū aav·
ür].

(2) to coax or draw to oneself, appropriate or take away for
one's own use. "Th' owd folks hadden a good toothry things
about 'em, but the wenches *collogled* 'em aw off 'em when they
gotten married" [Dh)uwd foa·ks aad·n ü gùd tóo·tbri thing·z
übuw·t üm, bü dhū wen·shiz küloa·gld üm au· of üm wen dhi
got·n maar·id]. The word conveys the idea of furtively hiding
the thing taken.

Collop [kol·üp], *s.* a slice of meat.

Collow [kol·ü], *s.* soot. "Yur feece is all o'er *collow*" [Yür fee·s
iz au·l oa·r kol·ü]. Compare E. *coal*.

†**Collow** [kol·ü], *v.a.* to blacken with soot. "Polly, wun yo heave
this kettle off for mey; ah'm frittent o' *collowin'* my hands,

an' ah've just-a-meet weshed 'em" [Pol'i, wùn yoa' ee'v dhis-ky'et'l of fūr mey; ah)m frit'nt ũ kol'ūin mi aan'z, ũn ah)v jüs't-ū-meyt wesht ũm].

Colly-west [kol'i-wes't], †**Colly-wes'n** [kol-i-wes'n], *adj.* and *adv.* exactly contrary. "Is this the road for Mawpas?" "No, yo'm gooin *colly-west*" or "*colly-west* road" [Yoa)m góo'in kol'i-west roa'd].

W. distinguishes between *Colly-west*, which he explains as above, and *Colly-weston*, which he says "is sometimes used when anything goes wrong. It is aw along with *colly-weston*." This distinction is strange to South Cheshire.

Colly-wobbles [kol'i-wob'lz], *s.pl.* a semi-comic, indefinite term for illness of any kind. "Tha's gotten the *colly-wobbles*" [Dhaa]z got'n dhũ kol-i-wob'lz]. I have heard the word in other counties, but with a more specific meaning; in Notts, for example, it means diarrhoea.

Come [kùm], *v.a.* and *n.* †(1) to curdle. "Th' mester's gotten some keind o' 'ew-fashint (=new-fashioned) stuff fur *come* th' milk; a spoontle on it 'ull *come* ten gallond o' milk into crud" [Th]mes'tür]z got'n süm ky'eynd ũ yóo'-faash'int stuf fūr kùm]th mil'k; ũ spóo'ntl on it ũl kùm ten gy'aal'ünd ũ mil'k in'tũ krüd]. Here note the common expression: "Tha looks sour enough to *come* a cheese" [Dhaa lóo'ks saaw'ür ünũf' tũ kùm ũ cheyz]. The preterite and past participle are *comed* [kúmd], when the verb is actively used.

(2) *v.a.* to attain to, reach, be able to do something. "There's a many as 'ud like to dress as grand as her, bu' they conna *come* it upo' what they han" [Dhür]z ũ men'i ũz ũd lahyk tũ dres ũz graan'd ũz uur, bũ dhi kon'ũ kùm it ũpũ wot dhi aan']. In making arrangements for a popular speaker to address a temperance meeting, the managing committee were informed that if they wanted funny oratory, he could "*come* that sort o' thing." Cp. *Pickwick Papers*, ch. 44, "Hear him *come* the four cats in the wheelbarrow, four distinct cats, sir."

†**Come** [kùm], *s.* the angle which a spade, or other implement, makes with the ground. (In the case of a spade, and the like, I assume the handle to be held perpendicularly.) The implement is said to have more or less *come* according as the angle is more or less obtuse. Mr. Holland limits the application of the word to a spade, but it is used of other implements; *e.g.*, a harrow.

Côme [koa'm], *s.* the sprouting of barley in the process of malting.

Come again [kùm ügy'en·], *v.a.* a word used of the after-twinges arising from some physical or moral hurt.

(1) Physical: (a) personal use: "My bad leg *comes again* me i' th' cowl dees" [Mi baad· leg kùmz ügy'en· mi i)th kuwd deez]. (b) impersonal use: "Ah was wautid ayt'n a trap a toothry 'ear back, an' hurt my foot, an' whenever ah'm a bit rondled up it *comes again* that pleece" [Ah wüz wau'tid aayt)n ü traap· ü tóo'thri éeür baak·, ün uurt my foot, ün wenevür ah)m ü bit ron·dld üp, it kùmz ügy'en· dhaat· plee's].

(2) Moral: "Depend upon it, if a mon's nowty, it'll *come again* him" [iv ü mon)z nuw'ti, it)l kùm ügy'en· im], *i.e.*, he will live to repent it.

Come-from [kùm·-from], *s.* place of residence. "Wheer's yur *come-from*?" "I've neither gotten *come-from* nor *go-to*" [Wée-ur)z yür kùm·-from? Ah)yv nee·dhür got'n kùm·-from nür goa·-tóo].

Come into [kùm in·tü], *v.n.* to agree to (a proposition, statement, &c.). "Ah connä *come into* that, mester" [Ah kon·)ü kùm in·tü dhaat·, mes·tür], where it means almost "credit, believe."

†**Comfortable** [kùm·fürtübl], *s.* a comforter (for the neck).

Comical [kom·ikl], *adj.* captious, hard to please. "Yo'm *very comical* this mornin'. Han yó gotten up o' th' wrang side o' th' bed, or hasna yür breakfast gone daïn wi' yó?" [Yoa·)m ver· kom·ikl dhüs mau·rnin. Aan)yü got'n üp ü)dh raang· sahyd ü)th bed, ür aaz·)nü yür brek·füst gon daayn wi)yü?]. **Compare FUNNY and QUEER.**

commons [kom·ünz], *s.* common sense. "Tha talks as if tha hadna thy commons" [Dhaa tau'ks üz iv dhaa aad·nū dhi kom·ünz].

compass [kùm·pūs], *s.* superficial area. "A compass o' four acre" [Ü kùm·pūs ü foa·r ee·kür]. But to "speak i' compass" is to speak within limits, to speak guardedly.

ondle [kon·dl], *v.n.* of a child or pet animal, to act in a winsome, playful, or coquettish manner. Thus the word would be used of a cat who rubbed up against a person to attract his notice; of a baby who smiled in recognition of familiar persons or things, &c.

onny [kon·i], *adj.* neat, dapper, attractive. "A conny little woman as ever annybody neid sey" [Ü kon·i lit·l wùm·ün üz ev·ür aan·ibdi neyd sey]. W. has the word in the sense of "brisk, lively."

Conquers [kongk·ürz], *s.* the game of chestnuts (for which see Mr. Holland, under Conqueror): hence the chestnuts themselves are also called *Conquers*, and a chestnut-tree is even called a *Conquer-trey* [kongk·ür-trey].

Consarn [konsaa·rn], *interj.* an imprecation; e.g., "Consarn yo!"
Cp. SARN.

Co' ope, co' up [Koa oa·p, koa ùp, koa·p, kuop], *v. imper.* come up! Addressed to cows it is the call which summons them to the milking; to a stumbling horse, it means "Hold up."

Coot [kóo·t], *s.* a water-hen.

Cooth [kóo·th], *s.* a cold. "Yo'n get yur cooth" = You'll catch cold [Yoa'n gy'et yūr kóo·th]. I have never heard the double expression "cooth and cold" (cooth an' cowl) which Mr. Holland mentions. I know of no such distinction such as he supposes to exist between the meanings of "cooth" and "cold"; though as *cooth* (if, as is probable, it is derived from A.S. *cōðe*, disease) is etymologically unconnected with *cold*, some such distinction is *a priori* not unlikely.

†**Coothful** [kóo·thfùl], *adj.* rheumy, likely to give cold. “It’s cowl, *coothful* job, thetchin’” [It]s ũ kuwd, kóo·thfùl j thech·in].

†**Cop** [kop], *s.* a hedge-bank. Also commonly called *hedge-cop*.
Cp. Mow *Cop*.

†**Cop** [kop], *v.a.* to catch. “Yo’n *cop* it” [Yoa·n kop it]. “Ha them yaiths as stool the clooas off th’ line bin *copt* yet?” [Aa dhem yaaydhz ũz stóol dhū klóoúz of]th lahyn bin kopt yet?]

†**Cope** [koa·p], *v.a.* to muzzle (a ferret), generally by sewing its lips together. Bailey has “To Cope [in *Falconry*], to pare th Beak or Talons of a Hawk.”

†**Coppy** [kop·i], *s.* a coppice.

†**Corker** [kau·rkür], *s.* a “poser” in an argument. “I gen him a bit of a *corker*.”

- †**Cosp** [kosp], *s.* (1) the cross-piece on the handle of a spade.
(2) the head. “Yo’n wring th’ ferret’s *cosp* off” [Yoa·n ringg th] fer·its kosp of].

Cother [kodh·ür], *v.a.* to coddle, fondle. “*Cotherin*” was once defined to me as “what the lads and wenches dun together.”

†**Cotter** [kot·ür], *s.* an iron pin or peg, split from the bottom into two arms diverging at a small angle. When required to be used, the two arms are pressed together and thrust through the hole in the bar of iron for which they are adapted; after passing through the hole the arms of course spring apart again, and the pin is secured in its place. These *cotters* or *cotter-pins* are much used in farm machinery.

†**Cotter** [kot·ür], *v.a.* (1) to fasten with a cotter-pin.

(2) to mend in a makeshift way. “Oh, *cotter* it up a bit, an’ we con maybe toze on a bit with it tin we con get summat better” [Oa·, kot·ür it ùp ũ bit, ũn wi kün mai·bi toa·z on ũ bit widh it tin wi kün gy’et sùm·üt bet·ür].

Country [kùn·tri], *s.* a countryside, district. Two adjoining parishes might be spoken of as different *countries*. “Burland’s

a better *country* than Bickley." Cp. the words on the title-page of Bailey's Universal Etymological English Dictionary, "the Dialects of our different *Countries*," i.e., districts. Under this head may be mentioned the curious distinction between *Wales* and the *Welsh country*. *Wales* includes all the territory over the geographical border; the *Welsh country* is the Welsh-speaking districts only. It is well known that along the Cheshire border there is a strip of land from six to ten miles broad, which though included in *Wales* is entirely English-speaking. This, with English Maelor (the detached portion of Flintshire), is called *Wales* but not the *Welsh country*.

Country-square [kùn·tri·skwæɾ], *s.* a rustic swain, *lit.* country-squire; a half-comic, half-contemptuous word for a sweetheart or "follower." Said an irate parent near Wrenbury, "I'll ha' none o' yur *country-squares* here; they mun may their journey shorter at one end" [Áhy]l aa non ũ yŭr kùn·tri·skwæɾ·z eyŭr; dhai·mŭn mai·dhŭr juu·rni shau·rtŭr ũt won end]. For the latter phrase see **JOURNEY**.

Cow [ky'aaw, kuw], *v.n.* to cower, shrink. See **Cow-wow**. Mr. Holland has *Caw*, from Delamere, in the sense of "to crouch down." This may be the same word.

Cowd [kuwd], *v.a.* to cool, make cold. "It *cowds* annyb'dy's hands to lee howt (lay hold) o' th' pump handle" [It kuwdz aa·n·ibdz aa·z tŭ lee·uwt ũth pŭmp aa·dl]. Wilbraham gives this word in an intransitive sense "to sit *colding* by the fireside" = shivering.

Cow-leech [ky'aaw· or ky'aay·leech], *s.* a cow doctor, quack farrier.

Cow-tyin [ky'aaw· or ky'aay·tahy'in], *s.* stall-accommodation for cows. We speak of having "tyin'" for so many cows.

Cow-wow [ky'aaw·waaw·], *v.n.* of slippers and shoes, to gape at the sides. An old dame of Bickley, aged eighty-two, gave me this word, which she heard in her youth from a shoemaker named Ankers, of Burland. Ankers was trying a shoe on the foot

of a customer, "and," said the old lady, "it gauped at the side." This was described by Ankers as "*cow-wowin'* a bit." The old lady's brother, twenty years younger, who was present during the narrative, said, "Oh, yes, I know that word; it's the same as 'it *cows* down.'" *Cow* is still common, but I think *cow-wow* is now almost, if not quite, obsolete.

Crack [kraak·], *s.* a second. "Weet a *crack*!" [Weet ü kraak·] = wait a second.

Crackle [kraak·l], *v.n.* to crack, as the surface of a cheese sometimes does.

Crackly [kraak·li], *adj.* cracked, of the surface of a cheese.

Crackskull [kraak·skül], *s.* a blockhead, a crack-brained person.

Cracky [kraak·i], *s.* a simpleton.

Cramp [kraam·p], *adj.* shrewd, witty, or eccentric. "So an' So's auvays comin' aít wi' some *cramp* seein' (saying)" [Soa· ün Soa·)z au·viz kùm·in aayt wi sum kraam·p see·in].

Cranny [kraan·i], *s.* a simpleton. "Tha nowd *cranny*" [Dhaa·nuwd kraan·i] = you old simpleton.

Cranny [kraan·i], *adj.* simple, foolish. Here I am totally at variance with other writers. Wilbraham gives "*Cranny, adj.* pleasant, agreeable, or praiseworthy: a *cranny* lad" seemingly on the authority of Bailey only; but he is partially borne out by Ray, who says "a *cranny* lad, a jovial, brisk, lusty lad. CHESH." The use of the same example in both these definitions points to their derivation from a common source, which may have been untrustworthy. At any rate I am quite sure that a lad of this generation in South Cheshire who was called "*cranny*" would by no means take it as a compliment.

I give Prof. Skeat's note on the above verbatim: "*Cranny* is probably like *Crank*. *Crank, Cranky* have double meanings—(1) lively; (2) poorly, miserable, foolish. I have no doubt that Ray is quite right. The sense of the word *Crank* has changed, and that of *Cranky* along with it."

asher [kraash-ür], *s.* a lie. A slang word. "Dan W—— con crom some *crashers* in" [kon krom süm kraash-ürz in].

atch [kraach-], *s.* is applied to several things more or less resembling a hay *cratch*. The *cratch* in a drainer is the frame which supports the curd, and allows the whey to ooze out through the bottom of the drainer. *Cratches* are likewise fastened round the sides of a cart (*e.g.*, in harvest-time) to allow of a larger load being placed upon it. See example given under ELL-RAKE.

Cratcher [kraach-ür], *s.* an eater. "He's a pretty good *cratcher*."

Cratchin [kraach-in], *s.* †(1) one of the bits of flesh remaining after the "rendering down" of lard.

(2) metaph. a shrivelled, lean person. "Whey, yo'm gon to a *cratchin*" [Wey, yoa'm gon tü ü kraach-in]. See SCRATCHIN.

†**Craw** [krau-], *s.* the crop of fowls. When a person has received a slight, and cannot forget it, we say that it has "stucken in his *craw*" [stük'n in iz krau-].

Craze [krai-z], *v.a.* to ply with questions or requests, to importune.

"They *crazeden* me tin ah gen 'em what they wanted for get shut on 'em" [Dhai krai-zdn mi tin ah gy'en üm wot dhai waan-tid für gy'et shüt)n ün]. A mother will tell her noisy children to hold their tongues, for she is "welly *crazed*" with them. The word seems originally to have meant "to drive crazy," in which sense the verb *craze* is used by Cowper. "Kate is *crazed*."

Creakin' [kree-kin], *part. adj.* ill, out of sorts; in use very much like CREECHY. "Hoo's räly lookin' very badly; bu' they tayn nō heid on her, for they thinken hoo auvays *creakin*" [(Ó)z ræ-li lóo-kin veri baad-li; bü dhi tai'n nü eyd on ür, für dhi think'n ó)z au-viz kree-kin].

Creave [kree-v], *v.a.* to pilfer and conceal stealthily. It seems to combine the meanings of English slang *crib*, and Cheshire *creem*, which see below.

†**Creechy** [kree'chi], *adj.* poorly; said chiefly of old and infirm people. "I conna get abait as I could; I'm a poor, *creechy*, owd thing" [Ahy kon·ü gy'et übaay·t üz ahy küd; ahy·m i póoür, kree'chi, uwd thing·].

†**Creem** [kree'm], *v.a.* to hide. "*Creem* it up" = put it out of sight, hide it in your dress or pocket. Ray and Bailey give "*Creem* it into my hand, put it in sliely or secretly. Chesh." It is a rare word, and rapidly becoming obsolete.

†**Crew** [króo], *s.* a pen for ducks or geese.

†**Crew** [króo], *v.a.* to put ducks or geese in their pens.

†**Cricket** [krik'it], *s.* a low stool for a child.

Crimble [krim·bl], *v.n.* †(1) to crumble, of a cheese.

(2) to cringe; lift, and draw together the shoulders. "Howd thysel up; dunna go *crimblin'* along a-that·ns [Uwd dhisel·üp; dü)nü goa· krim·blin· ülung· ü)dhaat·nz].

(3) (to cringe towards, and so) to avoid certain places, pick one's way. "Reelroads dunna go *crimblin'* across the country a-thatta road; they gon streight for'ut" [Reelroads dü)nü goa· krim·blin· ükros· dhü kün·tri ü)dhaat·ü road; dhü gon streyt for'üt].

†**Crimbly** [krim·bli], *adj.* crumbly, of cheese.

My apology for giving this word must be that it bears a special and technical sense, in which it is used even by persons who do not habitually speak the dialect.

Crink [kringk·], *s.* an under-grown and twisted apple.

†**Crinkle** [kringk·l], *v.n.* to wrinkle, crumple up.

†**Crinkly** [kringk·li], *adj.* crumpled.

Cris-cross [kris·kros], *s.* a cross (*i.e.*, a mark in the shape of a cross). A corruption of *Christ's cross*, cp. **CRISTY-CROSS**, *adj.*

Cristy-cross [kris·ti·kros], *adj.* and *adv.* cross-wise.

Crit [krit·], *s.* a small, undergrown apple. Also called **CRINK**.

Crodle [kroa·dl], *s.* a large marble made of stone or a kind of cement and used as a *taw*.

rom-full [krom-fùl], *adj.* crammed full, full to repletion. Very often combined with *rom* or *jom* or both, *e.g.*, *rom-jom-crom-full* = ram-jam-cram-full.

rooch [króo'ch], *v.n.* to crouch; especially used in a metaphorical sense, of abject subservience. "Hey's one o' them *croochin'* folks; auvays votes with his landlurd" [Ey]z won ü dhem króo'chin foa'ks: au·viz voa'ts widh iz laan·dlürd].

Croodle [króo·dl], *v.n.* (1) to crouch or squat down. "*Croodle* daïn aback o' the hedge" [Króo·dl daayn übaak· ü dhü ej].

(2) to nestle close to. "Sithee here at this yung kitlin', hai it *croodles* up agen me" [Si]dhi eyür üt dhis· yùng ky'it·lin, aay it króo·dlz ùp ügy'en· mi].

Crop [krop], *v.a.* the literal meaning of this word in literary English is to cut off the top; it has two special uses in Cheshire.

(1) to cut the hair. "Ah mun go an' ha' my yure *cropt*" [Ah mün goa· ün aa]mi yóür kropt].

†(2) to cut off the outside branches of a felled tree.

†**Crop-wood** [krop·wùd], *s.* the outside branches lopped from a felled tree.

Cross [kros], *s.* "To beg like a cripple at a *cross*" is a common phrase implying earnest and persistent entreaty. The expression refers to the ancient custom of mendicants to sit and beg upon the steps of the crosses in public places.

†**Cross-noted** [kros·noa'tid], *part.* A herd of cows is *cross-noted* when it is arranged that some of them shall calve in the spring or summer, others in the autumn or winter.

Crosswind [kroswey'nd], *v.a.* to cross-examine. "They meithered him an' *crosswound* an' bantered him a-that-n till hey'd see (say) annythin' as they wanted him" [Dhi mey·dhürd im ün kroswu·w'nd ün baan·türd im ü]dhaat·)n til ey'd see· aan·ithin üz dhi waan·tid im].

†**Crow-foot** [kroa·-fùt], *s.* a buttercup.

†**Crow-road** [kroa·-roa'd], *s.* the shortest distance between two

points; the way the crow flies. "It's abowt four mil here by th' *crow-road*" [(It)s ūbuw't foa'r mahyl frūm eyū kroa'-roa'd].

Crumble [krūm'bl], *s.* a crumb. "Here, tak an' skitter toothry *crumbles* aīt o' th' cloth upo' th' fowd fur th' [Eyūr, taak' ūn sky'it'ūr dhem tōo'thri krūm'blz aayt ū)th ūpū)th fuwd fūr dh)enz]. "Is that bread on that bed "There's a fyow *crumbles* theer" [Dhūr)z ū fyuw krū dhée'ūr].

†**Crumpsy** [krūm'psi], *adj.* cross, grumpy. "Yo bin very *cr* this mornin'; ah daīt yo'n gotten up o'the wrang side bed" [Yoa' bin ver:i krūm'psi dhūs mau'rnin; ah daayt : got'n ūp ū)dhū raang' sahyd u)th bed].

†**Cuckoo-meat** [kūk'ū-mee't], *s.* the wood-sorrel."

†**Cuckoo-spit** [kūk'ū-spit'], *s.* the frothy matter which appea the leaves and stems of plants in early summer.

†**Cuckoo-wuts** [kūk'ū-wùts], *s.pl.* oats sown after the cuckoo come. Oats sown so late are not expected to turn out w

Cuff o'er [kùf oa'r], *v.a.* to discuss, gossip about. "The: *cuffin'* some o' their owd tales *oer*" [Dhai)n bin kùf'in dhūr uwd tai'lz oa'r].

†**Culls** [kùlz], *s.pl.* the same as CULLINS, below.

Cullins [kùl'inz], *s.pl.* the worst sheep of a flock. "Yo' aw the *cullins*" [Yoa')n left mi au' dhū kùl'inz].

Cumber-graīnd [kùm'bur-graaıynd], *s.* a cumberer of t a good-for-nothing fellow. Compare Leigh's CUMBI

†**Cunny-thomb** [kùn'i-thom], *adv.* a term used in t marbles. To play *cunny-thomb* is to discharge on the middle of the bent fore-finger. In this w never pronounced [fom].

Curn-ark [kuu'rn-aark], *s.* See ARK.

†**Cush** [kùsh], *s.* a cow without horns.

Cut [kùt], *s.* a canal.

†**Cuts** [kùts], *s.* lots. “If ye conna agrey, ye mun draw *cuts*” [Iv yee· kon·)ü ügrey·, yee· mün drau· kùts]. The most common mode of drawing lots is to take several pieces of straw or twigs, *cut* to different lengths, and hold them in the hand so that only the tops are visible; the one who then draws the longest or shortest, as previously agreed, is the winner. The word is Chaucerian in this sense.

Cutter [kùt·ür], *s.* a youth, man. A slang term, in use somewhat contemptuous. “A pratty *cutter* thaï at to be turnt ait by thysel! Hooa’s started thee?” [Ü praat·i kùt·ür dhaay aat· tû bi tuurnt aayt bi dhisel·! Óou)z staa·rtid dhi?]

D.

Dab [daab·], *n.* *(1) a dip.

(2) a small washing; in this sense also †**Dab-wesh** [daab·wesh]. “We weshen regular (once a wik, an’ sometimes we’n a *dab-wesh* i’th’ middle o’th’ wik [Wi wesh·n reg·ilür wùns ü wik, ün sùmtah·mz wi)n ü daab·wesh i)th mid·l u)dh wik].

†(3) a slight blow, generally with the back of the fingers. “I’ll gie thee a *dab* i’th’ teeth” [Ahy)l gy·i dhi ü daab· i)th téeth]. Bailey gives “*Dab*, a Slap on the Face, Box on the Ear, &c.”

†(4) a small quantity of any soft substance. A *dab* of butter is a pat of butter; so a *dab* of mortar, &c.

Dab [daab·], *v.n.* *(1) to dip. “Just *dab* yur hands i’ the weeter (water)” [Jùst daab· yür aan·dz i dhü wee·tür]. *Cf.* E. *dabble*.

(2) to have an extra washing. “I’ve a fyow henkiches (handkerchiefs) to *dab* through” [Ahy)v ü fyuw engk·ichiz tû daab· thróo], *i.e.*, to put through the wash.

(3) to give a slight blow to. “Dost want *dabbin* i’th’ maith?” [Dùst waan·t daab·in i)th maayth?].

(4) to set down carelessly, generally on the ground or other *soft* place. "Oh, *dab* it daïn annywheer" [Oa', daab' it daayn aan'iwée'ür].

†**Dab-hand** [daab-aan'd], *s.* an expert.

†**Dade** [dai'd], *v.a.* to guide the steps of a little child learning to walk. "I've *daded* yǒ many a time, mon, when yǒ wun a little 'un; an' it's hard work *dadín'* a chilt" [Ahy)v dai'did yǔ men-i ũ tahym, mon, wen yǔ wǔn ũ lit'l ün; ün it)s aard wuurk dai'din ũ chahylt].

†**Dadin'-strings** [dai'din-stringz], *s.pl.* leading strings. "Hoo's gotten a mon a'ready, an' her's barely aít'n her *dadín'-strings*" [Óo)z got'n ũ mon üred'i, ün ür)z bæ'rli aayt)n ür dai'din-stringz].

Dadkin [daad'kin], *s.* a tittle, generally used in the phrase "to a *dadkin*," e.g., "That's Pally to a *dadkin*" [Dhaat)s Paal'i tǔ ũ daad'kin] = "That's very characteristic of Polly." ? from *doitkin*.

*†**Daffadaïndilly** [daaf'üdaayndil'i], *s.* a daffodil.

†**Dag** [daag'], *v.a.* to wet the petticoats or bottom of the trousers.

Daggly [daag'li], *adj.* wet, dewy. "It was *daggly* i' th' mornin', an' we couldna get among the hee" [It' wüz daag'li i)th mau'rnin, ün wi kùd'nü gy'et ümùng' dhü ee].

Daïn [daayn], *v.a.* to knock down; always of living things. "I he'd ha' gen me anny on his cim-cam, I'd ha' *daïned* him" [Iv ée)d ũ gy'en mi aan'i ün iz ky'im'ky'aam', ahy)d ũ daay'im].

†**Daïnfaw** [daay'nfau'], *s.* a downpour of rain or snow. "I' claid's bin lookin' very lowery: ah daít it's for some keind *daïnfaw*" [Th)klaaydz bin lóo'kin ver'i laaw'üri: ah daayt i' fūr sùm ky'eynd ũ daay'nfau'].
 †

Daïny [daay'ni], *adj.* sly, cunning. The ordinary slang word *downy*.

Daít [daayt], *v.a.* *†(1) to do-out, to extinguish, put out. "Snuff th' candle, wut'ee? an' mind tha' doesna daít it" [Snùf')th ky'aan·dl, wùt')i? ün mahynd dhaa dùz')nũ daayt it].

(2) to doubt; often used in the sense of "to fear." "I daít it'll reen" [Ahy daayt it)l reen] = I am afraid it will rain.

Dallack [daal·ük], *v.n.* to dally; often used with a cognate accusative, e.g. "dallackin yur time awee" [daal·ükin yür tahym üwee].

Damp [daam·p], *s.* a damper. "This weather'll räther put a damp upon 'em" [Dhis wedh·ür)l räe·dhür pùt ü daam·p üpon· üm].

†**Dandy** [daan·di], *s.* a bantam. "Hey struts abowt like a dandy-cock" [Ey strùts übuw·t lahyk ü daan·di·kok].

†**Dang** [daangg], *v.a.* to dash down or about. "Ah darna see (= say) nowt to Kitty whel hoo's weshin' dishes up, hoo dangs the mugs abowt sō when hoo's vexed" [Ah daa·r)nũ see· nuwt tũ Ky'it·i wel óo)z wesh·in dish·iz ùp, óo daang·z dhũ mùgz übuw·t sũ wen óo)z vekst].

Danger, *s.* "Noo danger" [Nóo dai·njür or dee·njür] is an exclamation, generally more or less ironical, indicating that the speaker has no expectation that the thing in question will take place. Compare E. slang, "No fear."

†**Dark** [daa·rk], *adj.* blind. "Owd Dobson's had summat growin' o'er his eye for ever sō lung, an' naī hey's gone queite dark" [Uwd Dob·sn)z aad· sùm·üt groa·in oa·r iz ahy fūr ev·ür sũ lùngg, ün naay ey)z gon kweyt daa·rk]. *Cp.* Dickens, *Christmas Carol*, stave 1, "No eye at all is better than an evil eye, dark master."

†**Darna** [daa·rnũ], *s.* darnel; a common weed, much resembling wheat, which grows among corn. Mr. Holland writes *Darnel*.

†**Daub** [dau·b], *v.a.* (1) to plaster.

(2) to dirty. "Sey hai yo'n daubed yur hands" [Sey aay yoa·n dau·bd yür aan·dz].

Dauby-sauby [dau·bi-sau·bi], *s.* the same as SAUBY-DAUBY (q.v.).

†**Daze** [dai·z], *r.a.* to stun, confuse. "I was that *dazed*, I skayse knowd wheer I was gooin'" [Ahy wüz dhaat· dai·zd, ahy sky'ai's noa·d wée·ür ahy wüz góo·in].

Deadly [ded·li], *adj.* lacking life, death-like. "The fire's gone very *deadly*" [Dhü fahy·ürz gon ver·i ded·li]. Mr. Walter Besant seems to use the word in this sense. "This . . . will form a *deadly*, dry kind of Conference" (Article in *Methodist Times*, May 12th, 1887).

†**Deavely** [dee·vli], *s.* lonely, unfrequented. "It's a *deavely* road, an' they sen there's fritnin' theer" [(It)s ü dee·vli roa·d, ün dhai· sen dhür]z frit·nin dhey·ür].

†**Deck** [dek], *s.* a pack of cards. A Primitive Methodist local preacher, to whom I mentioned cards, said: "Cards? Eh, ay! I'd two *decks*, when the Lord blessed my soul, in a box upstairs, an' I brought 'em booath dain, an' a hooal armtle o' ballets to boot, an' I chucked 'em aw upo'th fire—eh, what a blash they made,—a regular Bunbury blash, as they sen" [Ky'aar·ds? Ai·, aay! Ahy)d too deks, wen dhü Lau·rd blest mi soa·l, in ü boks upstae·rz, ün ahy braut üm bóoüth daayn, ün ü óóul aa·rmtl ü baal·its tü bóot, ün ahy chùkt üm au· üpü)th fahy·ür—ai·, wot ü blaash· dhai· mai·d,—ü reg·ilür Bùm·büri blaash·, üz dhai sen].

†**Deck** [dek], *r.a.* to give up, leave off. "We'n *deck* this job lads" [(Wi)n dek dhis job, laad·z].

Decrippit [dikrip·it], *s.* a cripple, lame person. NORBURY. "They won goin have some keind of a do up at th' chapel theer, an' sö Mester B. gen owd George a couple o' tickets fur him an' his daughter go an' have their tea; an' a toothry dees at after Mester B. gos sey owd George, an' sez hey, 'Well, owd friend, what han yð done wi' th' tickets?' 'Well,' sez hey, 'I kept one fur mysel, an' tother I gen to the little *decrippit* up the road; fur ahr Mary said as hoo räly couldna cleean up i' time fur gooa.' 'Yð'n gen it hooa?' 'Whey, the little *decrippit*.' 'What little

Dick Rippet? 'Nay, the little *decrippit*.' 'There's noo Rippets liven raînd here.' An' theer they won at it, an' uwd George couldna make him understonð as hey meant the little yaith theer as gos abaît with a crutch." [Dhi wûn góo'in aav sùm ky'eynd ùv ù dóo ùp ùt)th chaap'il dhéeür, ùn sũ Mes'tür B. gy'en uwd Joaj ù kùp'l ù tik'its fûr im ùn iz dau'tür goa' ùn aav dhür tee; ùn ù tóo'thri dee'z üt aaf'tür Mes'tür B. goz sey uwd Joaj, ùn sez ey, "Wel, uwd frend, wot)n yũ dùn wi)th tik'its?" "Well," sez ey, "ahy ky'ept won fûr misel, ùn túdh-ür ahy gy'en tú dhũ lit'l dikrip'it ùp dhũ roa'd; fûr aa'r Maeri sed ùz óo rae'li kùd)nũ kléeun ùp i tahym fûr góoũ." "Yoa'n gy'en it óoũ?" "Wey, dhũ lit'l dikrip'it." "Wot lit'l Dik Rip'it?" "Nai, dhũ lit'l dikrip'it." "Dhür)z nóo Rip'its liv'n raaynd éeür." Ũn dhéeür dhi wûn aat' it, ùn uwd Joaj kùd)nũ mai'k im ùn'dürston'd ùz ey ment dhũ lit'l yaayth dhéeür ùz goz úbaayt widh ù krùch].

Deedle [dee·dl], *v.a.* to cheat. "Ah've bin *deedled* aît'n hafe a crain" [Ah)v bin dee·dld aayt)n ai'f ù kraayn].

Deegle [dee·gl], *s.* a stolen marble. See following article. When two or three games of marbles are going on in the same playground, there is frequently an opportunity for those engaged in one game to take marbles belonging to the others. The latter will then claim back their lost property as "*deegles*," while the former may insist that the particular marbles identified by the claimants are not "*deegles*" but "*dogles*," *i.e.* their own marbles, marbles pure and simple. I have not met with either *deegle* or *dogle* outside the Cholmondeley district.

Deegle [dee·gl], *v.a.* to purloin; a word especially used by boys.

Ditchbonk [dey·chbongk], *s.* a hedge-bank running up from a ditch.

Delf [delf], *s.* a coal-pit. STAFFORDSHIRE BORDER. "A puddin' made o' the crusses (crusts) as the lads brought back from the *delf*" [Ũ pùd'in mai'd ù dhũ krùs'iz ùz dhũ laad'z brau't baak frùm dhũ delf].

†**Demath** [dimaath·], *s.* a statute acre; lit. a *daymath*, or day's mowing for one man. We speak of a "five-*demath*" or a "seven-*demath* field" [fahyv-dimaath, sev'n-dimaath· fəyld]. Wilbraham has the word, with the following remarks: "Generally used for a statute acre, but erroneously so, for it is properly one-half of a Cheshire acre, which is to the statute acre in the proportion of 64 to 80½; consequently the Demath bears that of 32 to 80½ to the statute acre. The statute acre, or *Demath*, is still roughly taken as half the Cheshire acre.

Derry [der·i], *s.* chance, luck; only in the phrase "to take one's *derry*." "They got me to bring 'em a pair o' shoon from Nantweich, but they hanna fatcht 'em, so they mun tak their own *derry*" [Dhai· got mi tū bringg· ūm ū pæ'r ū shóo'n frūm Naantwey·ch, büt dhai· aan·)ū faach·t ūm, soa· dhai· mūn taak· dhūr oa'n der·i].

Derry-dain [der·i-daayn]. "With a up an' a *derry-dain*" [Widh ū ùp ūn ū der·i-daayn] means "up and down," in reference to a person's gait, to the action of a swing, and the like.

†**Despert** [des·pürt], *adv.* very, extremely. "Hoo's a *despert* pratty wench" [Óo)z ū des·pürt praat·i wensh].

***Dibble** [dib·l], *v.a.* to make holes in the ground with a *dibbler*, or setting stick, for sowing seeds, or planting potatoes. "Cost *dibble* tates?" [Küst dib·l tai·ts] = Can you set potatoes?

Cp. *Winter's Tale*, IV. iv. 100:

I'll not put

The *dibble* in earth to set one slip of them.

Dibbler [dib·lür], *s.* a stick with three wooden prongs used for making holes in the ground, in which to sow mangolds, &c. The same as Mr. Holland's *Dibbin-stick*.

Dick's Hatbänd, *s.* "As queer as *Dick's hatband*; it went nine times raïnd, an' wudna reach the tie" is a proverbial expression of which I can make nothing [Uz kweyür ūz Dik's aat·bünd; it went nahyn tahymz raaynd, ūn wùd·)nū ree·ch

dhū tahy]. Another expression is "It's aw my eye an' *Dick's hatband*" [It)s au' mi ahy ün Dik's aat'bünd]. W. and H. give "as fine as *Dick's hatband*," which I have never heard.

†**Dicky Daisy** [dik'i dai'zi, dee'zi], *s.* a daisy.

Dicky Dout [Dik'i Daawt or Daayt], *prop. name.* To a person whose shirt is visible below the waistcoat the following rhyme is used:

*"Dicky, Dicky Dout,
Yur shirt hengs out,
Four yards in, an' five yards out."*

[Dik'i, Dik'i Daawt, yür shuurt engz aawt, foa'r yaa'rdz in, ün fahyv yaa'rdz aawt].

†**Did** [did], *s.* a teat.

†**Diddy** [did-i], *s.* (1) teat, especially used of a woman's breasts.
(2) mother's milk. *Cp.* TITTY.

Ding-dong [ding-dong·], *adj.* great, startling, extraordinary; but only used, I think, in negative sentences. "I've gotten a job at Maupas for a bit, but I dunna care annythin' abowt it; the wages bin nothin' very *ding-dong*" [Ahy)v got'n ü job üt Mau-pūs für ü bit', büt ahy dù)nū ky'ær aan'ithin übuw't it; dhū wai'jiz bin nùth'in ver'i ding-dongg·].

†**Dinge** [din·zh], *s.* a dent, a flaw in a vessel resulting from a knock.

Dinge [din·zh], *v.a.* to make a dent or "*dinge*" in a vessel. "I never seed sich a thing to the folks; here's these milk-buckets, yew (new) on'y last Setterday, an' *dinged* all o'er a'ready" [Ahy nev'ür séed sich ü thing· tū dhū foa'ks; ée'ür)z dhéez mil·k·bùk·its, yóo oa'ni laas't Set'ürdi, ün din·zhd au'l oa'r üred·i]. *Cf.* M.E. *dingen*, to strike.

†**Dippers** [dip·urz], *s.* the Baptists.

†**Disgest** [disjes't], *v.a.* to digest.

†**Digestion** [disjes'tyün], *s.* digestion. Mr. Holland has shown by his quotation from Randle Holme that this form is not the result of mere mispronunciation.

†**Dish** [dish·], *s.* a lump of butter made up to contain twenty-four ounces. Butter is sold by the *dish* at Nantwich and other places in S. Cheshire. The *dish* was also in use at Whitchurch, Salop, till within the last seven years. (Mr. Holland mistakes in supposing the *dish* to be obsolete in Cheshire. Throughout nearly the whole of S. Ches. it is the only form in which butter is sold.)

†**Dishelaït** [dish·klaayt], *s.* a dishcloth. Compare CLAYT.

Dishdaïn [dish·daayn], *s.* †(1) disappointment. “It was a regular *dishdaïn* for th’ little lads when they couldna go Nantweich wi’ their daddy” [It· wūz ü reg·ilür dish·daayn für)th lit·l laad·z wen dhi kùd·)nú goa· Naantwey·ch wi)dhür daad·i].

(2) humiliation. “It’s a pratty *dishdaïn* for her” [(It)s ü praat·i dish·daayn for·)ür], of a lady who had come down in the world.

†**Dither** [didh·ür], *s.* a shiver. “I’m all of a *dither*.”

†**Dither** [didh·ür], *v.n.* to shiver. “This cowl mornin’ mays one *dither*” [Dhis kuwd mau·rnin mai·z wūn didh·ür].

Dithery [didh·üri], *adj.* trembling. “I went quite sick an’ *dithery*” [Ahy went kweyt sik· ün didh·üri].

Dizener [dahy·znür], *s.* a contemptuous term for a woman. “A pratty *dizener*” [Aa praat·i dahy·nür]. Lit., a tawdrily dressed woman; compare E. *bedizen*. Bailey gives *Dizened*, dressed.

Do [dóo], *s.* (1) (like *To-do*, q.v.) an ado, occurrence, fête, tea-meeting, &c. “Well, han ye had a good *do*?” [Wel, aan· yi aad· ü gùd dóo?] asked of a party returning from a temperance meeting.

(2) an institution, something *done* or established. “They’m gooin’ have some keind of a *do* at Wrenbury—a Liberal club, or summat” [Dhi)m góo·in aav· sùm ky·eynd üv ü dóo üt Rem·bri—ü Lib·ürül klúb ür sùm·üt].

(3) a share, turn. “Bin yö gooin have another *do*?” [Bin· yü góo·in aav· ünùdhür dóo?]

- †**Dō** [doa·], Pret. and P. part. *doed*, (1) to fatten. "Bought hay never *dōes* cattle;" *i.e.*, because it is used so sparingly. Wilbraham gives this saying, but explains it wrongly.
 (2) *v.n.* to thrive. "That caī *dōes* upo' very little" [Dhaat·ky'aay doa·z ūpū ver·i lit·l].
 A.S. *Dūgan*, to avail.
- Dob** [dob], *v.a.* a term used in the game of marbles, meaning, to throw a piece of slate, or other flat missile, at marbles placed in a ring at a distance of about six or seven feet from the player. CHOLMONDELEY.
- †**Dobbin-wheels** [dob·in·weylz], *s.pl.* the large hind wheels of a timber-cart.
- †**Dodder** [dod·ūr], *s.* the weed *Spergula arvensis*. Also called TOADS'-GRASS and BEGGARS'-NEEDLE.
- †**Doff** [dof], *s.* dough. "As busy as a dog i' *doff*" [Ūz biz·i ūz ū dog i dof] is a common, though somewhat meaningless, expression.
- †**Doffy** [dof·i], *adj.* cowardly.
- Dog-Latin** [dog·laat·in], *s.* any slangish or peculiar forms of speech. A man who knew I was collecting materials for this Glossary once told me he could give some information "belungin' to this *dog-Latin*," meaning the dialect.
- Dogle** [doa·gl], *s.* a common marble. See DEEGLE.
- Dogsleipin'** [dogsley·pin], *part. pres.* pretending to be asleep. Mr. Holland gives *Fox-sleeping*.
- †**Dollop** [dol·ŭp], *s.* a lot, quantity.
- Dolly-maukin** [dol·i·mau·kin], *s.* a tawdrily-dressed girl or woman. See MAUKIN.
- Don** [don], *adj.* grand, superior; e.g., "*don* folk." Hence, a †**Don-hand** [don·aan·d] is an expert.
- †**Donder** [don·dūr], *v.n.* (1) to wander. To *donder* about is to wander aimlessly about, and very often to reel about. "Their

he was, drunk an' *donderin'* about i' th' road" [Dhéeür ée woz, drúngk ün don·dürin übuw·t i)dh roa·d].

(2) to wander in mind, talk foolishly, be stupid. "A *donderin'* owd thing" [ü don·dürin uwd thingg·]

***Donderyed** [don·düryed], *s.* a dunderhead, blockhead. "Tha nowd *donderyed*" [Dhaa nuwd don·düryed].

Donderyedded [don·düryed·id], *adj.* stupid.

Dondle [don·dl], *v.a.* to lead, guide. "He *dondled* his hosses on a bit" [Ey don·dld iz os·iz on ü bit]. *Cp.* DADÉ.

Dongaz [dogg·üz] *v.n.* to dangle; generally in the sense of "dangling," or wandering, about: "*dongazin* about the lanes of a neight" [dogg·üzin übuw·t dhü lai·nz üv ü neyt].

Dongazin [dogg·üzin], *adj.* out of sorts, limp, fatigued. NANTWICH. "I feil very *dongazin*" [Ahy feyl ver·i dogg·üzin]. *Cp.* a similar meaning of *wanga-in*, from *wanga q.v.*

Dongle [dogg·l], *s.* an idle or listless way of going about. A mistress said to her servant maid, "I daüt yö bin a bit linty, Mary; yo seemn to have sich a *dongle*—mays me think" [Ahy daayt yü bin ü bit lin·ti, Mæ·ri; yoa· séemn tü aav· sich ü dongg·l—mai·z mi thingk].

†**Dooment** [doo·münt], *s.* equivalent to Do, *s.* (1).

†**Doorcheiks** [doo·ürcheyks], *s. pl.* door-posts.

Doorsill [doo·ürsil], *s.* threshold. (Fr. *seuil*; *sooil* is heard in Notts.)

†**Dösom** [doa·süm], *adj.* easily fed, thriving. A *doesome* heifer is one that fattens upon a moderate quantity of food. See Dö (r.)-Bailey gives "A Dosom Beast, content with nothing; also, thriving. CHESH."

Dos-see [dos·see· or dos·ee·], *v.* dare say; lit. "dost see" = *durst* say.

Double-reisted [düb·l·rey·stid], *part. adj.* of a drill-plough, with two wings or shell-boards. See REIST.

†**Douzlin'** [daaw·zlin], *s.* a wetting. "Ah've bin ait i'the reen, an' gotten a regular *douzlin'*" [Ah]v bin aayt i)dhü ree'n, ün got'n ü reg·ilür daawzlin]. Mr. Holland gives this as a S. Chesh. word, but the word "getten," which he uses in his example, is quite impossible in any district of S. Cheshire which I know. From *douse*, as *roozle* from *rouse*, *snoozle* from *snooze*; S. Chesh. [snaawz].

†**Dowk** [duwk], *v.a.* and *n.* to duck the head, stoop down. "Them gafty schoo'-lads won chuckin' stones at one another, one on 'em come at my yed, an' I should ha' gotten it reight between the eyes, if I hadna *dowked* my yed daïn pretty quick" [Dhem gy'aaf·ti skóo·laadz wün chük'in stoa'nz ut won ünüdh·ür, won ün üm kùm üt mahy yed, ün ahy shüd ü got'n it rey't bitweyn dhü ahyz iv ahy aad·)nü duwkt mi yed daayn prit·i kwik].

Drab [draab·], *s.* a driblet, small quantity. "We never han noo blackberry jam; they getten 'em i' sich bits an' *drabs*, I con may nowt on em" [Wi nev·ür aan· náo blaak·beri jaam·; dhai gy'et·n üm i sich bits ün draab·z, ahy kün mai· nuwt on üm].

†**Drabbly** [draab·li], *adj.* wet, with the rain coming down in a continual dribble. "Very *drabbly* weather." *Cp.* DRAB, above.

†**Drake** [drai·k], *s.* a weed infesting corn. Described by Mr. Holland under DROOK.

Draught [draaft], *v.n.* to move quickly about. A Cheshire housewife, bustling about her domestic duties, would describe herself as "goin' *draughtin'* abowt" [góo·in draaft·in übuwt].

Draw [drau·], *v.a.* (1) to cart.

Alas! alas! owd Powell's ass,
The ass that *draw'd* the coal,
Owd Pally cried when Jinny died,
And Tummy dug the hole.

(For glossic, see Introduction, p. 12.)

†(2) to take the bread out of the oven, when baked.

(3) to take before a magistrate; the full phrase is, "tò *draw* before a person's nuncles."

(4) to *draw* a cow's udder is to press out any hard substances that may have been secreted therein.

Drazzil [draaz'il], *v.a.* to give a wet, disordered, and slovenly appearance to, of the action of wet and dirt. BURLAND. "Eh, haī tha at *drazzil'd*; do go an' get some different things on" [Ai:, aay dhū aat·draaz·ild; dóo goa· ün gy'et süm dif·ürünt thing'z on].

Drazzil [draaz'il] } *s.* a draggle-tailed person. BURLAND.
Drazzil-teel [draaz'il-tee'l] }

†**Dree** [drée], *adj.* of rain, continuous and coming down in thick, small drops. "It's a very *dree* reen, the graīnd 'ull be soaked" [(It)s ũ ver·i drée reen, dhū graaynd]l bi soa·kt].

Dreener [dree·nür], *s.* a drainer, an oblong wooden vessel in which the curd is salted and broken before being put under the press.

Dressin [dres'in], *s.* castigation, by word or act.

Dress o'er [dres oa'r], *v.a.* to chastise, by word or act. *Cp.* NOINT, which contains a similar metaphor.

Drift-haise [drift·aays], *s.* a covered way leading out of a farm-yard, and affording shelter to a load of hay, &c.

†**Drip** [drip·], *v.a.* to milk a second time. After the first milking is over, it is the custom to go round the cows a second time to obtain the few drops of milk that have meanwhile been secreted in the udder. This process is called *dripping*. The milk thus obtained is called the *drippings*, and is very much richer than the ordinary milk.

†**Drippins** [drip·inz], *s.* See DRIP.

†**Drones** [droa·nz], *s.pl.* a steelyard.

Drony [droa·ni], *adj.* sluggish. A farmer complained that his boys were "*drony*" in the morning, when he called them.

Drop across [drop·ükros·], *v.a.* to lay (a cane, &c.) across a person's back, to beat. "I'll *drop* my stick *across* yō." So "to *drop it across*" is used absolutely for "to beat."

- Drub** [drùb], *s.* a lot. *Cp.* DUB, of which it is a mere occasional variant.
- †**Drudge-box** [drùj·-boks], *s.* a flour-dredger.
- Drumber-hole** [drùm·bür-oa·l], *s.* an old pit or hole overgrown with grass and weeds. Compare Mr. Holland's *Drumble* or *Drumba*.
- Drummy** [drùm·i], *adj.* muddled. "Duzzy and *drummy*" is a frequent combination. *Drummy* in Norfolk is *misty*.
- Dub** [dùb], *s.* a lot. "Hey was one o'th' *dub*" [Ey wüz won ù)th dùb].
- †**Dub** [dùb], *v.a.* to trim (a hedge).
- †**Dubbin-shears** [dùb·in-sheyürz], *s.* shears for trimming a hedge.
- †**Duckmeat** [dùk·mee·t], *s.* the green vegetable growth that appears on the surface of stagnant ponds.
- Ducks** [dùks], *s.* risk; only in the phrase "chance the *ducks*," *e.g.*, "We'n go hob-nob at a venture, an' chance the *ducks*" [Wi]n goa· ob-nob· üt ù ven·chür, ün chüaan·s dhü dùks]. *Ducks* seems to be the Romany *dook*, fortune, the root of *dooker* or *dukker*, familiar to readers of Whyte Melville.
- †**Duckstone** [dùk·stoan], *s.* a boy's game. See Mr. Holland's description.
- Duet** [dyóó·et·], *s.* an argument between two. "Ah heerd 'em havin' a *duet* about politics" [Ah eyürd ùm aav·in ù dyóóet· übuw·t pol·ütiks]. TUSHINGHAM. If not an individualism, it is very local.
- Dump** [dùmp], *s.* a small round piece of clay, hardened and whitened, for use in the game of marbles.
- †**Dun John** [dùn jon], *s.* a species of fine grass, very difficult to cut.
- †**Dunnoch** [dùn·ük], *s.* a hedge-sparrow. Also called *blue-dunnoch*, from the colour of its eggs.
- Dutch** [dùch], *adj.* fine, of language. "To talk as *Dutch* as

Daimport's (=Davenport's) bitch" is a common expression. "Anybody knows hooar hoo is; hoo was as rough as gorse when hoo went Liverpool, an' so bin the hooal dub (lot) on 'em; an' naī hoo's drest up like a leedy, an' talks as *Dutch* as Daimport's bitch" [Aan'ibdi noa'z óo'ür óo iz; óo wūz ūz rŭf ūz gau'rs wen óo went Liv'ürpóol, ūn soa' bin dhū óo'ül dúb on ūm; ūn naay óo)z drest ùp lahyk ū lee'di, ūn tau'ks ūz Dùch ūz Dai'mpürts bich'].

Duzzy [dùz'i], *adj.* stupid, sleepy; literally, dizzy. A.S., *dysig*.

Dwaddle [dwaad'l], *v.a.* to waste, used like *Dwindle*; a variant of *twattle*. "Look sharp again, an' dunna *dwaddle* yur time awee" [Lóok shaa'rp ūgy'en', ūn dù)nū dwaad'l yŭr tahym ūwee'].

Dwindle [dwin'dl], *v.a.* to waste, generally used of time. "Ah've noo patience wi' folks stoppin' at the public an' *dwindlin'* time awee" [Ah)v náo pee'shŭns wi foa'ks stop'in üt dhū püb'lik ūn dwin'dlin tahym ūwee'].

Dwindle-straw [dwin'dl-strau'], any weak or puny creature. "He is sich a little *dwindle-straw*; I dunna know hai we s'n rear him" of a delicate child [Ée iz sich' ū lit'l dwin'dl-strau'; ah'y dù)nū noa' aay wi)sn rée'ür im].

E.

Eager on [ee'gŭr on], *v.a.* to incite, hark on. Less common form of *Egg on*.

Earwig [ey'ürwig], *s.* "To stare like a throttled *earwig*" is a common expression. See under CAT and THROSTLE.

Ease up [ee'z ùp], *v.n.* to make room. "Come, *ease up* upo' the bench" [Kùm, ee'z ùp ùpü dhaat' bensch].

Easy-melched [ee'zi-mel'sht], *adj.* of a cow, yielding her *milk* easily.

†**Eatin' walter** [ee'tin wait'ür or wee'tür], *s.* drinking water; **lit.** water which one can *eat* food with.

†**Eddish** [ed·ish], *s.* aftermath. See EDGREW, below.

Edge [ej], *adj.* See EGG.

Edge o' neight [ej ũ neyt], *s.* nightfall. *Cp.* W. *min yr hwyr*.

†**Edgrew** [ed·gróo], *s.* aftermath; the most common word in use.
Eddish is rare, and considered as refined.

Edley-medley [ed·li-med·li], *adv.* confusedly. MALPAS. A man told another, "Yo'n mixed *edley-medley*" two different persons; *i.e.*, utterly confused them.

†**Eeam** [eyüm, éeüm], *adj.* near. "They liven *eeam* by the chapel" [Dhai· liv'n éeüm bahy dhü chaap·il]. "Th' *eeamest* road is across th' feilds" [Dh)ée·ümist roa·d iz ükros·)th feylz]. A very common word. Ray and Wilbraham give *Wheam*, convenient, ready at hand. Wilbraham also gives *Eamby*, as an *adv.*, close by—a use which is also common in S. CHES. The word seems to be merely the mod. E. *even*; *cp.* M.E. *eem* = *even*- (prefix).

Eekle [ee·kl], *s.* an icicle.

†**Eerif** [ee·rif], *s.* a common prickly weed growing in wheat, goosegrass.

Eeverage [ee·vürij], *s.* carting and other work of the kind done by a tenant for his landlord without payment. As an old law-term, this is well known. "*Average* (L. *averagium*, Fr. *averia*, *i.e.*, cattle) signifies service which the tenant owes the king or other lord, by horse or ox, or by carriage with either" (Blount's Law Dict., quoted in Skeat's Dict.). This is exactly the sense in which the Cheshire farmer still speaks of doing "*eeverage*" for his landlord. Bailey gives *Aver*, a labouring beast, as a dialectal word.

†**Eezin** [ee·zin], *s.* the eaves of a house. Mr. Holland (under AIZIN) says it means a roof in S. Ches., but I do not recognise the use.

†**Eezin-shof** [ee·zin-shof], *s.* the beginning of the roof of a stack, where it projects over the sides of the stack, so as to throw the rain off. Also called KIRLIN (q.v.).

Egg [eg], *adj.* keen, eager; always, I think, used with "on."
 "He inna very *egg on* at it" [Ey i)nū veri eg on aat it].
 Another form, a little less frequent, is *Edge*.

†**Egged ale** [egd ai'l or ee'l], *s.* a concoction made by beating eggs up in ale, and boiling the mixture.

Eggin [eg'in], *adv.* back again; a word used to horses. "Come *eggin*" [Kūm eg'in], as used by a ploughman, means "Turn back again to the left," at the end of a furrow.

†**Egg on** [eg on], *v.a.* to incite, provoke. "Them Nantweich men come an' fatcht up sich a kerry i'th' meitin' than (=till) noob'dy could get in a word; bur ah know hooar (=who) it was *egged* 'em on" [Dhem Naantwey'ch men kūm ūn faacht ūp sich' ū ky'er'i i)th meytin dhūn nōo'bdi kūd gy'et in ū wuurd; būr ah noa' ōoūr it woz egd ūm on]. *Cp.* Icel. *eggja*.

Eighteen pence [ey'tteyn pen's], *s.* conceit, show of importance. A consequential person is said to have a deal of *eighteen pence* about him. Originally, I presume, the word would apply to people who made arrogant assumption stand in the place of wealth and position.

†**Elder** [el'dūr], *s.* the udder of a cow.

Ellergun [el'ürgun], *s.* a popgun. So called because usually made of *eller* (elder).

†**Ell-rake** [el'-rai'k or ree'k], *s.* a large rake with long curved teeth, used to clear the field after the greater part of the crop has been gathered. Miss Jackson suggests the derivation *heel-rake*, as it "follows at the *heel* of the person using it." This is also the popular etymology; indeed the pronunciation [ey'l-ree'k] is not unfrequent. The word is spelt *heel-rake* in auctioneers' catalogues; *e.g.*, "strong market-shandry with calf-cratches, . . . set of thrill-gears, odd gears, shoal and yelve, *heelrake*, three Pikels" (Auctioneer's Catalogue, Tushingham, April 9th, 1857).

- †**Ess** [es], *s.* ashes. Hence †**Ess-hole** (the same as GRID-HOLE), a hole in the hearth covered with a movable grid or grating, over which the cinders are raked backwards and forwards, and the ashes received into the hole beneath. Hence to “root i’ the *ess-hole*” is a common expression for staying constantly by the fire. Bailey gives “*Esse*, ashes. ЧЕШЬ.”
- Ess-hook** [es·óok], *s.* a small piece of iron in the shape of the letter S, used for attaching two chains, or two parts of a chain together.
- Ess-lurdin** [es·lurdin], *s.* a person or animal that likes to get close to the fire. A mistress said of her servant “Hoo’s a terrible *ess-lurdin*, auvays comin’ croodlin’ i’ th’ fire, stid o’ gettin’ on with her work” [Óo]z ũ ter·übl es·lurdin, au·viz kum·in króo·dlin i)th fahy·ür, stid ũ gy·et·in on widh ũr wuurk]. For the latter element of the word, compare Scott’s *Quentin Durward*, c. xxix. (page 399, Tauchnitz ed.), “A fine thing it would be for me, who can neither read nor write, to be afraid of a fat *lurdane*, who has done little else all his life.”
- Ess-mexen** [es·meksn], *s.* the *mizen* or heap upon which the ashes are thrown.
- †**Ess-riddle** [es·ridl], *s.* a cinder-riddle.
- Etherish** [edh·ürish], *adj.* adderlike (from *ether*, adder), venomous in temper.
- Extortion** [ekstau·rshün], *v.n.* to charge exorbitantly. “I could sey hey wanted *extortion* on me, bur ah soon let him know ah was up to snuff” [Ahy küd sey ey waan·tid ekstau·rshün on mi, bür ah sóon let im noa· ah wüz ùp tũ snùf]. Mr. Holland has the word in an active sense.
- †**Eye** [ahy], *s.* a hole, such as is frequently seen in bread or badly-made cheese.
- †**Eye-hole** [ahy·-oal], *s.* a depression in a potato.
- Eye** [eyv], *s.* a variant of *axe*, an axe- or mattock-handle.
- WETTENEHALL.

F.

Face on [fai's or fee's on], *v.a.* to venture upon, summon up courage to face anything. "We'n gotten that squatch to get ayt; bur it's a okkart job, an' meebe we munna *face on* it todee" [Wi]n got'n dhaat skwaach tū gy'et aayt; būr it)s ū ok'ūt job, ūn mee'bi wi mūn)ū fee's on it tūdee'.

Face up [fai's or fee's ūp], *v.n.* to put in an appearance, to "come up to the scratch." "'Wheer's Geo'ge this mornin'?' 'Oh, hey was o' the randy o' Setterday, an' they sen hey was i' bed o' Monday, an' hey's frittent o'th' Missis, an' darna *face up*.'" ["Wee-ūr)z Joa:j dhūs mau'rnin'?" "Oa', ey wūz ū dhū raan'di ū Set-ūr'di, ūn dhi sen ey wūz i bed ū Mūn'di, ūn ey)z frit'nt ū)th Mis'iz, ūn daa'rnū fai's ūp].

Facy [fai'si], *adj.* impudent. "I should ha' thowt nowt at doīn' summat for him if he hadnur ha' bin sō *facy*" [Ahy shūd ū thuwt nuwt ūt dōo'in sūm-ūt for)im iv ée aad'nūr ū bin sū fai'si].

†**Fade** [fai'd], *s.* See BLUE-FADE, GREIN-FADE.

*†**Fain** [fai'n], *adj.* glad. "I'm *fain* to see yō" [Ahy)m fai'n tū s yū]. Not common.

Falahver [fūlaa-vūr], *s.* unctuous politeness, exaggerated civility expressed in words. "Hey'd sich a lot o' *falahver* with him" [Ey)d sich ū lot ū fūlaa-vūr widh im]. From *palaver*.

Fallal [fūlaal·] } *s.* nonsense, frivolous talk or behaviour. "He's }
Fallol [fūlol·] } too much *fallol* about him to please me" [Éc·} }
tōo mūch fūlol ūbuw't im tū pléeūz mée].

†**Fallow** [faal-ū], *v.a.* to plough very shallow, so as merely to turn over the sod.

†**Fan** [faan·], *s.* an implement for winnowing corn.

†**Fan** [faan·], *v.a.* to winnow with a fan.

Fang [faangg·], *s.* a prong; *e.g.*, a yelve-fang. Used in much the same way as TANG.

Fannickly [faan·ikli], *adj.* smart in appearance.

Fantome [faan·tüm], *adj.* †(1) of hay, light and poor. "This hee comes aít terrible hoozy an' *fantome*, it's ommust like sniddle" [Dhis ee· kùmz aayt tæ·rbl óo·zi ün faan·tüm, it)s om·üst lahyk snid·l].

(2) of land, light. "It's very leight an' *fantome*, that moss-land; it's good for nowt bu' tatoes" [It)s ver·i leyt ün faan·tüm, dhaat· mos·laand; it)s gùd für nuwt bü tai·tüz].

†**Fare** [fae·r], *v.n.* of a cow, to show signs of calving. "Hoo *fares* o' cauvin'" [Óo fae·rz ü kau·vin].

†**Farrantly** [faar·üntli], *adj.* handsome. Commonly *farrantly-lookin'*. "Hoo's a *farrantly-lookin'* wench" [Óo)z ü faar·üntli·lío·kin wensh].

†**Farrinkly** [faar·ingkli], *adj.* The same as FARRANTLY. BICKLEY.

***Farrow** [faar·ü], *s.* a litter of pigs.

Farrow [faar·ü], *v.a.* of a sow, to bear a litter of pigs.

†**Fastens** [faas·nz], *s. pl.* fastenings, as to a door or window.

†**Fatch** [faach·], *v.a.* (1) to give a blow. "Hoo *fatcht* him a clinker aside o'th' yed" [Óo faach·t im ü klingk·ür üsahy·d ü)th yed]. Cp. *Deut.* xix. 5, "His hand *fetcheth* a stroke with the axe;" and Germ. "*ausholen*," to draw back the hand to give force to a blow.

(2) to get one's breath with difficulty, to give a sigh. "I con skayce (scarcely) *fatch* my breath." "He *fatcht* sich a sike [sahyk]" = sigh.

†**Fat hen** [faat·en], *s.* goosefoot.

Fause [fau·s], *adj.* (1) cunning. "Her's as *fause* as *fause*, for aw her is bu' two 'ear owd, her knows wheer her grandfayther keeps his ha'pennies" [Ūr)z üz fau·s üz fau·s, für au·ür iz bü too éeür uwd, ür noa·z wée·ür ür graan·fai·dhür ky·ee'ps iz ai·pniz].

(2) clever. "Ahr Tum's gotten a parrot, the *fausest* beggar

I ever seid i' aw my born dees" [Aa·r Tùm]z got'n ü paar'üt, dhū fau'sist beg'ür ahy ev'ür seyð i au· mi bau·t'n deez'. The *l* is (as in FAUTY) correctly omitted.

Fauty [fau'ti], *adj.* defective, rotten, in bad condition. "These tatoes bin turnin' up very *fauty*" [Dheyð tai·tüz bin tuu·rnin üp ver·i fau'ti]. The *l* in received *fauty* is, of course, an intruder; Fr. *fautif*.

†**Favour** [faav'ür], *v.a.* to resemble; commonly, but not exclusively, of personal likeness. "Tha räther *favours* thy Uncl Geo'ge" [Dhaa rae·dhür faav'ürz dhi Ũngk·l Joa·j].

Faw [faũ]. (1) *v.n., pret.* fell, fawd; *p.p.* fellen, fawn [fel, fau'd; feln, fau'n]; to fall.

(2) *v.a., pret.* fawd; *p.p.* fawd. (i.) to drop, let fall. "Yo' faw that mug" [Yoa)n fau·dhaat·mùg]. (ii.) to fell. "They'n fawin trees i'th' wood" [Dhai)m fau'in treyz i)th wùd.

†**Fawn-peckas** [fau·mpek'üz], *s. pl.* freckles.

Fawn-peckas once made a vow,
He never would come on a face as was fow;
Fawn-peckas made another,
He never would come upon anny other.

[Fau·mpek'üz wùns mai·d ü vuw, Ée nev'ür wùd kùm ün ü fai's üz wüz fuw; Fau·mpeküz mai·d ünùdh'ür, Ée nev'ür wùd kùm üpün aan·i ùdh'ür]. The last line, of course, is a *παρά προσδοκίαν*. Note that in this rhyme *Fawn-peckas* is personified, and becomes for the nonce a singular noun.

Feared [féeuird], *adj.* afraid. "Binna yð *feared* o' fawin'?" [Bin)ü yü féeuird ü fau'in?] **Feared lest**, for fear that, is a common conjunction. "Go an' tine them gaps, *feared lest* the key gotten in" [Goa· ün tahyn dhem gy'aaps, féeuird lest dhü ky'ey gy'et'n in].

Feature [fee·chür], *v.a.* to resemble in features. "That chilt *features* her fayther" [Dhaat· chahyft fee·chürz ür fai·dhür]. Compare FAVOUR.

Feckaz [fek'üz], *v.n.* (1) to pull or pick at; very often used of a

WENSH OF WENSH. "I wonder what that wench is all so
 hoo-wunna be done again tea-time" [Ah nev-ür felt sül maad' i
 au' mi lahfy; ah wüz feytübl].

FECKAZ, *v.* to remove the surface-soil; *v.* to remove the
 soil of a garden. "Wink see yä dunn' dunn' wenzsch' fock
 me know, r'iz' dunn'; I can see a job for some tea-time" [I
 tellin' folkes "Wink i' yä dunn' dunn' in dunn'"] "I can see
 i' job for"; dunn' dunn' i' job for dunn' dunn' wuz dunn'
 dunn' dunn'. In we talk of "wenzsch' fock' fock'"] *v.*
 FECKAZ.

†Focks, or **Ground Focks**, [föck' föck', *n.*], *n.* a collection of
 surface-soil.

†Fee [fē], *a.* surface-soil. "Get up the fock' so off' as we can get
 some more" [Ged' up' dunn' dunn' fock' off' in wenzsch' fock' so
 dunn'.

†Fee [fē], *v.* to remove the surface-soil; *v.* to remove the
 soil. *v.* Isel. fock' fock' in dunn'; *v.* fock' fock'.

Feedin'-time [fē-tim-zahyn], *a.* wint. showery weather. "It's a
 rare fessin'-time for all' dunn' messer' for it's backenit' for
 the bee" [It is i' rare fē-tim-zahyn für' dunn' mess' dunn',
 bür' it is backenit' für' dunn' ee].

†Feg [fē], *a.* dry, coarse grass which has not been eaten off before
 the winter. *v.* E. Yorksh. feg, aftergrass.

Feggaz [fēg-üz], *v.* to potter or iddle about, peering in other
 people's way. **CHORLEY.** "I wonder what that wench is
 feggazin' after; hoo wunna be done again tea-time" [Ahy
 wun'dür wot dhaat' wensch' iz fēg-üzin' aaf'tär; do wülnü' bi
 dunn' ügy'en' tee-tahym]. "Hai ye dunn' get feggazin' i' my road"
 [Aay yi dunn' gy'et fēg-üzin' i' mi road]. The word is prac-
 tically equivalent to FECKAZ (2).

Feightable [fey-tübl], *adj.* ready to fight. "Ah never felt so mad
 i' aw my life; ah was feightable" [Ah nev-ür felt sül maad' i'
 au' mi lahfy; ah wüz feytübl].

Fell [fel], *v.a.* to hem down the inside of a seam. More commonly
IN-FELL (q.v.).

Felly [fel-i], *s.* a fellow of a wheel. A.S. *felge*.

†**Fend** [fend], *v.n.* to shift, provide. “Naī, yo mun *fend* aīt for
yursel” [Naay, yoa· mūn fend aayt fūr yūrsel·].

Fenkly [fengk·li], *adj.* The same as FANNICKLY.

†**Ferrips** [fer·ips], *interj.* the dickens! the deuce! “What the
ferrips are yō doin’ theer?” [Wot dhū fer·ips ũ yū dóoin
dhéeür·?]

Fetter [fet·ür], (1) *v.a.* to hamper, hinder. “It *fettors* a body to
have a lot o’ childern about ‘em whel they bin doin’ the work”
[It fet·ürz ũ bod·i tū aav· ũ lot ũ chil·dürn ũbuw·t ũm wel dhi
bin dóoin dhū wuurk·].

(2) *v.n.* to potter about. “Yo wun be auvays *fetterin’*
abowt an’ gettin i’ folks’es road” [Yoa· wūn bi au·viz fet·urin
ũbuw·t ũn gy·et·in i foa·ksiz roa·d]. Compare W.’s word
Fitter, to move the feet quickly, as children do when in a
passion.

Fetter at [fet·ür aat·], *v.a.* to meddle or tamper with, touch lightly,
or give a touch to; the meaning oscillates between that of
FETTLE and FECKAZ (1), which see. “Th’ owd churn ‘ud ha’
worked reight enough, if ye wouldnur ha’ kept *fetterin’ at it*”
[Dh)uwd chuurn ũd ũ wuurkt rey·t ũnūf·, iv yi wūd·)nūr ũ
ky·ept fet·ürin aat· it]. The word has generally a depreciatory
sense.

†**Fettle** [fet·l], *s.* order, condition. “I’m i’ bad *fettle* for work; I
was foo’ enough to go o’ the randy (spree) last wik” [Ahy)m i
baad· fet·l fūr wuurk·; ahy wūz fío ũnūf tū goa· ũ dhū raan·di
laas·t wik·]. “Bin yur tools i good *fettle*?” [Bin yūr tóolz i
gūd fet·l·?] A very common word, and very variously applied.

†**Fettle** [fet·l], *v.a.* (1) to mend, put in order. The word is of very
wide application. We *fettle* the fire when we put fresh coals on,
fettle a clock, *fettle* a road, a bridge, a gate, a fence, a drain, a
chimney, &c., &c.

(2) to correct, chastise; so when a person has received a crushing answer or retort, it is sometimes said "That's *fettlet* him" [Dhaat's fet'lt im]=settled.

†**Fiddle-faddle** [fid·l-faad·l], *v.n.* to fad, act in a fastidious manner; see **FIDGE** for an example of its use.

Fiddler's elbow [fid·lürz el·bü], *s.* "Like a *fiddler's elbow*" means "going in and out." "Hoo was a regular cant, that's what hoo was—in an' aīt o' fohks'es häisen like a *fiddler's elbow*" [Óo wüz ü reg·ilür ky'aan·t, dhaat's wot óo woz—in ün aayt ü foa'ksiz aay·zn lahyk ü fid·lürz el·bü]. Mr. Holland's explanation, taken from the *Cheshire Sheaf*, is somewhat different.

†**Fiddler's money** [fid·lürz mún·i] } *s.* small change. "I had for
 †**Fiddlin' money** [fid·lin mún·i] } tak it aīt i' *fiddler's money*"
 [Ahy aad· fūr taak it aayt i fid·lürz mún·i]. "What *fiddlin'*
money it is, to be sure" [Wot fid·lin mún·i it iz, tū bi shóoür].

†**Fidge** [fij·], *s.* a fidgetty person. **BURLAND.** "Hoo was the awful'st owd *fidge* ah ever seid; auyay fetterin' abowt an' fiddle-faddlin', hoo was like as if hoo was never reight, an' there was nowt reight fur her" [Óo wüz dhū auf·ülst uwd fij· ah ev·ür seyð; au·vi fet·ürin übuw·t ün fid·l-faad·lin, óo wüz lahyk üz iv óo wüz nev·ür reyð, ün dhür wüz nuwt reyð fūr ür].

†**Filbeard** [fil·bééürð], *s.* the filbert nut.

Fillet [fil·it], *s.* a cheese-binder. Mr. Holland gives it the same meaning as what is in this district called a *hoop*, and in his Glossary a *cheese-guard*.

Filth [fil·th], *s.* fill. Compare *tilth* from *till*. I have heard Proverbs vii. 18, read "Come and let us take our *filth* of love." See further **Bóok ü Róoth**, ii. 14.

Finished [fin·isht], *p. part.* "Not quite *finished*" is a common expression, meaning "silly, or half-crazy."

Finnack [fin·ük], *s.* mincing, affected manners. "Ah conna bear sey —'s *finnack*" [Ah kon)ü bæ·r sey —·z fin·ük].

Finnack [fin·ük], *v.n.* to mince, affect airs. "Sey häi hoo *finnacks*" [Sey aay 6o fin·üks]. Most frequently used in the *pres. part.*, *finnackin'*. Cf. South E. *finnicking*, mincing, affected, which Thackeray (*Vanity Fair*, chap. iii.) spells *finikin*.

Finnacky [fin·üki], *adj.* affected.

Fire [fahy·ür], *s.* "He's aw *fire* an' tow" [Ée]z au· fahy·ür ün toa·] is said of a hasty, touchy person.

Fire-new [fahyür·nyóo], *adj.* brand-new (and agreeing with the latter etymologically). "Abe Dutton's gotten a spon spittin' *fire-new* cooat for the wakes" [Ai·b Dùt'n]z got·n ü spon spitin fahy·ür·nyóo kóo·üt für dhü wai·ks].

Firm [fuurm], *v.n.* to grow firm. A cheese-making term.

†**Fitchet** [fich·üt], *s.* a pole-cat. "I ketcht a *fitchet*, an' I'm gooin' have a pie made on him, but they tell'n me I mun keep him than hey's mellow" [Ahy ky'echt ü fich·üt, ün ahy]m góo·in aav ü pahy mai'd on im, bùt dhai tel·n mi ahy mün ky'ee·p im dhün ey]z mel·ü].

†**Fitchet pie** [fich·üt pahy], *s.* a pie made of apples, onions, and bacon, or bacon-gravy.

Fither-breens [fidh·ür·bree·nz], *s.* a foolish, light-headed person (lit. *feather-brains*). N.B. The subs. is singular. There is an *adj.* **Fither-breen'd**, light-headed, scatter-brained.

Fithers [fidh·ürz], *s. pl.* feathers. "To lie i' the lung *fithers*" is to make one's bed upon straw. "Mester says if we bin ait as leet as we won o' Wensday, we s'n ha' to lie i' the lung *fithers*" [Mes·tür sez iv wi bin aayt üz lee·t üz wi won ü Wen·sdi, wi]an aa)tü lahy i)dhü lùng fidh·ürz].

Fizzog [fiz·og], *s.* the face; but in the phrase "I'll warm yur *fizzog*" it seems to be used of the head.

Fizzy [fiz·i], *adj.* apt to fizz. Sometimes used in a slang way, as a subs., for an effervescing drink.

Flangy [flaan·ji], *adj.* broad and shallow, of a vessel.

- Flap-jack** [flaap·jaak], *s.* a crumpet, a flat cake baked in a pan.
- Flash** [flaash·], *s.* a shallow pool of water; *e.g.*, "Chorley Flash."
The "Nag's Head," at Spurstow, is still called by some people the "Flash;" it was originally so named from a *flash* which lay opposite to it. Compare also the name of the town of Flash in N.E. Staff.
- Flat** [flaat·], *s.* a broad flat bed in a field. See further, Mr. Holland, *s.v.*
- Flecked** [flekt], *p. part.* spotted; of mould spots on a glove, and the like.
- Fleece** [fleys], *s.* a layer of hay three or four inches deep.
- Fleek** [flee·k], *s.* two upright posts with crossbars fitted into them; a frequent substitute for a gate. Mr. Holland gives *Flake* for a hurdle. A †**Barn-fleek** [baa·rn·flee·k] is a large wooden slide which drops into grooves below the barn-doors, and to which the doors fasten inside.
- Fleek** [flee·k], *v.n.* to bask, in the sun, before the fire, &c. "There's nowt cats liken better till lie i' yur lap an' fleek afore the fire" [Dhür]z nuwt ky'aats lahy·kn bet'ür til lahy i yür laap' ün fleek üfoa·r dhü fahy·ür].
- Fleet** [fleyt], *s.* a flock of birds; *e.g.*, "a fleet o' crows."
- Fleetins** [fley·tinz], *s.* the cream that rises on scalded whey. Compare Bailey, "to *Fleet* milk, to skim it."
- Flesh-meat** [flesh·mee·t], *s.* butchers' meat. *Meat* simply means food.
- Fley** [fley], *v.a.* to *flay* or pare off sods.
- Fleyin-shovel** [fley·in·shùv·l], *s.* the same as PUSH-PLOO, *q.v.*
- Fliggy** [flig·i], *adj.* (1) of hay or corn, tangled in the bottom (through rain and wind). SOUTH.
(2) of corn, mildewed. NORTH.
- Fling** [flingg·], *v.a.* to throw behindhand. "Wey mun may a skewber to get done, men; or ah daït we s'n be flungn"

[Wey mūn mai· ū skyóo·būr tū gy'et dùn, men; ūr ah daayt wi)sn bi flūngn].

Fling up [flingg' ùp], *v.a.* to throw up, produce. "That's a feild as 'ull *fling up* a jell o' stuff when it's i' reight fair full force" [Dhaat·)s ū feyld ūz]l flingg' ùp ū jel ū stuf wen it)s i reyt fae·r fùl foa·s].

Fliz [fliz·], *s.* a small portion of skin scratched up. Leigh gives this word only in the special meaning of a "*back-friend*."

Fliz [fliz·], *v.a.* to scratch up the skin slightly. "I went full beed again the waw; I mid ha' hurt my arm badly, bur as it was I did bu' *fliz* the skin up a bit" [Ahy went fùl baat· ūgy'en· dh wau·; ahy mid ū uurt mi aa·rm baad·li, būr aaz· it woz ab did bū fliz dhū sky'in ùp ū bit].

Flower-knot [flaaw·ūr-not·], *s.* a flower-bed. "The deer ha gotten aīt an' pathered all o'er my *flower-knots*" [Dhū dey ūn got·n aayt ūn paadh·ūrd au·l oar mi flaaw·ūr-not·s].

Fluent [flóo·ünt], *adj.* liberal. Often with some defining words "fluent i' givin'" [flóo·ünt i gy'ivin]. "We hanna butchers' meat for a fortnit; bu' then it's caused me to use my eggs ever so *fluently*" [Wi aan·)ū aad· bŭch·urz meet fŭr ū fau·rtnit; bŭ dhen it)s kau·zd mi tŭ yóoz mi egz ev·ūr flóo·üntli].

*†**Fluff** [fluf], *s.* flue, soft down such as collects on a mattress under a feather bed.

Fluffy [fluf·i], *adj.* downy.

Flummer [flùm·ūr], *s.* confusion. "I was in sich a *flummer* an' fluster" [Ahy wŭz in sich· ū flùm·ūr ūn flŭs·tŭr].

Flummery [flùm·ŭri], *s.* nonsense, tomfoolery. "Ah wish tha'd drop thy *flummery*, an' talk to sense" [Ah wish dhŭ)d drop dhi flùm·ŭri, ūn tau·k tŭ sens].

Flummock [flùm·ŭk], *s.* hurry, confusion. "Everythin' mun be done i' sich a *flummock*" [Ev·rithin mŭn bi dùn i sich· ū flùm·ŭk]. Mr. Holland has *Flummux*, agitation.

Flummock [flùm·ük], *v.a.* (1) to hurry and confuse. "I'm that *flummocked*, ah hardly know which thing do fost" [Ahy)m dhaat·flùm·ükt, ah aa·rdli noa·wich thing dóo fost].

(2) to trail the dress in a slovenly manner. "Hai hoo does go *flummockin'* along" [Aay óo dùz goa·flùm·ükin ülúngg]. So I have heard trousers very wide at the bottom described as *flummockin'* or *flommockin'*. *Cp.* Mr. Holland's *Flommocky*.

Flup [flùp], *s.* (1) a flop. "Th' tea comes aít o' this pot with a *flup*" [Th' tee·kúmz aayt ü dhis pot widh ü flùp].

(2) agitation, trembling; like *FLUPPER*. "My inside's aw of a *flup*" [Mahy insahy·d)z au·üv ü flùp].

Flup [flùp], *v.n.* to flop; of a teapot, to pour unsteadily, so that the tea comes out with jerks.

Flupper [flùp·ür], *s.* (1) a flapping (of wings, &c.).

(2) a fluster, hurry. "Ah've had a fine *flupper* to get the dinner done i' time" [Ahy)v aad·ü fahyn flùp·ür tü gy'et dhü din·ür dùn i tahym].

Flupper [flùp·ür], *v.a.* (1) to flap; a hen *flupper*s her wings; a man *flupper*s a newspaper when he turns it over.

(2) to fluster, hurry, bother. "Hoo's a good wench if yð'n leeave her alooan; hoo's bound to have her jobs done i' time if anny'b'dy wanna *flupper* her" [Óo)z ù gùd wensh iv yü)n lee·üv ür ülóo·ün; óo)z buwnd tü aav·ür jobz dùn i tahym iv aan·ibdi wù)nü flùp·ür ür].

Flush [flùsh], *s.* of markets, congestion. "Just i' the *flush* o' the market" [Júst i)dhü flùsh ü)dhü maa·rkit] = when the market was fullest.

Flush [flùsh], *adj.* fledged. A "*flush* flyer" [flùsh flahyür] is a young bird just beginning to fly.

Flusker [flùs·kür], *s.* (1) fluster, hurry-scurry.

(2) a noise of bustle or panic. "Ah heerd sich a *flusker*" [Ah éeürd sich·ü flùs·kür].

†**Flusker** [flùs·kür], *v.a.* to hurry, confuse, put out. "I'm nat gooin' *flusker* mysel" [Ahy)m naat·góo·in flùs·kür misel·].

Fluther [fùdh·ür], *s.* bustle, ado. "They made a terrible *futher* about it" [Dhai mai'd ü ter·ubl fùdh·ür übuw't it].

Fluther [fùdh·ür], (1) *v.a.* to make to fly, to frighten fowls, &c., from a place. "Go an' *futher* the hens on to th' roost" [Goa· ün fùdh·ür dhü enz on tū)th róost].

(2) *v.n.* to flap the wings, as fowls do. "Dun yō sey a them fithers aside'n the mere; that's wheer the weild duck com'n an' *futhern*" [Dùn)yū sey an' dhem fidh·ürz üsahyd] dhü maer; dhaat)s wée·ür dhü weyld dàks kùmn ü fùdh·ürn].

(3) *v.a.* to brandish, wave. "Look at that fellow *futherin* his stick" [Lóok üt dhaat· fel·ü fùdh·ürin iz stik·].

(4) *v.n.* to gesticulate. "Wey cudna hear him speak, wë cud sey him *futherin*' an' doin'" [Wey kùd)nü eyür spee·k, bü wi kùd sey im fùdh·ürin ün dóo·in].

(5) *v.n.* to wave, move to and fro. "Sey at that henk *futherin* i'th' weind" [Sey üt dhaat· engk·ich fùdh·ürin i) weynd].

Fly [flahy], *v.a.* to put into a passion. "Ah towd her hoo'd been slankerin' o'er her work, and that *flew* her" [Ah tuwd ür bin slaangk·ürin oa·r ür wuurk, ün dhaat· flóo ür].

Fly up [flahy ùp], *v.n.* to be bankrupt. The full phrase "to fly up with Jackson's hens" is more frequently heard.

Foe [foa·], *v.n.* to thaw. "It *foes*" [It foa·z].

Fog [fog], *s.* "To die in a *fog*" is to give up a task in despair.

Foo [fóo], *adj.* foolish. "Ahr lads towd me bring 'em a paper cawd—; bur ev ah'd known what a *foo* thing it ud bin, I wuduur ha gon into th' shop fur it" [Aar laad·z tuwd bring· üm ü pai·pür kau·d—; бүr ev ah)d noa·n wot ü thing· it üd bin, ahy wùd·nür ü gon in·tū)th shop fuur it].

Foother [fóo·dhür], *v.n.* to fuss or fidget about. MACEFEN. A less common form of *poother* (q.v.). Miss Jackson has *futher*, from Shrewsbury.

Force-work [foa's-wuurk], *s.* compulsion. "They'n on'y do it for *force-work*" [Dhi)n oa'ni d6o it f6r foa's-wuurk] = they will not do it unless compelled.

Forebond [foa'rb6nd], *s.* the strong piece of wood forming the front end of the *bed* of a cart. See CART.

†**Fore-milk** [foa'r-milk], *s.* the first half of a cow's milk.

†**Fore-milk** [foa'r-milk], *v.a.* to draw the first portion of a cow's milk. "Go an' *fore-milk* them key, afore tha puts th' cauves to" [Goa' 6n foa'r-milk dhem ky'ey, 6foa'r dh6 p6ts)th kau'vz t6o].

†**Foreigner** [for'inur], *s.* a stranger, one belonging to another district or county. I once heard a woman, who had been paying a visit in Shropshire, say "We won *foreigners* theer, y6 known," meaning simply strangers.

†**Fowl** [fuwl], *s.* an inflammation between the claws of a cow's foot.

Fownder [fuw'nd6r], *s.* an attempt. "Hoo never made noo *fownder* to get up; an' theer hoo ley a wik or more, an' nowt i' the varsed world the matter with her" [6o nev'6r mai'd n6o fuw'nd6r t6 gy'et 6p; 6n dh6e'6r 6o ley 6 wik 6r m6o'6r, 6n nuwt i)dh6 vaars6d wuurld dh6 maat'6r widh 6r].

Fownder [fuw'nd6r], *v.a.* (1) to attempt; see preceding article.

(2) to seek. "Ah mun go an' *fownder* some sticks ayt to make a fire" [Ah m6n goa' 6n fuw'nd6r s6m stiks aayt t6 mai'k 6 fahy'6r].

(3) to shift, make shift. "Yo mun *fownder* ayt for yursel" [Yoa' m6n fuw'nd6r aayt f6r y6rsel]. Compare A.S. *fundian*, to intend; also *fandian*, to attempt.

Fourpence i' th' Shillin, *adjectival phrase*, foolish, simple, half-witted. "Tak noo heid o' what that chap says, hey's on'y abowt *fourpence i' th' shillin*" [Taak' n6o eyd 6 wot dhaat' mon sez, ey)z oa'ni 6buw't foa'rp6ns i)th shil'in]. Less frequently it is "sixpence i' th' shillin'."

Fow [fuw], **Fai** [faay], *adj.* †(1) ugly. "Hoo'd bey a good-lookin' tit if hoo hadna sich a *fow* yed" [Óo)d bey ü gùd·lóokin tit iv óo áad·)nú sich ü fuw yed]. *Foul* is used in this sense by Audrey in *As You Like It*.

(2) scowling. "Dunna look só *faï*; tha't *faï* enough bait makin' thysel anny *faïer*" [Dù)n·ü lóok sü *faay*; dhü)t *faay* ünuf baayt mai·kin dhisel· aan·i *faay·ür*].

†**Fowd** [fuwd], *s.* a (farm) yard. So *pump-fowd* [pùmp-fuwd] = pump-yard, &c. Literally a *fold*.

Fow-tempered [fuw-tem·pürd], *adj.* illtempered.

†**Foxbench** [fok·sbensh] *s.* a hard sandy soil.

†**Frab** [fraab·], *v.a.* to excite (a horse). "Theer they won showtin' an' gawpin' at th'hosses; an' the poor things won that *frabbed* they didna know what do with 'emsels" [Dhééür dhi won shuw·tin ün gau·pin üt dh)os·iz; ün dhü póoür thing·z wün dhaat· fraab·d dhi did·)nú noa· wot dóo widh ümsel·z].

Frail [frai·l], a flail. TUSHINGHAM. More commonly called a *Threshet*.

Frank [fraangk·], *adj.* strange, not akin. ENGLISH MAELOR. "*Frank* folks" are distinguished from kinsfolk. The dialect of English Maelor is rather akin to that of Shropshire, but as I do not find this word in Miss Jackson's book, I record it here with an apology. It may, after all, be only a chance that I have not heard it on this side the border.

†**Fremt** [fremt], *adj.* strange, not akin. "I think better on him till anny'b'dy as is a *fremt* person" [Ahy thingk· bet·ür on im til aan·ibdi üz iz ü fremt puu·rsn]. A.S. *fremde*, foreign.

Fret [fret], *s.* (1) the belt of iron which goes round the nave of a wheel. Also called *Clam*.

(2) animals are said to have a *fret* on them when they are out of sorts, and show it in their appearance; *e.g.*, a fowl losing her feathers would be said to have a *fret* on her.

Fretchet [frech·üt], *adj.* (1) of persons, fretful, peevish, irritable.

“Yo'm despart *fretchet*; there's nowt reight for yö” [Yoa'm des-pürt frech-üt; dhür)z nuwt rey't fü yü].

(2) of things, unkindly, unnatural; especially of a woman's hair, which breaks off short, looks frowsy, and will not lie flat.
Cp. **FRET** (2).

†**Frey** [frey], *v.a.* to stock with fish. **NORBURY**. “I thowt tha'd bin jed, an' tha't here yet; if tha dustna dee, I'll *frey* th' cut wi'thee” [Ahy dhuwt dhü)d bin jed, ün dhü)t éeür yet; iv dhü düs)nü dée, ahy)l frey)th küt wi)dhi].

Fribblin [frib·lin], *adj.* small, unsubstantial. “I want a big envelope; wey han none bu' some little *fribblin'* things” [Ahy waan't ü big·enviloap; wey aan· non bü süm lit·l frib·lin thingz].

Friend [frend], *s.* a white spot on the thumb nail. **CHOLMONDELEY**.
Cp. **BACK-FRIEND**, and see **GIFT**.

Frig [frig·], *v.a.* coïre. See **Bailey**, *s.v.*

†**Frim** [frim·], *adj.* tender, brittle. “The turmits bin very *frim*” [Dhü tuu·rmits bin ver·i frim·].

†**Fritnin'** [frit·nin], *s.* frightening; used in the special sense of a ghost, or of ghostly appearances collectively. “Ah wudna tay that haïse, there's *fritnin'* theer” [Ah wüd)nü tai· dhaat· aays, dhür)z frit·nin dhéeür].

Frizgig [friz·gig], *s.* a little, conceited, flirting woman. “What a little *frizgig* tha at” [Wot ü lit·l friz·gig dhü aat·].

†**Frog** [frog], *s.* the thrush, a disease of the mouth to which children are liable.

†**Frogstoo** [frog·stóo], *s.* a toadstool.

†**Front** [frünt], *v.a.* and *n.* to swell, in most senses; of tender meat which swells in cooking; of meal which swells under boiling water; of the full feeling supervening after a hearty meal, &c. “Owd T—— C—— et sich a mess o' crampets, but they *fronted* him” [Uwd T—— K—— et sich· ü mes ü

kraam·pits, bùt dhai·frùn·tid im]. A.S. *þrintan*, *þrant*, *þrinten*, to swell—a strong verb.

Frost [frost], *v.a.* †(1) to spoil by the frost, of potatoes.

(2) to sharpen, used of a horse. “Tak him daïn to th’ smithy an’ have him *frosted*” [Taak· im daayn tū)th smidl—i ùn aav· im fros·tid].

†**Frosted** [fros·tid], *part. adj.* frostbitten.

†**Fudge** [fùj], *s.* nonsense.

Fugle [fyóo·gl], *v.n.* to whistle. “Here he comes *fuglin’* up [Eyür ey kùmz fyóo·glin ùp].

Fullock [fùl·ük], *s.* impetus, force. “Hey come daïn upo’ th’ i with a pratty *fullock*” [Ey kùm daayn ùpū)dh ahys widh — ù praat·i fùl·ük].

Fullock [fùl·ük], *v.a.* to shoot a marble by jerking the han forward; considered an unfair way of playing. “Yo mu have that o’er again! an’ dunna *fullock* this time” [Yoa· mü aav· dhaat· oar· ügy·en·! ùn dù)nù fùl·ük dhis tahym].

†**Fummaz** [fùm·üz], *v.n.* to fumble. “Hey *fummazed* in his pock for a ha’penny” [Ey fùm·üzd in iz pok·it fūr ù ai·pni]. The word always connotes clumsiness, and the pres. part. is almost absolutely in the sense of “clumsy, awkward;” following article. I do not agree with Mr. Holland in deriving the word from *Thumbasing*. The change of *le* final into *az* is quite regular and not unfrequent; *cp.* scramble, *scrammaz*; dangle, *dongaz*; yaggle (q.v. in this Glossary), *yaggaz*; *see* *Thumbasin* may, however, be a variant of *fummazin*.

†**Fummazin** [fùm·üzin], *adj.* clumsy, awkward. “I know’d hoo make a bodge on it, hoo went at it i’ sich a *fummazin* wee” [Ahy noa·d óo)d mai·k ù boj on it, óo went aat· it i sich ù fùm·üzin wee·].

†**Funeral cakes** [fyóo·nürül ky·ai·ks or ky·ee·ks], *s. pl.* long narrow sponge-cakes used at funeral.

†**Fur** [fuur], *s.* the sediment at the bottom of a kettle or boiler.

Furmetree [fuu·rmitrey or -trée], *s.* frumenty; the Christmas preparation of new wheat, boiled, sweetened, and spiced. The second *r* is intrusive.

Furred [fuurd], *part. adj.* dry, parched, of the tongue.

Fuzzikey [füz·iki], *adj.* apt to break wind, noisome; of persons. Icel. *fisa*, pedere.

Fyerk [fyuurk], *s.* the motion of jerking something off or away with the thumb and forefinger.

Fyerk [fyuurk], (1) *v.a.* to shoot off with the finger and thumb. "There's summat scrawlin' up yur cooat, mester, mun ah *fyerk* him off?" [Dhür]z sù·m·üt skrau·lin ùp yür kó·ó·üt, mes·tür, mùn ah fyuurk im of].

(2) *v.a.* to scratch out of the ground; *e.g.*, to root weeds out. "Nai, chaps, we mun gooa an' *fyerk* yonder squitch aít" [Naay, chaap's, wi mùn gó·ó·ü ùn yon·dür skwich·aayt].

(3) *v.n.* to loiter, lounge. "Hey's auvays peipin' an' skulkin' an' *fyerkin'* abowt, I daít he's fur noo end" [Ey]z au·viz peypin ùn skùl·kin ùn fyuu·rkin ùbuw·t, ahy daayt ey]z fùr nó·o end]—that is, "I fear he's no good," literally, "he will take no *end* or portion of labour."

Fyoff [fyof], *s.* a flea.

Fyoff [fyof], (1) *v.a.* to catch fleas. "Hoo's *fyoffin'* the beds" [Óo]z fyof·in dhü bedz].

(2) *v.n.* to catch fleas on one's own person. I heard a woman say to a dog, "Ger aít, tha nowt; ah wanna ha' thee *fyoffin'* i' th' haise a-that-n" [Gy'er aayt, dhaa nuwt; ah wà·nù aa]dhi fyof·in i)dh aays ü]dhaat·n].

(3) *v.n.* to peer, spy out. "Yö couldna be noowheer upo' th' bonk bu' what some on 'em won *fyoffin'* abowt, an' then they'd go an' tell th' mester" [Yü kùd·)nú bi nó·o·wéeür üpü]th bongk bü wot sù·m ùn ùm wùn fyof·in ùbuw·t, ùn dhen dhi]d goa· ùn tel]th mes·tur]. Hence, "to *fyoff* out" means to ferret out (a secret).

G.

***Gab** [gy'aab'], *s.* noise of talking; as to "howd one's *gab*."

Gabber [gy'aab'ür], *s.* jabber. "I heerd two Welsh women agate o' their *gabber*" [Ahy éeürd too Welsh wim'in ügy'ai't ü dhür gy'aab'ür].

Gabber [gy'aab'ür], *v.n.* to jabber, gabble.

†**Gaffer** [gy'aaf'ür], *s.* (1) a master, in the widest sense of the word; even a schoolmaster being called a [skóogy'aaf'ür]. "Th' *gaffer* set us o' this job, an' we darⁿa leeave it" (Th gy'aaf'ür set üz ü dhis' job, ün wi daaⁿ)ü léé'üv it].

(2) the foreman or overseer of a gang of labourers. See Bóok ü Röoth, ii. 6.

†**Gafy** [gy'aaf'ti], *adj.* vicious, roguish, with connotation of cunning. A jibbing horse is said to be "*gafy*." A boy who is full of tricks and mischievous is called a "*gafy* yaith" [gy'aaf'ti yaayth]. Wilbraham's explanation is hardly definite enough, "doubtful, suspected."

Gain [gy'ai'n], *adj.* †(1) near, direct. "That'll be yur *gainest* road" [Dhaat'l bey yür gy'ai'nist roa'd].

†(2) handy; *e.g.*, a *gain* tool. "I've gotten a very *gain* thimble" [Ahy)v got'n ü veri gy'ai'n thim'bl].

(3) easy, well-fitting. "Bin yur shoon pretty *gain* to yur feit?" [Bin yür shóo'n prit'i gy'ai'n tü yür feyt?]

†(4) nimble, active. "If I am gone staät, I'm pretty *gain*" [Iv ahy aam' gon staa^yt, ahy)m prit'i gy'ai'n].

Galainy [gülai'ni], *s.* a guinea fowl. **MARBURY.** A word imported from Shropshire, as shown by the accented vowel *ai*; the normal form of this word is [gülee'ni], which would naturally have become in Cheshire [güley'ni, gülée'ni]. See Chapter on Pronunciation under *Ey* and *Ée*.

†**Gallous** [gy'aal'üs], *adj.* mischievous; used, I think, exclusively of boys. "Some o' them *gallous* lads off Ranmur (Rave 113-

moor) han bin breekin' yur hedges daïn, mester" [Sùm ù dhem gy'aal'üs laad'z of Raan-mür ün bin bree'kin yür ej'iz daayn, mes-tür]. Miss Jackson spells the word *gallows*, connecting it with the common expression, "a gallows bird."

Galores, by [bi gũloa'rz], *adv.* abundantly. "Hoo's gotten money by galores" [Óo)z got'n mún'i bi gũloa'rz].

Gambril [gy'aam·bril], *s.* the stick by which a slaughtered animal is suspended, and which is thrust through the hocks. Mr. Holland gives *Cambril*.

†**Gammock** [gy'aam·ük], *s.* game, fun. "Come, naï, yo bin on wi' yur gammocks" [Kùm, naay, yoa' bin on wi yür gy'aam·üks].

†**Gammock** [gy'aam·ük], *v.n.* to play, sport, have fun.

†**Gammy** [gy'aam'i], *adj.* (1) diseased, in bad condition; thus we speak of a horse with a *gammy* leg.

(2) of persons, good for nothing. "He's a *gammy*, slimy yowth; the less annyb'dy has to do wi' sich folks the better" [Ée)z ù gy'aam'i, slim'zi yuwth; dhũ les aan'ibdi aaz tũ dóo wi sich foa'ks dhũ bet'ür].

Ganny up [gy'aan'i ùp], *adv.* "It's aw *ganny up* (= all up) with him" [It)s au' gy'aan'i ùp widh'im].

Gape [gy'ai'p], *v.n.* to yawn (with the mouth). "Theer yo bin, *gape*, *gape*! yo'n set us aw a-*gapin*. Whey dunna yõ go yur wees off to bed?" [Dhéeür yoa' bin, gy'ai'p, gy'ai'p, gy'ai'p! yoa'n set ùz au' ù)gy'ai'pin. Wey dù)nũ yũ goa' yür wee'z of tũ bed?]

†**Gargle** [gy'aa'rgl], *s.* an inflammation in a cow's udder.

†**Gargled** [gy'aa'rgld(t)], of cows, having a *gargle*.

Garner [gy'aa'rnür], *s.* a partition or "ark" in a granary.

Garret [gy'aar'üt], *s.* a barrel of a gun.

Gate [gy'ai't], *v.a.* †(1) to start, set "agate." "There's a mon com'n to mend bags, but I shanna *gate* him on 'em tin th' mester comes wom" [Dhür)z ù mon kùmn tũ mend baag'z,

bùt ahy shaa)nū gy'ai't im on ūm tin)th mes'tūr kùmz wom] "Nai yo'm *gated*, an' there's noo stoppin' yø" [Naay yoa-)n gy'ai'tid, ūn dhūr)z náo stop'in yū] is said to a child who has been encouraged to hope for something which it consequently persists in asking for.

(2) to rouse, incite, persuade. "Hey's *gated* o' gooin church nai; hey'd ha' thowt nowt at it if th' parson hadn *gated* him on it" [Ey)z gy'ai'tid ū góo-in chuurch naay; ey) ū thuwt nuwt aat' it if)th paa-rsn aad-)nū gy'ai'tid im on it].

Compare AGATE; and see also Mr. Holland's examples which are good.

Gaulish [gau-lish], *adj.* heavy, clownish. "Hey's nowt bur greet *gaulish* lad; what can yø expect of a pig bur a grunt?" [Ey)z nuwt bŭr ū greet gau-lish laad'; wot kŭn)yū ekspek-ŭv ū pig' bŭr ū grŭnt?]

†**Gaut** [gau't], *s.* a female pig that has been cut or spayed. Also called **Gaut pig**.

Gawby [gau·bi], *s.* †(1) a simpleton, gaby.

(2) folly, idiocy. A person who is behaving in a foolish manner is said to be "turnin' his *gawby* aīt" [tuu·rnin is gau·bi aayt]; and I have heard such a person requested to "cheen (chain) his *gawby* up."

Gawby [gau·bi], *adj.* foolish, idiotic. "Come, let's ha' none o yur *gawby* tricks" [Kùm, let)s aa non ū yŭr gau·bi trik's].

Gawky [gau·ki], *s.* a clownish, awkward person. "Tha't as big *gawky* as ever ah had abaīt this bonk; tha never does nowt as tha't towd, an' when tha does do it, tha does it wrang; I mic as well keep a dog an' bark mysel" [Dhaa)t ūz big ū gau·k ūz ev·ŭr ah aad' ūbaay't dhis bongk; dhŭ nev·ŭr dŭz nuwt ūz dhŭ)t tuwd, ūn wen dhŭ dŭz dáo it, dhŭ dŭz it raangg·; ahy mid ūz wel ky'ee·p ū dog ūn baa·rk misel·].

*†**Gawky** [gau·ki], *adj.* clownish, awkward. "Ah never did sey sich a *gawky* yowth; hey's aw legs an' wings" [Ah nev·ŭr did sey sich ū gau·ki yuwth; ey)z au· legz ūn wingz].

†**Gawm** [gau·m], *v.a.* to grasp, comprehend, literally and figuratively.

(1) to grasp, hold in the arms. "As much as one can *gawm*" is an armful. But the word is often used of the mouth. "Hey was puttin' th' meat awee, crommin' it in as much as hey could *gawm*" [Ey woz pùt·in)th mee't ũwee', krom·in it in ũz mùch ũz ey kŭd gau·m]. Here I suspect the influence of *gormandize*, a not unfrequent word with Cheshire people.

(2) to understand, "Dost *gawm*?" "Well, na' gradely well" [Dùst gau·m? Wel, nŭ grai·dli wel].

Gawmin [gau·min], *adj.* foolish, awkward, rash. The word is rather difficult to explain fully; it generally contains the idea of attempting what one cannot perform. Thus "he's a *gawmin*' beggar" conveys the ideas that the person spoken of is wanting in intelligence; that he is awkward in manner and action, and constantly getting in other people's way; and that he is over-officious, and has not the sense to see what he can perform and what he can not.

†**Gawmless** [gau·mlŭs], *adj.* dull, lacking understanding. "Well, if I ever did see annyb'dy so *gawmless*! Sems as if yò'd noo notion o' nowt" [Wel, iv ahy ev·ŭr did sée aan·ibdi sŭ gau·mlŭs! Semz ũz iv yŭ)d nŭo noa·shŭn ũ nuwt].

Gawny [gau·ni], *s.* an idiot, stupid fool.

Gawp [gau·p], *s.* a shout, cry. "I'll slat my clog at thee if tha dunna howd thy *gawp*" [Ahy]l slaat· mi klog aat· dhi iv dhaa dŭ)nŭ uwð dhi gau·p].

Gawp [gau·p], *v.n.* (1) to gape, stand open. Shoes which are too wide are said to *gawp*.

(2) to shout. "What at tha *gawpin* at? Dost think ah connna hear thee baït aw that willabaloo?" [Wot ũt dhŭ gau·pin aat·? Dùst thingk· ah kon·)ŭ ée·ŭr dhi baayt au· dhaat· wil·ŭbŭlŭo·?]

Gawpsheet [gau·psheyt], *s.* a blockhead, numskull. *Cp.* APESHEET.

Gears [geyürz], *s. pl.* harness. "Thrill-gears" are the harness of the horse that works in the shafts or *thrills*.

Get [gy'et], *v.n.* to gain, of a clock. "Is this clock wi' the dee?" "Well, it *gets* a bit, an' I dossee it mid bey a bit fast" [Iz dhis klok wi)dhü dee? Wel, it gy'ets ü bit, ün ah dosee· it mid bey ü bit faas't].

Get [gy'et], *s.* earnings. "What's yur *get*?" [Wot)s yür gy'et?]

†Getherin [gy'edh·ürin], *s.* a collection. "The friends 'un go ra·ind, an' tak up the *getherin*" [Dhü· frendz ün goa· raaynd, ün taak· üp dhü gy'edh·ürin]. The word is becoming obsolete.

†Gift [gy'ift], *s.* a white spot on the finger nail: a "lucky sign," betokening coming *gifts*.

A *gift* on the thumb
Is sure to come,
A *gift* on the finger
Is sure to linger.

At Cholmondeley this word is, at least by children, confined to a spot on the thumb nail, one on the finger nail being called a *finger*, *q.v.*

†Gillyvor [jilivür], *s.* a gillyflower. Cp. *Winter's Tale*, IV. iv. 22: "Carnations and streaked *gillyvors*."

†Gilt [gy'ilt], *s.* a young sow that has not yet had a litter.

Gird [gaird], *s.* only in the phrase "by fits an' *girds*" = by fits and starts.

Gird [gaird], *v.n.* to push, hurry about. "Baly, Nan, hai tha ~~thee gird about! do sit thee daan an' be quiet a bit~~" [Bae·li· Naan, hai thee dhi gaird about! doo sit dhi daayn ün bē ~~quiet a bit~~]. The word is common in the phrase "runnin' an' ~~girdin'~~" ~~Widdrham has the word in the sense of "push-~~

~~ing."~~ ~~But the phrase is~~ "an öther *gis*," ~~is a phrase "girdin' or thing".~~ But the phrase is ~~so common that the speaker believes he is using an ordinary~~

adjective "nothergis:" the pronunciation of *other* [oa·dhür], which is peculiar to this phrase, and may be a survival of an older pronunciation, completely conceals the derivation from him. Thus a Cheshire man will say: "He's a *nothergis* mon to yo" [ey)z ü noa·dhür)gy'is mon tũ yoa·], meaning "He's a better man than you." Wilbraham writes *Guest*, influenced presumably by the pronunciation of the phrase in literary English two centuries ago.

Gizzum [gy'iz·üm], *s.* the mouth. "Shut yur *gizzum*" [Shùt yür gy'iz·üm]. "Hast greased thy *gizzum*?" = Have you had a good breakfast?

GL. Words beginning with these letters are marked with the pronunciation [gl]. They may, however, take the pronunciation [dl].

Glab [glaab·], *s.* foolish, idle talk. "Wun yö howd yür *glab*?" [Wùn)yü uwd yür glaab·?]

Glabber [glaab·ür], *s.* the same as **GLAB**, above. Compare Scotch *claver*.

Glabber [glaab·ür], †(1) *v.a.* to coax, wheedle, pet. "Yo mun *glabber* the missis o'er to let yö go Faddiley wakes" [Yoa· mün glaab·ür dhü mis'is oa'r tũ let yü goa· Faad·li wai'ks]. To *glabber* a cat is to caress it and talk coaxingly to it. Bailey and Ray give *glaffer* and *glaver* as Cheshire words, and Wilbraham presumably follows them.

(2) *v.n.* to jabber, gabble.

Glassey [glaas·i], *s.* a marble or "taw" made of glass of various colours.

Glaster [glaas·tür], *s.* a mixture of buttermilk and water. Miss Jackson has the word with the meaning of "milk and water." *W. glasdur*.

Gleamy [gley·ümi], *adj.* Of the weather, hot and sultry, with alternating showers.

Gleeds [gleydz], *s.pl.* the red hot embers of a wood fire. "Tak

th' maukin an' sweep th' *gleeds* aīt" [Taak')th mau·kin ün swéep)th gléedz aayt]. It is especially, and commonly, used of the glowing embers left at the bottom of a brick oven.

•**Gleg** [gleg], *v.n.* to look furtively or askance. "Look aīt! th' owd woman's *gleggin'* at yō" [Lóok aayt! dh)uwd wùm·ün]z gleg·in aat· yū]. Compare the Northern adjective *gleg*, keen.

†**Glent** [glent], *s.* a glimpse. See GLINT.

†**Glide** [glahyd], *v.n.* to squint. Ray has "gly, glee, to look asquint. LINCOLNSHIRE." *Cp.* GLEG, above.

†**Glint** [glint], *s.* a glimpse. "I just cetched a *glint* on her i'th market" [Ahy jüst ky'echt ü dlint on ür i)th maa rkit]. Also **Glent**, equally common.

•**Glockent** [glok·nt], *adj.* astounded, startled. "Eh! mon, aw was *glockent* when aw seyð thee; aw thowt tha was a buggart" [Ae! mon, au· woz glok·nt wen au· seyð dhi; au· thuwt dhaa wüz ü bùg·ürt]. It is only used in the broadest form of the dialect. Also pronounced *gloppent*. Bailey has *gloten* as a Cheshire word.

†**Gloppent** [glop·nt], *adj.* See GLOCKENT.

•**Glore** [gloa·r], *s.* a glow.

•**Glory** [gloa·ri], *adj.* glowing.

•**Glur** [gluur], *s.* fat. "Here hey's brought this Christmas beif wom; an' it's aw of a *glur*" [Ey·ür ey]z braut dhis Kris·müs beif wom; ün it)s au· üv ü dluur]. "A *glur* o' fat" is a mass of fat.

•**Gnarly** [naa·rli], *adj.* gnarled, cross-grained, of timber.

•**Gnatter** [naat·ür], *v.a.* †(1) to gnaw. "Th' meice han bin *gnatterin'* at theise cheises" [Th)meys ün bin naat·ürin üt dheys chey·ziz].

(2) to annoy, irritate. "Hoo *gnatters* me terribly" [Óo naat·ürz mi ter·übli]. In this sense the word is most common

in the p.p. *gnattered* [naat·ürd], irritable, peevish, e.g., "a *gnattered* temper."

Gob [gob], *s.* (1) a heap, lump. "Lyn' i' rucks an' *gobs*" [Lahy-in i rüks ün gobz] is a common phrase. O.F. *gob*, a mouthful, lump.

(2) noise, talk; a variant of *gab*.

Gobba-gaw [gob·ü-gau·], *s.* a gaby.

Gobbaz [gob·üz], *v.n.* (1) to gape, yawn.

(2) *Loose* stones are said to lie "*gobbazin*" about the road. I think this use is derived from *gob* (above), and refers to the "*lumpy*" appearance of the road.

Gobbinshire [gob·inshür], *s.* This word (for which see Mr. Holland *s.v.*) only survives in S. Cheshire in the following rhyme :

"*Gobbinshire, Gobbinshire, from Gobbinshire Green,
The ronkest owd beggar as ever was seen.*"

[Gob·inshür, Gob·inshür, früm Gob·inshür Greyn, Dhü rongk·ist uwd beg·ür üz ev·ür wüz seyn].

Goblin [gob·lin], *s.* a gooseberry.

Go-ella [goa·el·ü], *s.* bed. BICKLEY. "Wey mun bog to the *go-ella*" [Wey mün bog tü dhü goa·el·ü]. W. *gwely*. This word is only used by a limited number of persons, and I suspect that its origin may be quite recent, though I cannot ascertain this. If so, it will serve as an example of the way in which dialect words sometimes become current. The first person who used *go-ella* would probably do so with the full consciousness of its Welsh origin; but it would soon be caught up and repeated by others who were quite unconscious of this, and would eventually be a recognised term in the folk-speech of a certain district.

Goggaz [gog·üz], *v.n.* to stare. "What a't tha *goggazin* at, naï? Tha's noo moor manners abaït thee till if tha'd bin born in a wood" [Wot üt dhü gog·üzin aat; naay? Dhü]z nó móoür

maan·ürz übaay't dhi til iv dhü)d bin bau·rn in ü wüd]. The word is formed from *goggle*, on the analogy of *fummaz*, *scrammaz*, *dongaz*, &c. See under FUMMAZ.

†**Gollup** [gol·üp], *v.a.* to gulp, gobble. “Naï, then, dunna *gollup* it dain thee as if tha'd had noo meat for a wik” [Naay, dhen, dù)nü gol·üp it daayn dhi üz iv dhü)d aad· nöö mee't für ü wik·].

†**Gommeril** [gom·üril], *s.* a foolish or awkward person.

Gonder [gon·dür], *v.n.* (1) to stretch the neck like a *gander*, to stand at gaze. “What a't *gonderin'* theer fur?” [Wot üt gon·dürin dheyür fuur?]

†(2) to ramble, walk heedlessly. “Wheer't tha *gonderin'* off to?” [Wéeür)t dhü gon·dürin of too?].

Gonderpate [gon·dürpai't], *s.* a goose, a silly person.

Good cathy [gùd ky'aath·i], *interj.* an exclamation of surprise, probably = “Good, quoth I.”

Good luck [gùd·lùk], *s.* an euphemistical term for mischief, only so used in the phrase to “play the *good luck* with” anything. *Good luck* is pronounced as one word, with the accent resting strongly on the first syllable.

Goose [góos], *s.* “Cutting the *goose's* neck” is the name of a harvest custom now almost obsolete. When the reapers are about finishing a field of corn, they leave a small piece standing. The heads of this are tied together with a piece of ribbon, and the reapers then throw their sickles at the bunch of heads. The one who severs the heads from the stalks receives a prize. For further information see Mr. Holland, *s.v.* Cutting the Neck.

Goosegog [góo·sgog], *s.* a gooseberry.

†**Gorse-cote** [gau·rs·koa·t], *s.* a rough shed, the sides of which are made of gorse wound about upright stakes.

†**Gorst** [gau·rst], *s.* gorse. A.S. *gorst*.

†**Goster** [gos·tür], *v.n.* to brag, boast. “I heerd him i'th' Hoss

an' Jockey, swaggerin an' *gosterin'* theer; there was noob'dy's cheese like his'n" [Ahy ée·ürd im i)dh Os'n Jok-i, swaag·ürin ün gos·türin dhey·ür; dhür wüz nóo·bdiz chee·z lahyk iz'n].

Gowf [guwf], *s.* †(1) a silly person, a simpleton. "Tha grät *gowf*" [Dhaa grae·t guwf]. Leigh has *Goufe* or *Gaufe*.

(2) a grimace. "Hey pulled a pratty *gowf*" [Ey pùd (or) póo·d ü praat·i guwf].

Cp. GOWFIN and MAGOWFIN.

Gowfin [guw·fin], *s.* a grimace.

Gozzackin [goz·ükín], *adj.* voluble, gossiping, talebearing. "Hoo gos an' tells everythin'; I never seid sich a *gozzackin* bitch" [Óo goz ün telz ev·rithin; ahy nev·ür seyð sich· ü goz·ükín bich·].

†**Gradely** [grai·dli], *adj.* General sense: orderly, normal, well-appointed, with nothing lacking. Its meanings may be thus classed:

(1) handsome, comely; *e.g.*, "a *gradely* wench."

(2) In full possession of one's mental and bodily powers. "There's summat abowt that lad as inna *gradely*" [Dhür]z sùm·üt übuw·t dhaat laad·üz i)n·ü grai·dli].

(3) according to the known operations of nature. A haunted house would be said to have "summat na' *gradely*" about it.

Icel. *greiðligr*, *greiðr*, ready. The *g* is a prefix; *reiðr* = E. *ready*.

†**Graft** [graaf·t], *s.* a spade's depth. "Turn it o'er a good *graft* deep" [Tuurn it oa·r ü gùd graaf·t déep].

Graft [graaf·t], *v.a.* to dig about the surface.

Graftin'-shovel [graaf·tin·shùv·il]. *s.* a spade used in "*grafting*."

†**Grains** [grai·nz, gree·nz], *s. pl.* (1) the prongs of a pitchfork. "Young Lewis has gotten tumblet off a load o' hee, an' th' *pikel-greens* han gone into his yed, an' they dunna know whether hey'll live" [Yùngg Luw·is üz got·n tùm·blt of ü

lóoūd ũ ee', ũn)th pahy·kil-gree·nz ũn gon in·tū iz yed, ũn dhi dūn)ū noa' wedh·ūr ey)l liv]. *Grain*, correct pronunciation of the mod. E. *groin*, the fork of the leg; Icel. *grein*, a branch. See *groin* in Professor Skeat's Dictionary.

(2) spent malt, used for feeding cows.

Granny [graan·i], *s.* a simpleton: used of both sexes. Compare NINNY.

Granny-reared [graan·i·réeürd], *adj.* of a child, over-indulged, spoilt.

†**Graped** [grai·pt], *part. adj.* tuberculated, of the lungs of cattle. "Hoo's an owd *graped* 'un; I wanna buy her; her'll tak as much sellin' as an acre of fistle-seids" [(Óo)z ũn uwd grai·pt ũn; ahy wù)nū bahy ũr; ũr)l taak· ũz mùch sel·in ũz ũn ai·kūr ũ fis·l-seydz].

†**Grash** [graash·], *s.* unripe fruit. "They'n made 'emsels bad wi' eatin' aw that *grash*" [Dhai)n maid ũmsel·z baad· wi eet·in au· dhaat· graash·].

Grater [grai·tūr], *v.a.* †(1) to grate: "Go an' *grater* some nutmeg." †(2) to grind: as "to *grater* the teeth."

(3) to crack, of the joints: "My neck *graters* every time I turn it" [Mahy nek grai·tūrz ev·ri tahym ahy tuurn it].

Graunch [grau·nsh], †(1) *v.a.* to craunch, crunch between the teeth.

(2) *v.n.* to crack, of the joints: "I conna turn my neck bu' what it *graunches*" [Ahy kon·)ū tuurn mi nek bū wot it grau·nshiz].

Grein [greyn], *s.* a common (not confined to the sense of village green). Very common in place names, as within this century great portions of this part of the county were unenclosed common land.

†**Grein-fade** [greyn·fai·d], *s.* green mould in cheese.

†**Grein linnet** [greyn lin·it], *s.* the greenfinch.

†**Grein-sauce** [greyn·sau·s], *s.* the sorrel; also called Sour-dock.

- †**Grein side** [greyn sahyd], *s.* the green surface of grass-land. Land laid down to grass is said to be "*grein side* upparts" [ùp·ürts].
- †**Grein whey** [greyn wee·], *s.* the clear whey which separates from the curd in the cheese-tub.
- †**Grein winter** [greyn win·tür], *s.* a warm winter, without much frost or snow.
- †**Greit** [greyt], *s.* grit, sandstone pounded small to form a substitute for Bath-brick.
- †**Grass-hook** [gres·óok], *s.* the short iron rod which subtends the angle made by the blade of a scythe with the scythe-pole.
- Grew** [gróo], *r.a.* and *n.* to stick to the saucepan. Thus milk may be spoken of as *grewin'*, or as being *grewed* or *grewn* [gróod, gróon], to the bottom of the saucepan. Mr. Holland gives the word in the past participle *grew'd* only.
- †**Grey-bob** [gree·bob], *s.* the lesser redpole.
- †**Grid** [grid·], *s.* a grating. "Ah've on'y just black-leaded my *grid*" [Ah)v oə·ni júst blaak-led'id mi grid]. Here the *grid* over the "ess-hole" is meant: hence the latter is also called a "*grid-hole*." Compare E. *gridiron*.
- Grig** [grig·], *s.* †(1) heather. W. *grug*.
(2) meadow grass, which has been left too long before mowing and thus has gone rotten.
- Griggy** [grig·i], *s.* a louse. W. *grugiad*, an ant.
- Griggy** [grig·i], *adj.* of meadow-grass, rotten.
- Grim** [grim·], *adj.* grimy, dirty. "Lawmanees, lad, hai *grim* tha at! Go an' wesh some o'th' *grus* off" [Lau·münééz, laad·, aay grim dhü aat! Goa· ün wesh sùm ù)th gróo of].
- Grimmy** [grim·i], *adj.* the same as GRIM.
- Grinagog** [grin·üggog] *s.* a stupid, grinning person. Cp. STAREAGOG.
- †**Grindlestone** [grin·dlistün], *s.* a grindstone.
"It's a gruntin', grindin' *grindlestone*,
As somebody's rowlt away."
—*The Three Jovial Huntsmen*.

†**Grinsel** [grin·sil], *s.* groundsel.

Grittly [grit·li], *adj.* gritty.

Groats [grau·ts], *s. pl.* the inside kernel of oats. These are used to make black-puddings. Hence the common expression used in depreciation of good birth without money—"What's blood without *groats*?" A very good instance of a double-entendre.

†**Groop** [gróop], *s.* the passage in the shippons behind the cows. Du. *groep*.

Groopin [gróo·pin], *s.* the same as GROOP. "The *groopins* wanten mendin'" [Dhū gróo·pinz waan·tn men·din].

Grouze [graawz], *v. a.* to munch, *e.g.* walnuts or anything else of which the *crunching sound* can be heard during the process. Thus we might speak of pigs *grouzing* raw potatoes.

Grub [grùb], *s.* any kind of worm except the largest.

†**Grubbed** [grùbd], *part. adj.* envious, jealous.

†**Grub-heave** [grùb·ee·v], *s.* a worm-hillock. "Th' country abowt Cholmondeley's very much gen to *grub-heaves*" [Th] kùn·tri ùbuw·t Chùm·li)z veri mùch gy'en tū grùb·ee·vz]. See HEAVE.

Grue [gróo], *s.* grime. For an example of its use see GRIM.

†**Grue** [gróo], *v. a.* to begrime. A housewife speaking of the dirty state of a room will declare it is "*grued* up" (or even that *she* is so); a dirty person may be said to be "*grued*" or "*gruen* up to the ears."

Gruffins [grufinz], *s. pl.* I only know this word as used of a cow, who, when she lifts her back, is said to "hump her *gruffins*."

Grump [grùmp], *v. a.* to crunch. "When I was young, I did like *grump* pencil" Wen ahy wáz yúngg, ahy did· lahýk grùmp pensil.

Grunt [grùnt], *v. a.* to grumble. "There's bin a dell o' *gruntin*' o'er what the Duke's done" [Páar z bin ū del ū grùntin o'er waz dhā Dýuk's dón].

Guardful [gy'aa·rdfùl], *adj.* careful.

Gudgeon [gùj·ün, gùj·in], *s.* the piece of iron driven through the axle of a wheelbarrow, on which the wheel turns.

Guggle [gùg·l], *v.a.* to swallow. "Sithee, haï that yowth *guggles* the beer daïn him" [Si]dhi, aay dhaat· yuwth gùg·lz dhũ béeür daayn im]. This is probably the same word as *Guttle*, which Mr. Holland gets from Macclesfield.

Guide [geyd], *s.* guidance. "That mon dunna sem to have much *guide* on his hoss" [Dhaat· mon dù]nũ sem tũ aav· mùch geyd ün iz os].

†**Guiller** [gy'il·ür], *s.* that part of a fishing-line, made of twisted horse-hair, to which the hook is attached.

Gulch [gùlsh], *v.n.* to bulge out, burst out. "There's one stack with a big, broad bally, as has bin sweetin, and gotten terribly *gulched aït* at one end" [Dhür]z won staak· widh ù big·, broa·d baal·i, ùz ùz bin sweetin, ün got·n ter·übli gùlsht aayt üt won end]. So one hears of cheeses "*gulchin'* aït at the side" [gùl·shin aayt üt dhũ sahyd].

Gulf [gùlf], *v.a.* to swallow greedily. "Haï tha does *gulf* th' meat up; tha mit be hafe-clemt to jeth" [Aay dhaa dùz gùlf]th mee·t ùp; dhaa mit bey ai·f·klemt tũ jeth].

Gullantine [gùl·üntahyn], *v.a.* to kill, destroy. "Owd Billy says 'at haï hey seyð a sneel *gullantinin'* a grub" [Uwd Bil·i sez üt aay ey seyð ù snee·l gùl·üntahynin ù grùb]. Evidently from *guillotine*.

†**Gullet** [gùl·it], *s.* (1) a long, narrow piece of land.
(2) a narrow street or alley.

Gully [gùl·i], *s.* a gosling, generally a very young one. The name in use for older goslings is [gy'ez·lin]. Wilbraham gives *gull* for "all nestling birds in an unfledged state."

Guts [gùts], *v.n.* to eat gluttonously. "He's for everlastin' after his keg; I hate to sey sich *gutsin'* folks" [Ée]z fùr ev·ür·laas·tin aaf·tùr iz ky'eg; ahy ai·t tũ sey sich gùt·sin foa·ks].

†**Guttit** [gùt·it], *s.* Shrovetide; lit. Good tide. **Guttit Tuesday** is the name for Shrove Tuesday.

†**Gyur** [gy·uur], *s.* diarrhoea in calves.

†**Gyur** [gy·uur], *v.n.* of calves, to be afflicted with diarrhoea.

H.

Ha' [aa, ũ], *v.a.* and *aux.* to have. "Yò'n ha' gooa" [Yü)n aa góóŭ]. This form is chiefly used before consonants in preference to [aav·]. From it are formed the preterite [aad·], and the second and third persons singular, and all persons plural of the present [aaz·, aan·].

†**Hack** [aak·], *s.* (1) the heart, liver, and lights of a pig, undivided. "Go to Longley's an' ask 'em for a pig's *hack*" [Goa· tū Longg·liz ũn aas·k ũm fūr ũ pig·z aak·].

(2) a kind of mattock used to "stock" or pull up gorse. Bailey has the word in this sense.

Hack [aak·], *r.n.* to snap at with the mouth. "Th' owd saī's gotten pigs, bur ah do daít hoo inna gooin' tak to 'em reightly, fur hoo *hacks* at 'em whenever they com'n cloose up to her" [Dh)uwd saay)z got·n pigz, bŭr ah dóo daayt óo i)nŭ góo·in taak· tóo ũm rey·tli, fūr óo aak·s aat· ũm wenev·ŭr dhi kŭmn klóos ũp tóo ũr]. *Cp.* A.S. *tó-haccian*, to hack at; Ger. *hacken*, to peck.

Hacker [aak·ŭr], *r.n.* to stammer. The person who used the following expression evidently considered it a weaker term than *stammer*. "So and So's a good speaker, on'y he *hackers* a bit, nat to caw it stammerin'" [Soa· ũn Soa·)z ũ gŭd spee·kŭr, oa·ni ey aak·ŭrz ũ bit, naat· tū kau· it staam·ŭrin].

Half-baked [ai·f·bai·kt or ee·f·bee·kt], *adj.* silly, half-witted. "Oh, hey's on'y *half-baked*, hey inna; hey went in wi' the loaves, an' come ait wi' the cakes" [Oa· ey)z oa·ni ai·f·bai·kt, ey i)nd; ey went in wi)dhŭ kaa·vz ũn kŭm aayt wi)dhŭ k'raik·s].

Half-char [ai·f·chaar·], *adj.* and *adv.* doing things by halves.

“It’s terrible *hafe-char* work to ha’ two outs at gettin’ a job like that done” [(It)s ter·übl ai·f·chaa·r wuurk tū aa tóo aawts üt gy·et·in ü job lahyk dhaat· dùn].

Hafe-reacher [ai·f·ree·chür], *s.* a pitchfork of more than ordinary length, used to hand up hay to the top of a stack which is approaching completion.

Hafers [ai·fürz, ee·fürz], *interj.* halves!—the ordinary word which is used to claim half of any treasure-trove.

Hafe-soaked [ai·f·soa·kt], *adj.* half-silly, without one’s full measure of intellect.

Hafe-strained [ai·f·strai·nd, ee·f·stree·nd], *adj.* silly, lacking in wit.

Hafe-thick [ai·f·thik], *s.* a simpleton.

†**Hag** [aag·], *s.* a task. “They’dn a lung *hag* on it” [Dhai·)dn ü lüנגg aag· on it]. “Hoo’d a pratty *hag* to do it” [(Óo)d ü praat·i aag· tū dóo it]. So, to work by *hag* = by task, by the piece, instead of by the day or the week.

†**Haggle** [aag·l], *v.a.* to hack unevenly. “Ye munna *haggle* the cheise; tak it streight afore ye” [Yi mùn)ü aag·l dhū cheyz; taak· it streyt üfoa·r yi]. Compare:

And York, all *haggled* o’er,
Comes to him, where in gore he lay insteeped,
And takes him by the beard.

—Shak., *Henry V.* iv. 6.

Haggly [aag·li], *adj.* hacked uneven.

†**Hag-mester** [aag··mestür], *s.* the overseer who apportions out the “hag-work.”

Hair-shorn-lip [æ·r·shoa·rn·lip], *s.* a cleft lip; a hare-lip.

†**Häise** [aays], *s.* house; frequently used in the sense of **HÄISE-PLIECE**, below.

†**Häise-keeper** [aay·s·ky·ee·pür], *s.* an heirloom, an old piece of family furniture. Such a piece of furniture is often spoken of as a “good owd *häise-keeper*.”

†**Haise-pleece** [aay's-plee's], *s.* houseplace, living-room in a farmhouse.

Hammil [aam'il], *v.a.* to illtreat, abuse, overwork. An overworked servant maid was called "a poor, *hammilled* thing" [ü póóur aam'ild thingg']. A henpecked husband was said to be "hammiled with his weife" [aam'ild widh iz weyf]. *Cf.* A.S. *hamelian*, to maim.

†**Hanch** [aan'sh], *v.n.* to snap with the teeth. "I dunna like th' looks o' that dog; he *hanshed* at me very savage jus' then" [Ahy dù)nü lahyk'th lóoks ü dhaat' dog; ey aan'sht aat' mi ver'i saav'ich jüs dhen].

Hand [aan'd, *more anciently* ond, ont], *s.* a hand. Two phrases deserve notice under this head.

(1) "To make a *hand* of" = to impose upon. "I mun know abowt th' markets afore I sell; I dunna want be *made a hand on*" [Ahy mün noa' übuw't)th maa'rkits üfoa't ahy sel; ahy dù)nü waan't bi mai'd ü aan'd on].

†(2) "To buy by *hand*" is to buy by mere guess instead of weighing the article.

†**Hand-booard** [aan'd-bóóürd], *s.* a tea-tray.

†**Hand-staff** [aan'd-staaf], *s.* the handle of a flail.

†**Handy-Bandy** [aan'di-baan'di], *s.* the name of a game. A person conceals an object in one of his two closed hands, and invites his companion to tell which hand contains the object in the following words:

Handy-Bandy, sugar-candy,
Which hand wun yǒ have?

[Aan'di-Baan'di, shüg'ür-ky'aan'di, wich' aan'd wun yǒ aav'ʔ]

Handy-pungy [aan'di-püנגg'i], *s.* a fight with the fists. "We s'n sey a bit o' *handy-pungy* naí" [Wi]sn sey ü bit ü aan'di-püנגg'i naay].

†**Hangs** [aang'z], *s. pl.* snares for ground-game.

Hankitch [aangk'ich], *s.* a handkerchief. Also **HANKITCH**.

†**Hansel** [aan'sl], *s.* the first sale that one effects after opening a shop or market-stall for the day. "Gie me a *hansel*, an' it'll gie me good luck" [Gy'i)mi ũ aan'sl, ũn it)l gy'i)mi gùd lùk].

†**Hantle** [aan'tl], *s.* a handful. "They sen hey mays a *hantle* o' money every fair-dee" [Dhi sen ey mai'z ũ aan'tl ũ mùn'i ev'ri fae'r-dee].

Happen upon [aap'n ũpon·], *v.n.* to light on. "If yō *happen'n upon* ahr Geo'ge, tell him th' mester's bin wantin him" [Iv yū aap'n-n ũpūn aa'r Joa'j, tel im th)mes'tūr)z bin waan'tin im].

†**Harbouration** [aa'rbūrai'shūn], *s.* a collection of anything unpleasant. "My sakes alive! what a *harbouration* o' rubbitch there is i' the haïse" [Mahy sai'ks ũlahy'v! wot ũ aa'rbūrai'shūn ũ rùb'ich dhūr iz i dhū aays].

Hard [aa'rd], *adj.* (1) hardy; esp. not sensitive to pain. "Ahr young Ben's as *hard* as neels; yō may run a pin into him an' hey wanna showt" [Aa'r yùng Ben)z ũz aa'rd ũz nee'lz; yū mi ràn ũ pin in'tū im ũn ey wù)n'ū shuwt].

†(2) of beer, sour.

Hard-faced [aa'rd-fai'st], *adj.* impudent, brazen-faced. "A terr'ble *hard-faced* wench" [Ũ ta'e'rb)l aa'rd-fai'st wensh]. *Cp.* colloquial Welsh *gwynebgaled*, which may be an imitation of the Cheshire word.

Hard-melched [aa'rd-melsht], *adj.* of a cow, difficult to milk. *Cp.* EASY-MELCHED.

†**Hard-yed** [aa'rd-yed], *s.* a hard-head; the plant *Centaurea nigra*.

Harl [aa'rl], *s.* a small portion of straw or hay. "Tak the hoss-reek (=horse-rake) into th' fur hee-feild, an' mind ye reeken every *harl* on it up" [Taak' dhū os'-reek in'tū)th fuur ee'-feyld, ũn mahynd y) ree'kn ev'ri aa'rl on it ùp].

†**Harry-lung-legs** [aar-i-lùngg'-legz], *s.* a daddy-long-legs.

Harsh [aa'rsh], *adj.* (1) vigorous, energetic. "Yo wudna think as Ben 'ud get sō excited; but he's *harsh* when he gets agate" [Yoa wùd'nū think' ũz Ben ũd gy'et sū eksahy'tid; bùt ey)z aa'rsh wen ey gy'ets ũgy'ai't].

†(2) of the wind, piercing. "It's a *harsh* weind blowin' to-dee—mays the air snaitch" [It's ũ aa'rsh weynd bloa'in tüdee—mai'z dhũ æ'r snai'ch].

Has-bin [aaz·bin], *s.* said of persons or animals now past their prime. "Her's a good owd *has-bin*" [Ūr]z ũ gùd uwd aaz·bin]—of a cow.

Hask [aas·k], *s.* a hoarse dry cough. "If hoo was makin' that *hask*, hoo'd have a hoose on her;" of a cow. [Iv óo wüz mai·kin dhaat· aas·k, óo]d aav· ũ óos on ũr]. "That cai's gotten a nasty *hask*" [Dhaat· ky'aay]z got'n ũ naas·ti aas·k].

Hasky [aas·ki], *adj.* dry; of grass, sunburnt, parched. So we say, when a person has heard something unpleasant, "It went dain very *hasky* with him" [It went daayn ver-i aas·ki widh im]. An east wind would be called "a *hasky* weind" [ũ aas·ki weynd].

Hassock [aas·ük], *s.* less frequent form of Huzzock, which see.

†**Hatch** [aach·], *s.* a garden-gate. "The folks i' Sollop dunna talk reight English; they cawn a *hatch* a wicket" [Dhũ foa·ks i Sol·up dùn]ũ tau·k rey't Ingg·lish; dhai kau'n ũ aach· ũ wik'it]. See WICKET.

Hattle [aat·l], *adj.* uncertain in temper. "Hoo's gotten a *hattle* temper." Often of cattle. "Yo mun mind that cai; hoo's a *hattle* beggar" [Yoa· mün mahynd dhaat· ky'aay; óo]z ũ aat·l beg·ur'. Raley, Ray, and Wilbraham give the meaning as "wikk. skittish;" this hardly gives the sense of the word as I have heard it used.

Hattle-tempered [aat·l·tæm·pərd], *adj.* quick-tempered, touchy - "Yo hardly daru (= daru) speak to th' mon—hey's só *hattle* - tempered" [Yũ aar·lũ dæ·ru spæk tũ th' mon—ey]z sú aat·l·tæm·pərd]. Cf. *Legg's hattle-tempered*.

***Hattock** [aat·k], *s.* a cluster of eight or more, standing sheaves.

Haulm [aau·m], *s.* a pease warren; the stalk of peas or beans. *Commonly* *haulm* is in the sense of the stalk of any kind of *grass*.

Haunge [au·nj], *s.* a hunch or large piece of meat, bread, or other eatable. "Yo'n gen me sich a *haunge* o' rappit-pie; I shanna be fit for noo puddin' at after" [Yoa·)n gy'en mi sich· ũ au·nj ũ raap'it-pahy; ahy shaa)nũ bi fit für náo pùd·in üt aaf·tūr].

Haunt [au·nt], *s.* a habit. "I shall have wane (= wean) 'em off expectin' things brought 'em from market every Setterday, else they'n get a *haunt* on it" [Ahy)shl aav· wai'n ũm of ekspek·tín thing·z brau't ũm frŭm maa·rkit ev·ri Set·ŭrdi, els dhi)n gy'et ũ au'nt on it]. *Cp.* Chaucer, Prol. to *Cant. Tales*, "of cloth-making she hadde swich a *haunt*."

Haunted [au·ntid], *p. part.* importuned, pestered by the recurrence of something. A person is *haunted* with a subject when he has it continually brought before his notice.

Hauter [au·tŭr], *s.* a halter. The expression "What the *hauter*" is equivalent to the ordinary "What the deuce" or "What the hangman."

Havin' [aav·in], *adj.* acquisitive, greedy. *Cp.* German *habgierig*.

†**Haviour** [ai·vyŭr], *s.* behaviour. "Naī, then, ye mun bey upon yur *haviour* whel the mester's abowt" [Naay, dhen, yi mŭn bey ũpon· yŭr ai·vyŭr wel dhŭ mes·tŭr)z ũbuw·t].

Hawk [au·k], *v.n.* to seek or wish for in vain. If a person asks another for something, which the latter is not disposed to give, he tells the former he "mun *hawk* for it." This seems to be a special use of the ordinary verb "to hawk," and literally to mean "clamour for it in vain."

Hearken [aa·rkn], *v.a.* sometimes takes a direct object. "Ah went *hearken* th' Salveetion Army" [Ah went aa·rkn)th Saalvee·shŭn Aa·rmi].

Hearken-ait [aa·rkn-aayt], *s.* a listening. "Keep a *hearken-ait* for it" [Ky'ee·p ũ aa·rkn aayt for·)it].

†**Hearken up** [aa·rkn ũp], *v.n.* to call in, pay a call.

Heave [ee·v], *s.* a heap. "Put the tatoes i' *heaves*" [Pùt dhŭ tai·tŭz i ee·vz].

†**Heavy on** [ev'i on], *adj.* is the term used to describe a vehicle which is not properly balanced, but the load of which presses too heavily on the horse's back.

Heck [ek], *interj.* (1) an exclamation of surprise. *Cp.* Scotch *heck*.
(2) almost equivalent to "the deuce." "What the *heck* are yō up to?" [Wot dhū ek ũ yū ùp tōo?].

†**Hedge-back** [ej-baak'], *s.* a hedge-bank.

Heel-rake [ey-l-rai'k or -ree'k], *s.* See **ELL-RAKE**.

†**Heel-tree** [ey-l-trey], *s.* a raised piece of wood or stone forming the edge of the *groop* behind the cows in a cowhouse.

Heft [eft], *s.* strength, heaving.

I give this definition exactly as it appears in an entry in my note-book, made about 1878. I regret that I cannot remember the way in which it was used, and I have lately been unable to find any dialect-speaking person who knows the word. I think I heard it at Burland. Miss Jackson has the word with the meaning of "a heavy weight." I suspect that the meaning of the Cheshire word is rather akin to that of Shakspeare, viz., *heaving*, or strength exerted in *heaving*—"he cracks his gorge, his sides, with violent *hefts*" (*Winter's Tale*, II. i. 45).

Heir [æ:r], *v.a.* to inherit. "There's a pratty shovelful o' money, an' hey *heirs* it aw" [Dhūr)z ũ praat-i shùv·lfùl ũ mən·i, ũn ey ærz it au·].

†**Heirable** [æ:rübl], *adj.* heritable, entailed.

Heit off [eyt of], *interj.* a word used to horses = "Go from me," "Turn off to the right." Used by Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, 7148.

†**Hen-curn** [en·kuurn], *s.* the inferior corn which is used for feeding the fowls.

Heng [eng], *r.n.* to hang. Two usages may be noted under this head.

†(1) A couple are said to "*heng* i'th' bell-ropes" from the time that the banns of their marriage have been published in church for the last time to the time they are married.

(2) "To *heng* to" is to have an inclination or affection for. "Hoo was with us for a many 'ear, an' it's like as if hoo's *auvays hungn* to us" [Óo wüz widh ūz fūr ū men'i ée-ūr, ūn it)s lahyk ūz iv óo)z au·viz ùngn too ūz].

†**Heng-cheice** [eng·chey's], *s.* hang-choice; Hobson's choice. "We han but a poor dinner, so it's *heng-cheice* wi' yö" [Wi aan· büt ū póoür dín·ūr, soa· it)s eng·chey's wi'yü].

†**Hen-hurdle** [en·uurd], *s.* a hen-roost over a pig-sty.

Henkitch [engk'ich], *s.* a handkerchief. Also HANKITCH.

†**Hen-scrats** [en·skraats], *s. pl.* long, straggly clouds, portending rain; lit. *hen-scratchings*.

†**Hep** [ep], *s.* a hip; the berry of the dog-rose. "I dunna care a *hep*" [Ahy dù)nū ky'æ'r ū ep] is a common expression. Compare M.E. "not worth a *have*."

Fie upon *heps* (quoth the fox), because he could not reach them.—*Ray's Proverbs*, p. 110 (quoted by Miss Jackson).

†**Hep-gun** [ep·gùn], *s.* a pop-gun, from which *heps* are fired.

Hess [es], *s.* a hearse.

Hetter [et'ür], *v.n.* to increase in intensity. I have only once heard this word; it was used at Norbury—"hetterin' an' hetterin'"—evidently in the above sense. Ray gives "hetter, eager, earnest, keen," as a North Country word. Cp. Icel. *heitr*, hot.

†**Hide-bun** [ahy·d·bùn], *adj.* of a cow, hide-bound, with tight-clipping hide; a supposed mark of inferiority.

*†**Higgle** [ig'l], *v.n.* to perform the functions of a *higgler* (q.v.)

†**Higgedy-piggedy, Maupas shot** [ig'ldi-pig'ldi, mau·püs shot:], *adverbial phrase*, serving all alike, making no difference. Mr. Holland has explained this phrase so fully that I content myself with referring the reader to his account.

*†**Higgler** [ig'lür], *s.* a market man (or woman); a person who buys butter, eggs, and other produce from country farms and

cottages to sell again in the markets of the towns. Bailey gives "A *Higler*, one who buys poultry, &c., in the country, and brings it to town to sell."

High-kept [ahy-ky'ept], *adj.* well kept, highly fed.

High-larnt [ahy-laa:rnt], *adj.* well educated.

†**Hike** [ahyk], *v.a.* to toss or goad with the horns. "Yo mun mind yander bull; hey's a nasty beggar for *hikin'*, if hey gets chance" [Yoa· mün mahynd yaan·dūr bül; ey]z ū naas-ti beg-ür für ah'y-kin, iv ey gy'ets chaan's].

†**Hill** [il·], *v.a.* to cover. "Nai, then, get into bed an' I'll *hill* yō up" [Naay, dhen, gy'et in·tū bed ün ahyl] il· yū ùp]. "Put the tatoes i' rucks an' *hill* the soil atop 'n 'em" [Pùt dhū tai·tüz i rüks ün il· dhū sahyl ütóp]n ūm]. A common saying runs "Agen he's *hilled* an' filled (=clothed and fed), it's aw he's woth" [Ūgy'en·ée]z il·d ün fil·d, it)s au·ée]z woth]. Icel. *hylja*, to hide, a secondary weak verb, closely allied to the primary strong verb A.S. *helan*.

Hinch on to [in·sh on tóo], *v.a.* to make answerable for. "That'll never be *hinchd on to* yo" [Dhaat·]l nev-ür bi in·sht on tū yoa·]=You will never be held responsible for that.

†**Hinge** [in·zh], *adj.* nimble, active. "He's *hinge* on his legs for an owd mon" [Ey]z in·zh on iz legz für ün uwd mon].

Hip [ip·], *v.a.* to miss, pass over. Almost exclusively used of passing over a word in reading which one cannot pronounce or understand.

M.E. *hippen*, to hop; *over-hipper*, one who passes over words in a sentence.—Note to *Piers Plowman*, c. xiv. 123.

†**Hipped** [ip·], *adj.* disordered in intellect; not a strong term.
From *hypo-himene*.

†**Hipplinch** [ip·inch], *s.* a cloth used to wrap a baby in.

Histle [istl·], *v.a.* to move gradually, most frequently of heavy bodies moved along the ground.
†*v.a.* to shuffle, walk off.

†**Hitch** [ich·], *v.n.* to depend. See Mr. Holland's example. The word is not common in S. Ches.

†**Hob** [ob], *s.* a male ferret.

Hobble [ob·l], *s.* *(1) a fetter, used to bind together the hind legs of horses (*e.g.*, in castrating them).

(2) a scrape, mess. "Yo'm in a *hobble*, nai" [Yoa·m in ū ob·l, naay].

Hobble [ob·l], *v.a.* to fasten the hind legs of a horse with *hobbles*. Mr. Holland gives a somewhat different meaning to the word, and says that the *hobbles* are placed on the *fore-legs*; in S. Ches., however, the term *hobbles* is confined to the hind-legs, *fettors* being the word used in the sense of a "fastening on the fore-legs." Bailey says "To *Hopple* an Horse, to tie his Feet with a Rope."

Hob-nob [ob·nob·], *adv.* off-hand, at a venture. "We'n go at it *hob-nob* at a venture" [Wi)n goa·aat·it·ob·nob·ūt ū ven·chūr]. Bailey has "*Hab-nab*, rashly, at a venture."

†**Hodge** [oj], *s.* the paunch of a pig. See ROGER.

Hof [of], *s.* a foot, lit. *hoof*; the word carries the notion of clumsiness with it. It is a common saying that during the honeymoon the language of a newly-married couple is "Lee yur little *pettitoes to mine*" [Lee·yūr lit·l pet·itoo·z tū mahyn], but that after an interval "Tak yur greet *hofs* awee" becomes good enough [Taak·yūr gree·t ofs ūwee·]. It is interesting to find the word used in exactly the same sense in Yankee English: *e.g.*, in the following quotation from O. W. Holmes, *Elsie Venner*, c. vii., "Aigh! what the d' d' didoes are y'about with them great *huffs* o' yourn?"

Hof-band [of·bānd], *s.* a hair-rope used to tie the legs of a kicking cow. Less used than formerly, the *strap* having superseded it.

†**Hog** [og], *s.* a heap of potatoes covered with straw and soil to keep out the frost.

†**Hog** [og], *v.a.* to place potatoes in a *hog*.

Hogget [og·it], *s.* a year-old sheep.

Hogs'-wool [og·z-wùl], *s.* wool taken from *hoggets* or year-old sheep. The simple word *hog* is not, I think, used in S. Ches. in the sense of *hogget*.

†**Hollin** [ol·in], *s.* holly. So **Hollin-bush**. Hollin Lane is the name of a lane in the extreme south of the county, about two miles from Whitchurch, Shropshire. A.S. *holegn*, whence it appears that *hollin* is more correct than *holly*.

†**Holuns-boluns** [oa·lüns·boa·lüns], *adv.* recklessly, without consideration. "Hoo wanna stop to be tow'd, hoo gos at it *holuns-boluns*" [Óo wù)ñü stop tû bi tuwd, óo goz aat· it oa·lüns·boa·lüns]. Mr. Holland writes *Holus-Bolus*. Fr. *volens-volens*.

Hom [om], *s.* the part of the leg immediately behind the knee. Cf. E. *ham*.

†**Hommaged** [om·ijð], *adj.* harassed, over-worked. "Hoo's des-pert *hommaged* wheer hoo is; if I was her I wouldna stop again for nowt as they could gie me" [Óo)z des·pürt om·ijð wée·ür óo iz; iv ahy wüz uur ahy wùd·)ñü stop ügy'en· für nuwt üs dhai küd gy'i)mi].

Hommer [om·ür], *v.a.* to hammer, to beat. "I'll *hommer* yò if I con get howt o' yò" [Ahy)l om·ür yü iv ahy)kn gy'et uwt ü yü].

Hommock [om·ük], *s.* the whole leg, or more particularly the foot; with connotation of clumsiness. "Treed off wi' them *hommocks*" [Tree'd of wi dhem om·üks] would be said to a person who had trodden on another's toes. "To shift one's *hommocks*" is to show a clean pair of heels.

Hommock [om·ük], *v.n.* to walk with a clumsy, shambling gait. "Haï they *hommocken* on their feit" [Aay dhai om·ükn on dhür feyt].

Hommocky [om·üki], *adj.* with a clumsy gait.

Homnithom [om·nithom], **Hopmithom** [op·mithom], *s.* a hop-o'-my-thumb, dwarf. "A regilar little *homnithom* of a fellow; what can hey do wi' a grät barge of a woman like that for a wife?" [Ü reg·ilür lit·l om·nithom üv ü fel·ü; wot kün ey dóo wi ü grae't baa·rj üv ü wùm·ün lahyk dhaat· für ü weyf?]

Homper [om·pür], to hobble, limp. "To sey him *homperin'* off th' bonk, yō'd think hey mid ha' hurt himsel very badly" [Tū sey im ompürin of)th bongk, yū)d thingk· ey mid· ū uurt imsel· ver·i baad·li]. Bailey has "To *Himple*, to halt, or go lame. N.C.," which form points to A.S. *hamelian*, to make lame.

†**Honey-faw** [ùn·ifau·], *s.* (1) honey-dew.

(2) a windfall, a piece of good fortune. "It'll be a rare *honey-faw* for 'em, when th'owd mon deys" [It]l bey ū raer ùn·ifau· for)üm, wen dh)uwd mon deyz].

Honkazin [ongk·üzin], *pres. part.* idling, lounging. "I may noo accaint of a mon like that; hey does nowt bu' go *honkazin* about" [Ahy mai· nóo ūky'aay·nt üv ū mon lahyk dhaat·; ey dùz nuwt bū goa· ongk·üzin ūbuw·t]. *Cp.* E. *hanker*, "to hang about" = to lounge.

†**Hoo** [óo], *pers. pron.* she.

Hoo [óo], *v.a.* to hoot. "There was a mon i' the haw as wanted may a speich; bu' they *hoo'd* him daïn" [Dhür wüz ū mon i)dhū au· üz waan·tid mai· ū speych; bū dhai óod im daayn]. O.F. *huer*, to hoot.

Hoo in [óo in·], *v. imper.* an exhortation to zeal or energy in any kind of work, = Go in! work with a will! *Cp.* Hoov at below.

†**Hooder** [ùd·ür], *v.a.* to cover the "hattocks" with "hoods," which see.

Hoods [ùdz], *s. pl.* sheaves of corn inverted over the "hattock" to protect it from wet. The two end sheaves of the hattock are used as *hoods* for the remaining six.

Hoorip [óo·rip·], *adv.* at a great rate or speed. Commonly used of boiling water—"beilin' *hoorip*" [bey·lin óo·rip·]. The phrases "at the *hoorip*," "with a *hoorip*," are also frequent. "Owd ——'s hoss coom tearin' along at th' *hoorip*." Or, as *adj.*, "at th' *hoorip* gallop" [Uwd ——z os kóo·m tae·rin ūlùgg üt)dh óo·rip· gy'aal·üp].

Hooroo [óo·róo], *s.* †(1) a fête, public rejoicings of any kind. "Hast

heard o' this *hooroo* as is gooin bey (= take place) at Acton?
[Aas't ey'ürd ü dhis' óo·róo üz iz góo·in bey üt Aak'n?]

(2) a kind of cake baked in a pan. "We'm gooin' in for a regular junkettin', an' for havin' a *hooroo* baked i' the pon, an' I knowna what else" [Wi)m góo·in in fūr ü regilür júngk·itin, ün fūr aav·in ü óo·róo bai·kt i dhü pon, ün ahy noa·nū wot els].

Hoose [óos], *s.* a cough; of cattle only. *Cp.* HASK.

Hoo-shoo [óo·shóo], *interj.* and *v.* the same as SHOO (*q.v.*).

Hoot [óot], *v.n.* to peep; only used in the phrase "hootin' an' tootin'." See TOOR.

†**Hooter** [óotür], *s.* the ordinary name for an owl. Ray gives *Gill-houter* (under H) as a Chesh. word. Bailey has *Hill-houter*, also assigned to Cheshire.

Hoov at [óov aat], *v.n.* to throw oneself with energy into. "It's a big job, lads; but we'n *hoov at* it" [It)s ü big· job, laad·z; bùt wi)n óov aat· it]. The imperative *Hoov at ye* is used as an exclamation of surprise, or any pleasurable emotion; sometimes as a mere greeting = Hallo. The position of the pronoun in the imperative seems to indicate that *hoov at* is a single word, but it is always pronounced as two. Altogether it is a puzzling expression, and it is the more difficult to arrive at any conclusion about it as it is becoming rare, and belongs to a generation which is fast disappearing.

Hoozy [óo·zi], *adj.* (1) lazy. "Yaps upon yð for a *hoozy* tallackin brivit" [Yaaps üpon· yü fūr ü hóo·zi taal·ükin brivít].

(2) of hay, light and poor; for an example, see FANTOME.

Hoozy-poozy [óo·zi-póo·zi], *adj.* wasting time. "Has Dick gone after that missin' heifer? Whey, one o' the little lads mit ha' fatcht her. It is sð *hoozy-poozy* to be doin' a-that-ns, when hey mit ha' bin gettin on wi' the milkin'" [Aaz· Dik· gon aaf·tür dhaat· mis·in ef·ür? Wey, won ü dhü lit·l laad·z mit ü faach·t ür. It iz sü óo·zi-póo·zi tü bi dóo·in ü)dhaat·nz, wen ey mit)ü bin gy·et·in on wi)dhü mil·kin].

Hoppety-clench [op·üti-klen·sh], *adv.* the same as HOPPETY-CLINK, which see below.

Hoppety-clink [op·üti-klɪŋk·], *adv.* used to describe the up and down walk of a lame person; with a hop and a jump.

†**Hoppit** [op·it], *s.* (1) a hopper (of a machine).

(2) a basket, from which corn is sown by hand. Bailey gives "*Hoppit*, a Fruit-basket. Lincolnsh." *Cp.* M.E. *hoper*, a seed-basket (*Piers Plowman*, c. ix. 60).

†**Hoss-wesh** [os·wesh], *s.* a horse-pond. "Go an' tell Jim hey mun tak an' watter th' key at th' *hoss-wesh*" [Goa· ün tel Jim· ey mün taak· ün waat·ür)th ky'ey üt)dh os·wesh].

Hot [ot], *s.* (1) heat. "Haï red yur arms bin, Emma! Is it wi' cowl?" "Well, it inna wi' *hot*" [Aay red yür aa·rmz bin, Em·ü! Iz it wi kuwd? Wel, it i)n·ü wi ot].

†(2) a glove-finger used to draw over a hurt.

†**Hot** [ot], *v.a.* to heat; *e.g.*, "to *hot* the oon (oven)" [tū ot dhū ðon]; "to *hot* cowl tatoes up agen" [tū ot kuwd tai·tüz ùp ũgy'en·].

†**Hot-pot** [ot·pot], *s.* Irish stew or "lobscouse."

†**Hovel** [ov·il], *s.* the compartment of a smithy where the horses stand to be shod, as distinguished from the forge.

†**Hoven** [ov·n], *p. part.* swollen. Said of cattle which have eaten too much.

Howd howt [uwd uwt], *v. imper.* keep hold! I notice this expression mainly in order to point out that *hold* (*v.*) makes [uwd] with a *d*, while *hold* (*subs.*) makes [uwt] with a *t*. "There's noo *howt* o' that mon" [Dhür)z náo uwt ũ dhaat·mon]=There's no hold upon him; he is not to be trusted. The latter word is also frequently pronounced *haït* [aayt] as in "Tak *haït* on it" [Taak· aayt)n it]=Take hold of it.

Howler [uw·lür], *v.n.* to howl. *Cp.* Yowler.

Howt [uwt], *s.* hold. See above, under Howd howt. The expression "*howt* o'"=a hold upon, is curiously constructed with

the verb "to be." We say indifferently, "I had *howt* on it" or "I was *howt* on it" for "I had hold of it."

Howup [uw·ùp], *s.* a cow. Used only in the language of children or in a playful sense. See following article.

†**Howup** [uw·ùp·], *interj.* a word used to call the cows home at milking time.

Huckermucker [ùk·ürmùk·ür], *s.* confusion, disorder. "My pleeces bin aw i sich a *huckermucker* I'm räly asheemed o' annybody gooin' in 'em" [Mi plee·siz bin au· i sich· ü ùk·ür·mùk·ür ahy]m rae·li üshee·md ü aan·ibodi goo·in in üm.

Huckermucker [ùk·ürmùk·ür], **Huckermuckerin'** [ùk·ür·mùk·ürin], *adj.* (1) in confusion, disorderly.

(2) inconvenient. "I wudna go live i' sich a *huckermuckerin'* hole" [Ahy wùd·)nù goa· liv· i sich· ü ùk·ürmùk·ürin oa·l]. So it is *huckermuckerin'* to work without proper tools, &c.

Huckle off [ùk·l of], *v.n.* to go away with a slow and halting pace. "Th' owd mon was sneeped, an' begun *huckle off* as soft as my pocket" [Dh]uwd mon wüz sneep·t, ün bigùn· ùk·l of üz soft üz mi pok·it].

Huck up [ùk ùp], *v.a.* to hoist the shoulders and back. "Howd thysel straight, lad; if tha *hucks* thy back *up* a-that-n tha'll be raïnd-shoothered aw thy dees" [Uwd dhisel· streyt, laad·; iv dhaa ùks dhi baak ùp ü)dhaat·n dhaa] bi raaynd·shoo·dhürd au· dhi dee·z]. The word perhaps originally = *hook up*.

†**Hudlance** [ùd·lùns], *s.* concealment. "They'm tryin' keep it i' *hudlance*, bu' folks known moor t'n they thinken they dun" [Dhi]m trahy·in ky'ee·p it i ùd·lùns, bü foa·ks noa·n móoür]tn dhi thing·n dhi dùn]. W. calls it *hidlands*, evidently thinking of the derivation *hide-lands*; but I am more inclined to connect it with the verb "to *huddle*."

Hufted [ùftid], *p. part.* offended. "Hey's very soon *hufted*" [Ey]z ver·i sóon ùftid]. Mr. Holland gives the meaning "sullen." *Cp. E. huff.*

Hulch [ùlsh], *s.* (1) "By *hulch* or by *stulch*" = by hook or by crook.

“Hey’s for leein’ howt (*i.e.* laying hold, filling his pockets) *by hulch or by stulch*” [Eyz fūr lee’in uwt bi ùlsh ūr bi stùlsh].

(2) “*Hulch an’ stulch*” = pell-mell, confusedly. A man who was stacking a load of hay complained to the one who was handing it up, “Yo thrown it up *hulch an’ stulch*; conna yō tak notice wheer yō bin chuckin it?” [Yoa’ throa’n it ùp ùlsh ūn stùlsh; kon)ū yū taak’ noa’tis wéeūr yū bin chùk’in it?]

Hum [ùm], *v.n.* to low softly from pleasure, as a cow does. “Hearken at her *hummin’*; hoo’s pleased at havin’ her cauf with her” [Aa’rkn aat’ ūr ùm’in; óo)z pley’ùzd üt aav’in ūr kau’f widh ūr]. Mr. Holland has *Hummer*.

Humble [ùm·bl], *adj.* crumbly, of soil. “This graind’s very *humble* after the frost” [Dhis’ graaynd)z ver’i ùm·bl aaf’tūr dhū frost]. Mr. Holland gives a verb *humble*, meaning “to crumble.”

Hummock [ùm·ük], *v.a.* to humbug, pester, harass. A man talked to me of “*hummockin* the folks abowt their votes” [ùm·ük’in dhū foa’ks ūbuw’t dhūr voa’ts] in the sense of using undue influence.

†**Humpy** [ùm·pi], *adj.* offended.

†**Hunt** [ùnt], *v.a.* to search for. “I’ve been *huntin’* my weife all o’er the taïn” [Ahy)v bin ùn’tin mi weyf au’l oa’r dhū taayn].

Hups [ùps, uu’ps], *interj.* fie! See YAPS.

Husht [ùsht], *interj.* hush! *Cp.* Scotch *whisht*.

Huzz [ùz], *v.n.* to buzz.

†**Huzz-buzz** [ùz·bùz], *s.* a cockchafer.

Huzzikey [ùz·iki], *adj.* of hay, matted together and mouldy; the result of its being got together in bad condition. *Cp.* **Huzzock** below.

Huzzif [ùz·if], *s.* a needle case; lit. a housewife. The irregular [ù] representing A.S. *ú* is noteworthy.

Huzzock [ùz·ük], *s.* rotted sward, such as appears when a field is reploughed, and the grass of last year is again exposed to view.

I.

Idle-back [ahy·dl·baak·], *s.* a "lazy-bones," idle person.

†**Iffins an' buttins** [if·inz ũn bŭt·inz], *s. pl.* ifs and butts. "Nai, wun yo tell me streight, baít anny *iffins an' buttins*?" [Naay, wŭn yŭ tel mi streyt, baayt aan·i if·inz ũn bŭt·inz?]

†**Ill-contrived** [il··kŭntrahy·vd], *adj.* cross-grained, bad-tempered. "Haí *ill-contrived* yŏ bin! Nothin's reight for yŏ" [Aay·il·kŭntrahy·vd yŭ bin! Nŭthin)z reyt fo)yŭ].

Ill-doad [il··doa·d], *adj.* lean, ill-fed, not thriving; opp. of Dōsom. See Dō (*v.*).

Imitate [imitai·t], *v.n.* to attempt. "Ah shanna *imitate* fur go" [Ah shaa)n·ŭ imitai·t fŭr goa·]. "It's noo use *imitatin'* at it" [It)s nŏo yŏos imitai·tin aat· it]. (Common also in Norfolk. W. W. S.)

Imitation [imitai·shŭn], *s.* an attempt; *e.g.*, "a very good *imitation*" = a very fair attempt at performing any given task.

†**Inchmeal** [in·shmee·l], *adv.* by inches; *e.g.*, we speak of killing an animal "by *inchmeal*." The word is formed on the model of "piece-meal."

†**Incle** [ingk·l], *s.* tape. Only used in the common expression, "as thick (= intimate) as *incle*-weavers." In Shak. *inkle*.

Infell [in·fel], *v.a.* to hem down the inside of a seam. "Run th' seam alung, an' then *infell* it" [Rŭn)th see·m ũlŭngg, ũn dhen in fel it]. *Cp.* INSEAM, FELL.

In-kindle [in·ky·indl], *adj.* with young; used of rabbits and other small animals (except cats, *v.* IN-KITTLE).

In-kittle [in·ky·itl], *adj.* with young (of cats).

†**In naí** [in naay], *adv.* e'en now, presently. "I'll gooa an' do it *in naí*" [Ahy)l gŏoŭ ũn dŏo it in naay].

Inseam [in·see·m], *v.a.* to hem down the inside of a seam.

†**Insense** [insen·s] *v.a.* to inform, instruct. "My Pally's gooin' be vessel-cleeaner at th' Barrel; hoo's never done vessel noowheer

afore; bur I *insensed* her well into what hoo'd ha' to expect, an' hoo said hoo'd do her best; an' when folks dun their best, if they'm blamed, they conna be shamed" [Mahy Paal'iz góo'in bi ves'il-klée-ünür üt)th Baar'il; óo)z nev'ür dùn ves'il nóo-wéeür ūfoar; bür ahy insen'st ūr wel in'tū wot óo)d aa)tū ekspekt, ün óo sed óo)d dóo ūr best; ün wen foa'ks dùn dhur best, iv dhi)m blai'md, dhi kon)ū bi shai'md].

Intak [in'taak], *s.* an "in-take," or enclosed piece of common or waste land.

ron [ahy-ürn], *s.* a steel implement used for boring a cheese.

Iron [ahy-ürn], *v.a.* to bore a cheese with an *iron*.

tem [ahy'tüm], *s.* a hint. "He'd ha' known nowt at aw about it to this dee, if I hadna gen him the *item*" [Ee)d ū noa'n nuwt üt au' ūbuw't it tū dhis dee, iv ahy aad'nū gy'en im dhū ahy'tüm]. "Hoo gen me the *item* to see (=say) nothin'" [Óo gy'en mi dhū ahy'tüm tū see' nùth'in].

zles [ahy:zlez], *s.* (1) smuts or flakes of soot, such as float about a room when the chimney is out of order. A.S. *ysle*, an ash, ember.

(2) vapoury spots which float before the eyes when they are weak or when the general health is deranged. An old man suffering from cataract told me "one eye was clean gone, an' there was *izles* afore t'other" [won ahy wüz klee'n gon, ün dhūr wüz ahy:zlez ūfoar' tūdh-ūr].

J.

ack [jaak:], †**Jack up** [jaak'ùp], (1) *v.a.* the same as **JIG UP** (q.v.).

(2) *v.a.* to throw up, abandon. "I think it's about time I *jack*ed this job up" [Ahy think' it)s ūbuw't tahym ahy jaak't dhis job ùp]. Or *v.n.* "to *jack up* to a job."

(3) *v.n.* to become bankrupt. "It's a terrible push upon 'em these hard times; they'n be gettin' to th' world's end very soon; ah do daít they'n ha' *jack up*" [It)s ū ter'übl pùsh ūpon' ūm dheyz aa'rd tahymz; dhai)n bi gy'et'in tū)th wuurldz end ver'i sóon; ah dóo daayt dhai)n aa jaak' ùp].

Jack Nicker [jaak·nikūr], *s.* a kind of finch.

*†**Jack-plane** [jaak·plain or -plee'n], *s.* a coarse plane used to take off the roughest points from timber.

†**Jack-sharp** [jaak·shaa·rp], *s.* a stickleback.

Jacksonin' [jaak·snin], *s.* a knocking up. TUSHINGHAM. "That coal-pit journey gen my hosses a regular *Jacksonin'*" [Dhaat·koa'l-pit juu'rni gy'en mahy os'iz ü reg'ilür Jaak·snin].

Jackstones [jaak·stoa·nz], *s. pl.* (1) the name of a game played by children. The game consists in throwing up white stones—usually five in number—and catching them again.

(2) the white pebbles used in the above game.

†**Jag** [jaag'], *s.* a load. "Fetch a *jag* o' coal" [Faach· ü jaag· ü koa'l].

Jag [jaag'], *r.a.* to cart. See JAGGER.

†**Jagger** [jaag·ür], *s.* a carter, esp. a man who makes his living by carting for other people, *e.g.*, fetching their coal. "For the horse in best condition owned by huxters or *coal-jaggers* residing at Threapwood, Worthenbury, or Shocklach." Advt. of Flower Show, &c., 1886. Cp. *Jagger* in Sir W. Scott's *Pirate*.

Jangle [jaangg·l], *s.* "O' the *jangle*" [ü dhü jaangg·l] is an adverbial phrase exactly equivalent to the slang expression "on the loose."

Jangle [jaangg·l], *r.a.* and *v.* to trifle; *e.g.*, "to *jangle* one's time awee" [tü jaangg·l wünx tahym üwee·]. Used intransitively it conveys the idea of "gossiping, idle talking," which sense is given by Mr. Holland.

†**Jannock** [jaan·ük], *adj.* fair, straightforward. "I like everybody to be *jannock* as has dealin's wi' mey" [Ahy lahyk ev·ribo·di tü bi jaan·ük üx aax·dee·ühnx wi mey]. Also JONNACK.

Janus [jai·nüs], *s.* a contemptuous term used of a man or woman. "Well, he's a pratty *janus*" [Wel, ööix ü praati jai·nüs]. Probably = *genius*; compare the depreciatory use of *Genie* in German.

Jarg [jaa·rg], *s.* a jolt, jar. "I ketched my elbow agen the wheil, an' it gen my arm sich a *jarg*" [Ahy ky'echt mi el·bū ūgy'en·dhū weyl, ūn it gy'en mi aarm sich· ū jaa·rg]. The word seems to be connected with *jar* rather than *jerk*.

†**Jarg** [jaa·rg], (1) *v.a.* to jar. See Mr. Holland's examples, which exactly explain the use of the word.

(2) *v.n.* to fall out, quarrel. "Dunna *jarg* sō, for goodness' sake; there's noo peace i' th' haise for ye" [Dū)nū jaa·rg sū, fūr gūd·nis see·k; dhūr)z noo pee's i)dh aays fo)yi].

Jarsey [jaa·rzi], *s.* any coarse woollen fabric. "Oh, it's nowt bu' some o' this rough *jarsey* stuff" [Oa·, it)s nuwt bū sūm ū dhis rūf jaa·rzi stūf].

†**Jawm** [jau·m, jom], *s.* the cross-beam over an old-fashioned kitchen fireplace. *E. jamb.*

Jef [jef], *adj.* deaf; of ears of corn, empty; of nuts, without kernel. "He looks as if he didna crack many *jef* nuts" = he looks prosperous.

†**Jeint evil** [jeynt ee·vl], *s.* a disease of the joints affecting cows and calves.

Jell [jel], *s.* a deal. Note the phrase "a *jell* o'" = nearly. "He's a *jell* o' 20 'ear owd" [Ée)z ū jel ū twen·ti éeūr uwd].

†**Jelly** [jel·i], *v.n.*, to congeal.

Jerum [jee·rūm], *s.* order, condition. "Ait o' *jerum*" [Aayt ū jee·rūm] = out of gear, repair. "We won to ha' had a bit of a out at cuttin' stree; bu' th' cutter's a bit ait o' *jerum*, an' we s'n ha' tak it Whitchurch for be put i' fettle" [Wi won tū ū aad· ū bit ūv ū aawt ūt kūt·in stree·; bū)th kūt·ūr)z ū bit aayt ū jee·rūm, ūn wi)sn aa taak· it Wich·ūrčh fūr bi pūt i fet·l].

Jew [Jóo], *s.* "To wander like a lost *Jew*" [Tū waan·dūr lahyk ū lost Jóo] is a proverbial saying, obviously connected with the story of the Wandering Jew.

†**Jew's eye** [Jóoz ahy], *s.* "Worth a *Jew's eye*" is a phrase which is used of anything very valuable. "Hoo mays a rare

weife; hoo's woth a *Jew's eye*" [Óo mai'z ü ræ'r weyf; óo)z woth ü Jóoz ahy]. Cp. pun in *Merchant of Venice*, II. v. 48,
 There will come a Christian by,
 Will be worth a *Jewess' eye*,

where the quartos and the two first folios have *Jewes*, and the two later folios *Jew's*. The expression "worth a *Jew's eye*" dates from the middle ages, when large sums of money were extorted from the wealthy Jews.

Jiblets [jib·lits], *s. pl.* shreds, fragments. "Her cloocas wun aw hengin' i *jiblets*" [Ûr klóouz wun au· engg·in i jib·lits].

Jig [jig·], or more commonly **Jig up** [jig· ùp], *v. a.* (1) to wear out "Yo'n soon *jig* yursel *up* at that rate" [Yoa·n sóon jig· yürsel· ùp üt dhaat· reet]. *Jig* and *jack* are chiefly used in the *p. p.* "This machine's gettin' *jigged*" [Dhis· mishey·n)z gy·et·in jig·d].

(2) *Jigged up*, or more frequently *jacked up*, also means bankrupt. See **JACK UP**.

(3) *To jig*, of horses, has the special sense of "to hurt the back or spine;" *e.g.*, "This mare's *jigged* her back." "That hoss is *jigged*."

Jiggeroo [jig·üróo·], *s.* a kind of rot which affects potatoes, showing itself in brown marks upon the surface.

Jiggeroo'd [jig·üróo'd], *part. adj.* affected with *jiggeroo*.

Jill [jil·], *s.* a female ferret.

Jimrags [jim·raagz], *s. pl.* fragments, pieces. "They maden a foot·baw o' my hat, an' knocked it aw to *jimrags*" [Dhai mai·dn ü füt·bau· ü mi aat·, ün nokt it au· tū jim·raagz]. See **JIMRIG**, below.

Jimrig [jim·rig], *v. a.* to knock up, render useless. "When folks borrow'n other folks'es things they should tay care on 'em; I lent owd Stokes my barrow, an' ah declare if they hanna *jim-rigged* it among 'em, as it'll never be good nowt agen" [Wen foa·ks bor·un ùdh·ür foa·ksiz thing·z dhi shüd tai·ky·æ·r on üm; ahy lent uwd Stoa·ks mahy baar·ü, ün ah diklæ·r iv dhi aan·)ü jim·rigd it ümangg· üm, üz it)l nev·ür bi güd nuwt ügy·en·].

†**Jinny Green-Teeth** [jin'i greyn-teyth], *prop. name.* a ghost or hobgoblin supposed to haunt wells or ponds. Children are often deterred from approaching such places by the threat that "*Jinny Green-Teeth* will have them."

Jinny-ring [jin'i-ring], *s.* a name given to the horse-power machinery, by which the churn, straw-cutter, &c., is worked; so called because the horse moves in a ring or circle.

Jinny-wren [jin'i-ren], *s.* a wren.

Jissop [jis'ūp], *s.* juice, gravy.

†**Jitty** [jit'i], *v.n.* to agree, tally, be consistent. "Yo an' mey shanna *jitty*" [Yoa' ün mey shaan'ü jit'i]. "Wearin' th' blue an' brandy-drinkin' dunna *jitty*" [Wae'rin)th blóo ün braan'di-drink'in dùn)ü jit'i].

Jizzoek [jiz'ük], *s.* a donkey.

†**Job** [job], *s.* a stab with a pointed instrument.

*†**Job** [job], *v.a.* to stab. "I've *jobbed* a pin into my finger" [Ahy)v jobd ü pin in'tü mi fingg'ür].

†**Jockey** [jok'i], *s.* a slang term, like *bloke*, *cove*, &c., applied to any person: *e.g.*, "a rum *jockey*;" "a nowty little *jockey*."

Jockey-bar [jok'i-baa'r], *s.* the broad, flat top bar of a kitchen grate.

John Dod [jon dod], conceit, self-importance. An arrogant person is said to "have a jell o' *John Dod* about him" [Aav' a jel ü Jon Dod übuw't im]. Dod is a well-known Cheshire name.

John-Go-to-Bed-at-Noon [Jon-goa-tü-bed-üt-nóon], *s.* the pimpernel.

***Johnny Raw** [jon'i rau'], *s.* an ignorant, uncouth person. "Yo bin a pratty *Johnny Raw*, to be turnt aít by yursel, an' dunna know a B from a bull's foot" [Yoa' bin ü praat'i Jon'i Rau'; tú bi tuurnt aayt bi yürsel, ün dùn)ü noa' ü Bey früm ü búlz fut].

Jolly-robins [jol'i-rob'inz], *s. pl.* "Yur yed 's runnin' upo' *Jolly-robins*" [Yür yed)z rún'in üpü Jol'i-rob'inz], is the equivalent of "Your wits have gone wool-gathering."

†**Jonnack** [jon·ùk], *adj.* honest, fair dealing, true, “comme il faut.” “Dost know owd Harry Mumford? What’s hey thowt on i’ yay’r country?” “Oh, hey’s very *jonnack*—noo mon fairer to deaal with” [Dùs noa· uwd Aar·i Mùm·füt? Wot]s ey thuwt on i yay’r kùn·tri? Oa·, ey)z ver·i jon·ùk—noo mon fae·rür tũ déeül widh].

†**Jorum** [joa·rüm], *s.* a large quantity. “A pratty *jorum* o’ stuff” [Û praati joa·rüm ù stùf].

Journey [juu·rni], *s.* (1) has the ordinary sense of “space traversed.” Here we must notice the phrase “to make one’s *journey* shorter at one end”=depart. It is often a circumlocutory way of bidding a person begone; and may best be explained mathematically. Let A B be the *journey* or space traversed; C is bidden to make his *journey* shorter at one end; starting from A, he is always making his *journey* shorter at the other end B, which is the “one end” referred to. For an example, see COUNTRY-SQUARE.

(2) an indefinite space of time, almost equivalent to “season.” “I hanna seen yõ this *journey*. What han yõ bin doin’ wi yursel?” [Ahy aa)nũ seyn yũ dhis· juu·rni. Wot]n yũ bin dõo·in wi yursel·?]

Jow [juw], *s.* (1) dew, slight rain. “There’s bin a bit of a *jow* comin’ daïn aw dee; it was jowin’ when we gotten up this mornin’, bur ah thowt it was on’y the pride o’ the mornin’; ha’ver, it’s like as if it’s never fairly gen o’er aw dee” [Dhür]z bin ù bit ùv ù juw kùm·in daayn au· dee·; it wüz juw·in wen wi got·n ùp dhūs mau·rnin, bür ah thuwt it wüz oa·ni dhū prahyd ù dhū mau·rnin; aa·vür, it)s lahyk üz iv it)s nev·ür fae·rli gy·en oa·r au· dee·].

(2) a jolt, or knock on the head.

Jow [juw]. (1) *v.n.* to rain slightly. “It’s *jowin*’ a bit; ah daït we shan have a shower” [It)s juw·in ù bit; ah daayt wi shũn aav· ù shaaw·ür].

†(2) *v.a.* to jolt or knock (generally of the head). “I’ll *jow* thy yed agen the waw” [Ahy]l juw dhi yed ügy·en dhū wau·].

A method of punishing quarrelsome children, much in vogue with former generations, and still used with considerable effect, is "to *jow*" their heads together.

(8) *v.n.* to knock against. "Yo munna *jow* agen th' table, or else yo'n knock the candle off" [Yoa· mùn)ũ juw ügy'en·)th tai·bl, ür els yoa·n nok dhü ky'aan·dl of].

Jowk [juwk], *v.a.* to throw underhand. "Haï far cost (=canst thou) *jowk*?" [Aay faa·r küst juwk ?] *Cp. E. chuck.*

Jowmug [juw·mùg], *s.* †(1) a large, earthenware mug; see Mr. Holland's description.

(2) a pot-de-chambre.

Jowter [juw·tür], *v.n.* to jolt. "Theer we went'n *jowterin'* along, an' the road full o' chocks aw the wee" [Dhééür wi wen·tn juw·türin ülungg, ün dhü roa·d fül ü choks au· dhü wee·].

Jowy [juw·i], *adj.* rainy, drizzling. "It's a *jowy* mornin'" [It)s ü juw·i mau·rnin].

Juff [jùf], *v.a.* (1) to stuff, ram, cram. "*Juff* a rag into that hole" [Jùf ü raag· in·tü dhaat· oa·l].

(2) to jam; as to "*juff* one's yed agen a waw" [tü jùf wünz yed ügy'en· ü wau·].

Juke [júok], *v.a.* to jew, to cheat. "Hey's *juked* me fair up. Ay, by leddy! hey's gotten the best on me this time" [Ey)z júokt mi fae·r ùp. Aay, bi led·i! Ey)z got·n dhü best on mi dhis tahym]. Mr. Holland gives the word in the *p. part.* only.

Jumps [júmps], *s. pl.* clothes. Chiefly used in the phrase "Sunday *jumps*" = Sunday best.

Junner [jùn·ür], *v.n.* (1) to grumble (aloud. The word cannot be used of silent murmuring). "There was a tramp here just naï; bur ah towd him I'd nowt for him, an' he went *junnerin'* off" [Dhür wüz ü traam·p eyür jùs naay; бүр ah tuwd im ahy·d nuwt fuur im, ün ey went jùn·ürin of].

(2) to talk in a low tone, murmur. A man complained that some persons in a meeting disturbed him by "*junnerin'*" all the time.

†**Jur** [juur], *s.* a knock or push.

†**Jur** [juur], *v.n.* to knock or push against. "Hoo *jurred* up agen me, an' knocked th' tatoes-dish aīt o' my hont" [Óo juurd up ũgy'en· mi, ũn nokt)th tai·tū-dish aayt ũ mi ont].

Jurdin [juu·rdin], *s.* a dry stick used for firewood. "Cut them owd *jurdins* up; they'n do for fire-kindin'" [Kūt dhem uwd juu·rdinz up; dhi)n dōo fūr fahy·ūr-ky'in·din].

†**Just-a-meet** [jūs·tūmeyt], *adv.* just. "It's *just-a-meet* ten o'clock" [It)s jus·tūmeyt ten ũ)klok·], "Hoo's *just-a-meet* gone aīt nai" [Oo)z jüs·tūmeyt gon aayt naay].

K.

Kaggow [ky'aag·ũ], *v.a.* to harrow, especially to harrow over a rough fallow. "They wanten yō go Dutton's for leead the fost hoss; they bin gooin *kaggow* i' the Chequer feyld" [Dhai-waan·tn yū goa· Dūt·nz fūr lēēd dhū fost os; dhi bin gōo·in ky'aag·ũ i)dhū Chek·ur feyld].

Keck [ky'ek], *s.* a rubbishy or seedling mangold, turnip, &c. Hence the expression "as dry as a *keck*." Cf. *W. cecys*, hemlock, hollow stalks; *E. kek*, and "*hecksies*" (Henry V. v. ii. 52).

Kecksy [ky'ek·si], *adj.* dry, without juice or moisture; of an apple, orange, or any kind of fruit. Even bacon which has been broiled too much is called *kecksy*. See above.

†**Kedlock** [ky'ed·lūk], *s.* an umbelliferous plant.

†**Keep** [ky'ee·p], *s.* maintenance. It is commonly said of one whose head is turned by prosperity, or who has been made dainty by enjoyment of the good things of life, "He wanna stond *keep*; he's gotten bally·praīd" [Ée wū)nū stond ky'ee·p; ée)z got·n baal·i·praayd].

Keik [ky'eyk], †(1) *r.a.* to raise up one end of anything. Thus we *keik* a vessel when we want the contents to run out, *keik* a table, a cart, &c. Mr. Holland writes *Keck*.

(2) *r.n.* to stick or "cock" up at one end. "Dunna sit too

eeam the end o' th' bench, else it'll *keik* up" [Dù)nũ sit tóo éeũm dhũ end ù)th bensch, els it)l ky'eyk ùp]. A farmer was complaining that the bottom of his large cheese-making vat did not slant sufficiently to allow the moisture to run off, or rather that it slanted in the opposite direction to what was required. This he expressed by saying that "it *keiked* wrang road" [it ky'eykt raangg' roa'd].

Keive [ky'eyv], †(1) *v.a.* to lift or throw up one end of a vessel so as to empty out the contents (like **KEIK**).

†(2) *v.n.* to topple over, as a load of hay. So of a person who fell asleep in chapel, "He *keived* o'er asleep." This had reference to his nodding head alone.

(3) *v.n. metaph.* to be sick, to vomit.

(4) *v.n.* to *feel* sick, be disgusted. "The meat's sǒ badly done it mays me *keive* at th' seight on't" [Dhũ mee't)s sũ haad-li dùn it mai'z mi ky'eyv üt)th seyt on)t].

†**Kelf** [ky'elf], *s.* a narrow bit of timber left uncut by tree-fellers, so as to serve as a support whilst they are cutting round the tree on the other side. "Ye hanna left much of a *kelf*, men; ah daít it wanna bey enough" [Yi aan'ũ left much ùv ù ky'elf, men; ah daayt it wù)nũ bey ùnùf].

Kell [ky'el], *s.* the membraneous fat attached to the entrails of cows and sheep. Mr. Holland gives *Cale. Cp. M.E. kelle*, a caul.

Kelter [ky'el'tür], *s.* wealth. "Young Dutton's gooin' marry Griffit's dowter." "Ay, has hoo anny *kelter*?" [Yùng Dùt'n)z góo'in maar'i Grif'its duw'tür. Aay, aaz' óo aan'i ky'el'tür?). See also *Book ǔ Róoth*, ii. 1.

Kench [ky'ensh], *s.* †(1) a bend in a piece of iron. "Put a bit of a *kench* in it" [Pùt ù bit ùv ù ky'ensh in it]. *Cf. E. kink.*

†(2) a strain or slight injury, especially to the neck.

(3) a slice cut out of a haystack. "A whole *kench*" is cut across the whole breadth of the stack; "half a *kench*" across half its breadth. The *kench* is of varying length and depth. In Shropshire a *kench* is a slice of bread.

Kench [ky'ensh], *v.a.* †(1) to bend (a rod of iron).

(2) to strain. "Ah've *kenched* my neck o'er puttin' a bag o' meal upo' my yed" [Ah)v ky'ensht mi nek oar patin ü baag· ü mee'l üpü mi yed].

†**Kerry** [ky'eri], *s.* a loud noise, din, generally of voices. "The childern meithern me wi' their *kerry* sö, than I'm fit go off my chump" [Dhü chil·dürn mey'dhürn mi wi dhür ky'eri sü, dhün ahy)m fit· goa· of mi chümp].

Key [ky'ee·], *s.* a wrench (tool).

†**Keyb** [ky'eyb], *v.n.* to sulk, pout. "Ah tell yö yo conna go, än' yo noidna begin a-*keybin'*" [Ah tel yü yoa· kon]ü goa·, ün yoa· noyd)nü bigy'in· ü)ky'ey·bin]. Leigh writes *Cuyp*.

Key-paw [ky'ee·pau·], *s.* the left hand. "Hey browt that *key-paw* o his'n daïn upon him with a pratty force" [Ey brwt dhaat· ky'ee·pau· ü iz'n daayn üpon· im widh ü praat'i foa's].

Key-pawed [ky'ee·pau·d], *adj.* left-handed. *Cp.* Mr. Holland's *Key-pawed*.

Kibble [ky'ib·l], (1) *v.a.* to crush or grind coarsely, of oats, barley, &c. "Gie th' hosses a fyow *kibbled* wuts" [Gy'i)dh oris ü fyuw ky'ib·ld wüts].

(2) *v.n.* to stand insecurely. "Rom th' kettle daïn upo' th' fire; dunna leeave it *kibblin'* at the top" [Rom)th ky'et·l daayn üpü)th fahy·ür; dü)nü leeüv it ky'ib·lin üt dhü top]. (*cf.* *KIBBLER*, of which this word seems to be a variant.

Kibblin' [ky'ib·lin], *adj.* narrow, straitened. "The rowms bin sich little *kibblin'* pleeces as I never seid" [Dhü rowms bin sich lit·l ky'ib·lin plee·siz üz ahy nev·ür seyð].

Kibosh [kahy·bosh·], *s.* polish, finish. A servant who has polished a pair of boots more than usually well will express the fact by saying that she has "put the *kibosh* on 'em." Compare Dickens' *Sketches by Bos*, ch. 4. "Hooroar," ejaculates a post-boy in parenthesis, "put the *kye-bosh* on her, Mary."

†**Kid** [ky'üd·], *s.* a faggot, a bundle of sticks for firewood. "Nowt's reckint six score to th' hundert, bar owd women an' guse

kids” [Nuwt)s rek'nt siks skoar tü)dh ün'dürt, bür uwd wim'in ün gaur's ky'id'z]. “It. ffyve wayne loads of Coles, some Ramell, *Kids*, pooles, and a stone trough” (From Inventory of Property belonging to Margery Clutton of Nantwich, 1611. *Local Gleanings*, Feb., 1880, p. 297).

Id [ky'id·], *v.a.* to make up bundles of sticks for firewood.

Iggle [ky'ig'l], *v.n.* to be unstable, stand insecurely. We speak of a table, &c., “*kigglin' o'er*;” but the word is generally used exactly like **KIBBLE** (2).

Iggly [ky'ig'li], *adj.* in unstable equilibrium. “I wouldna put the milk-pon daïn upo' that *kiggly stoo'*; I should be feared on it wautin'” [Ahy wüd)nü püt dhü mil'k-pon daayn üpü dhaat' ky'ig'li stoo; ahy shüd bi fééürd ün it waut'in.]

Kind [ky'in'd], *v.a.* to kindle. Often used with cognate accusative, “*kind a leight*” [ky'in'd ü leyt], = strike a light.

Kindin' [ky'in'din], *s.* firewood. For an example, see **JURDIN**.

Kindle [ky'in'dl], *v.a.* to bring forth, bear. Used of all small animals except cats, which are said to *kittle*.

Indly [ky'ey'ndli], *adj.* natural, healthy. “My plants binna very *kindly*” [Mi plaan'ts bin'ü ver'i ky'ey'ndli]. So a gathering or a sore is said to “*tak kindly wees*” [taak' ky'ey'ndli wee'z].

Indly [ky'ey'ndli], *adv.* (1) naturally, healthily; see preceding article.

†(2) cordially. “Ah thenk yö very *kindly*” [Ah thenk yü ver'i ky'ey'ndli]; but in this phrase the word is now generally ironical.

ings an' Queens [ky'ing'z ün kweynz], *s. pl.* the finest portions of any growing crop; *e.g.*, the largest roots in a field of potatoes, the primest stalks in a crop of oats, &c. Mr. Holland's explanation seems to be somewhat different.

Ink [ky'ing'k·], *s.* a crease or inequality in a carpet when laid down. *Cp.* E. *kink*, a twist in a rope.

Kissin'-bush [ky'is'in-bùsh], *s.* a Christmas bush; generally of holly and mistletoe, and hung with ribbons, oranges, apples, &c.

†**Kissin'-crust** [ky'is'in-krüst], *s.* the crust at the two ends of a loaf, properly the part where the loaves join or *kiss* in the baking. See **KRISSIN-KRUST**.

Kitlin' [ky'it·lin], *s.* †(1) a kitten.

(2) a soft, effeminate person; *e.g.*, "a marred *kitlin'*," "a poor" or "a nesh *kitlin'*."

(3) the lower part of the roof of a stack, where it projects over the sides of the stack. Also called **EZIN-SHOF**.

†**Kittle** [ky'it·l], *v.n.* to bring forth kittens.

Knab [naab·], *v.a.* to bite, of a horse. "Yo'd better keep far enough off his mowth; I rãther think hey *knabs* a bit" [Yoa'd bet·ür ky'ee·p faa·r ünüf· of iz muwth; ahy rae·dhür thingk· ey naab·z ü bit·].

Knack [naak·], *v.n.* to click. "There's summat brokken i' the macheinery; I heerd it *knack*" [Dhür]z süm·üt brok·n i dhü mishey·nüri; ahy eyürd it naak·]. Bailey has "To *Knack*, to snap with one's Fingers." *W. cneç, enoc.*

†**Knacker** [naak·ür], *s.* an old, worn-out drudge-horse. "An owd *knacker*; her's fit for nowt bur a boat-hoss" [Ūn uwd naak·ür; ür]z fit fūr nuwt bür ü boa·t-os].

Knackety [naak·ütü], *adj.* knacky, ingenious. "Tum's a *knackety* yaith; he con turn his hond to ommost owt" [Tùm]z ü naak·ütü yaayth; ée)kn tuurn iz ond tū om·üst uwt].

Knee-sill [ney·sil], *s.* the raised board which separates the part of a cow's boozey where her food is placed from the part where she stands.

†**Knicky-knacky** [nik·i-naak·i], *adj.* clever, handy. "He's as *knicky-knacky* a young fellow as ever handlet a tool" [Ée]z üz nik·i-naak·i ü yàng fel·ü üz ev·ür aan·dlt ü tóol].

Knock in to [nok in· tóo], *v.n.* to give up (an engagement). "I was to ha' gone Sposta (= Spurstow) to-neight; bur it's reenin' cats an' dogs, an' I think I shall *knock in to* it" [Ahy woz tū ü gon Spos·tü tūney·t; bür it]s ree·nin ky'aat·s ün dogz, ün ahy thingk· ahy]shl nok in tóo it].

Knock-softly [nok·softli], *s.* a silly, or stupid person. *Cp.*

ШНОР. *Johnny Knock-softly.* The word is often used as an adj. "Hey's a *knock-softly* auf" [Ey]z ũ nok·softli au·f].

Knock up to [nok ùp tóo], *v.n.* to give in to; the same as the common *knock under to*.

Knockle up [nok·l ùp], *v.n.* of a horse, to go weak on his legs.

Know to [noa· tóo], *v.n.* to know the position of, know where a thing is. "I *know to* a tumnowp's neist; bur ah'll nur tell thee to it" [Ahy noa· tũ ũ tum·nuwps neyst; bŭr ah] nuur tel dhey tóo it]. *Cp.* **TELD TO**.

Knowp [nuwp], *s.* a blow about the face or head. "I fatcht him a *knowp* aside o' the yed" [Ahy faach·t im ũ nuwp ũsahy·d ũ dhũ yed]. "I dausna see much to him, feared lest he'd ketch me a *knowp*" [Ahy daus·)nũ see· mùch tóo im, fééurd lest ée)d ky'ech mi ũ nuwp].

Koggle [kog·l], *v.n.* to be unsteady. See **KIGGLE**.

Koggly [kog·li], *adj.* unsteady, toppling over. "Ye'n put this load on very *koggly*" [Yi)n pùt dhis lóoud on ver·i kog·li].

Krissin-crust [kris·in·krüst], *s.* the end-crust of a loaf. Also and perhaps more frequently called **KISSIN-CRUST**.

L

Labe [lai·b], *v.a.* to heap on, place upon in great quantities. "An' I'm sure, haí they *laben* the butter on, it's shameful to behowld" [Ũn ahy)m shóoŭr, aay dhi lai·bn dhũ bùt·ŭr on, it)s shai·mfùl tũ bi·uw·ld]. Compare E. *lavish*.

† **Lace** [lai·s], *v.a.* to beat.

Lacin' [lai·sin], *s.* a beating. "I'll give him a regular good *lacin'*, an' see if that'll sharpen him up anny" [Ahy]l gy·iv· im ũ reg·ilŭr gùd lai·sin, ũn sée iv dhaat·)l shaa·rpn im ùp aan·i].

† **Lade** [lai·d, lee·d], *v.a.* to bale out. "We'n bin *ladin'* the waiter ait o' th' hoss-wesh i' bucketles" [Wi)n bin lai·din dhũ wai·tŭr aayt ũ)dh os·wesh i bùk·itlz]. A.S. *hladan*, whence the subs. *ladle* is derived.

†**Lady-cai** [lai·di- or lee·di·ky'aay], *s.* the ladybird.

†**Lag** [laag·], *s.* a stave or upright plank in a tub. "Dunna rowl that cheise-tub alung th' pa'ment; yo'n wriggle it aw to *lags*" [Dù)n·ü ruwl dhaat· chey·z-tùb ùlung·)th pai·münt; yoa'n rig·l it au· tū laag·z]. Icel. *lögg* (gen. case *lagg-ar*), the rim at the bottom of a cask; also the inside of a cask; allied to E. *ledge*. Cp. **LEDGEN** in this Glossary.

Lag [laag·], *adj.* last; a schoolboy's word. "Barley me *lag*" [Baa·rli méé laag·].

†**Lag** [laag·], *interj.* a word repeated in driving geese. "*Lag, lag, lag, lag.*"

Lag-last [laag·-laast], *s.* a slow, dilatory person. "Come alung wi yò, wun yò? I wish yò'd look a bit slippy. Yo bin auvays owd *Lag-last*" [Kùm ùlungg· wi yū, wùn yū? Ahy wish· yū'd lóok ũ bit slip·i. Yoa· bin au·viz uwd Laag·-laast].

Laise [laay·z], *v.a.* to search for lice in a person's head; with acc. of person.

Lam-an-sally [laam·-ün-saal·i], *s.* a beating. "If my dog dunna do as he's tow'd, I shall ha' to give him *lam-an-sally*" [Iv mahy dog dù)nū dóo ũz ée)z tuwd, ahy)shl aa)tū gy·iv· im laam·un-saal·i].

Lammockin' [laam·ükín], *adj.* lanky, tall, and clumsy. Compare **LOMMOCKIN'**.

Lamp [laam·p], *v.a.* to beat soundly. "Hoo's auvays *lampin'* the children" [Óo)z au·viz laam·pin dhū chil·dūrn]. Cf. ordinary slang *lam*; Icel. *lama*, to bruise.

Lankin' [laangk·in], *adj.* lanky. "A grät big *lankin'* yowth" [Ů grae·t big· langk·in yuwth].

†**Lanky** [laangk·i], *adj.* Lancashire. As explained by Mr. Holland, the word is especially used of the up-and-down Lancashire method of fighting. "They fowten up an' daïn, *Lanky* fashion" [Dhai fuw·tn ùp ün daayn, Laangk·i faash·in].

Lanniky [laan·üki], *adj.* lanky. "Them lads o' Dobson's bin

growin' up despert tall an' *lanniky*; they seemn to tak after the fayther's side mooistly" [Dhem laad·z ü Dob·snz bin groa'in ùp des·pürt tau'l ün laan·üki; dhi séemn tū taak·aaf·tūr dhū fai·dhürz sahyd móo·isli].

lant [laan·t], *s.* (1) urine. Icel. *hland*.

(2) it seems to mean *sweat* in the phrase "aw *lant* an' puff" = in hot, breathless haste.

Lap [laap·], *v.a.* to wrap. "Oh, hey's a streight-for'ut mon, is Tum; whatever comes in his yed hey aít with it, an' dunna mind noob'dy; hey dunna *lap* it up none, neither" [Oa·, ey]z ü streyt·for·üt mon, iz Tùm; wotev·ür kùmz in iz yed ey aayt widh it, ün dù)nū mahynd nóo·bdi; ey dù)nū laap· it ùp non, nee·dhür].

arp [laa·rp], *s.* a wasp. NORBURY.

lat [laat·], *s.* a lath.

at [laat·], *adj.* †(1) late, slow, sluggish. "Didst ever know a hoozy mon *lat* at comin' to his dinner?" "Well, I dunna know; some folks bin *lat* at evrythin'" [Didst ev·ür noa· ü óo·zi mon laa·t· üt kùm'in tū iz dín·ür? Wel, ahy dù)nū noa·; sùm foa·ks bin laa·t· üt ev·rithin]. I take the following quotation from Miss Jackson's *Shropshire Word-Book*:

þenne com þe king Eualac · and fullouht askes;
In þe nome of þe fader · Ioseph him folwede,
Called him Mordreyns · "a *lat* mon" in trouþe.

—*Joseph of Arimathea*, l. 695.

On this Dr. Skeat's note is as follows:—"Mordreyns is explained to mean 'tardieus en creanche,' slow of belief. A *lat* mon = a slow or sluggish man; lit. a late man."

†(2) backward, late. "My wuts bin very *lat* this 'ear; bu' then it was gettin' on when they wun sowed" [Mahy wüts bin veri laa·t· dhis éeür; bü dhen it wüz gy·et·in on wen dhi wün soa·d].

(3) loth. "Ah'm none *lat*" = I'm nothing loth.

(4) tedious. "A *lat* job" is a piece of work that takes time to perform. Bailey's definition of the word is "slow, tedious."

Late-whelles [lai't- or lee't-weylz], *adv.* of late. "Hai's yu dowter, as was married, gettin on?" "Oh, hoo's reight enough, as far as I know on; bur I hanna seyn nowt on her late-whelles" [Aay]z yür duwtür, üz wüz maar'id, gy'et'in on? Oa: óo)z rey't ünùf, üz faa:r üz ahy noa: on; bür ahy aa)n ü seyn nuwt on ür lee't-weylz].

Latn'ss [laat'ns], *s.* delay, slowness. "I know'd we should be cast; it aw comes on her latn'ss" [Ahy noa'd wi shüd bi ky'aast; it au: kùmz ün ür laa't'ns]. For ending *n'ss*, *cp.* *Badn'ss, Sadn'ss, Wìtn'ss, Busin'ss, Sickn'ss, &c.*

Law [lau], *s.* start in a race. "I'll gie thee fifty yards law, an' o'erkech thee afore tha gets the bridge" [Ahy]l gy'i dhi fifti yaa:rdz lau, ün oa:rkyech' dhi üfoa:r dhü gy'ets dhü brij:].

Lawmanees [lau-müney'z], *interj.* an exclamation of astonishment.

†**Lawp** [laup], *v.a.* to eat clumsily or greedily, with a spoon or like instrument. "I räly was ashamed to sey häi he lawped the spoon-meat into him" [Ahy rae'li wüz üshee'md tü sey aay ée lau'pt dhü spóon-mee't intü im].

Lawrence [lor'üns], *s.* idleness personified, the genius of idleness. "Yo'n gotten Lawrence on yur back" [Yoa:n got'n Lor üns on yür baak'] = you are afflicted with idleness.

Laws-a-dees [lauz-ü-dee'z], *interj.* alack-a-day.

Laws-a-dees.

What times be these

[Lauz-ü-dee'z, wot tahymz bi dhéez].

†**Lawyers** [lawyärz], *s. pl.* a humorous name for briars or brambles; so called from the difficulty people often find in extricating themselves from their clutches.

Lays [lajs, leez], *s. pl.* rates. "We peen lays an' taxes like o'her folks" [We peen leez ün taak'siz lahyk üdhür foa'ks].

†**Leather** [leathür], *s.* to beat.

Ledden [ledün], *s.* a din. "Do bowd yur noise, wun ye; ye fair

crazen me wi' yur *ledden*" [Dóo uwd yür nahyz, wùn yi; yee-fæ:r kraizn mi wi yür ledn]. Cf. A.S. *lyden*, a noise.

Ledgen [lej'n], *v.a.* to close the seams of wooden vessels, which have opened from being kept too dry, by putting them into water. See **LAG** (sb.) above.

lee [lee:], *s.* a grass-field newly ploughed. Hence †**Lee wuts**, oats sown on newly ploughed grass-land.

lee into [lee· in'tóo], *v.a.* (1) to set to energetically. "Come, *lee into th' work*" [Kùm, lee· in'tü)th wuurk].

(2) to beat.

lead [leyüd], *v.a.* to lead; used in the northern portion of my district in the sense of "to carry" corn or hay.

leaf [leyüf, léüf], *s.* the fat which lies upon the sides of a pig or a goose. "It's gotten a rare *leaf* on it" [It)s got'n ü ræ:r léüf on it].

lean aīt [léēn aayt], *v.a.* to level out, make fit for use, of an unused road. **MACEFEN**.

lee dain [lee· daayn], *v.* to lay down. (1) *v.a.* to turn arable into grass land.

(2) *v.n.* to set to, work energetically. "Noob'dy never gets nowt abaīt 'em if they wanna *lee dain* to work" [Nóo·bdi nev'ür gy'ets nuwt übaay·t üm iv dhi wùn)ü lee·daayn tü wuurk].

lee-o'ers for Meddlers [lee·oa·rz fūr med·lürz], *phrase.* a frequent answer to a meddlesome or impertinent inquiry. If a child asks its mother, "What han yō gotten theer?" [Wot)n yū got'n dhéür?] and the mother does not feel inclined to satisfy its curiosity, she will often reply, "Oh, *lee-o'ers for meddlers.*" The expression contains a threat of corporal punishment—something to be "laid o'er" or applied to the questioner's back in return for his curiosity. Mr. Holland spells *Laoze*.

Leeth [lee·th], *s.* leisure. "Annyb'dy mun have a bit o' *leeth* sometimes" [Aan·ibdi mün aav· ü bit ü lee·th sümtahymz]. Bailey gives "*Lathe, Ease or Rest.*"

†**Leeze** [lee'z], *v.a.* to glean. TUSHINGHAM. "The wenchies bin gone *a-leezin* i' the top Riddins" [Dhū wen'shiz bin gon ũ)lee-zin i dhū top rid'inz]. I am glad to be able to bear my testimony to the existence of this word in Cheshire, which Mr. Holland had already inferred from its occurrence in Randle Holme. It is, of course, very common in Shropshire and other Midland counties.

Leg [leg], *s.* †(1) the stem of a shrub.

(2) the body of a stack, the part which is formed before the roof is begun.

Leight [leyt], *v.n.* to happen. "Haī *leight's* it yō didna go?" [Aay leyt)s it yū did)nū goa'?] *Cp.* Leigh's *How leeches*.

Leight-bowt [ley't-buwt], *s.* a thunder bolt.

Leight on [leyt on], *adj.* the opposite of **HEAVY ON**, which see. The expression describes a load whose centre of gravity is thrown too far back, so that the weight does not press sufficiently on the horse's back.

*†**Lember** [lem-būr], *adj.* soft, pliant, supple. There is a superstition that if a corpse is *lember* it portends further disaster to his family.

†**Ley** [ley. lée], *s.* hard water softened by adding wood ashes to it. "If we getten noo reen within a dee or two, we s'n rāly ha' to may *lee*" [Iv wi gy'et'n nōo ree'n within' ũ dee' ũr tōo, wi)sn rae-li aa tū mai' lée]. Bailey has "*Lye*, a Composition of Ashes and Water to wash and scour withal."

†**Lickin'** [lik'in], *s.* anything tasty (artificial food, &c.) put before a cow. "Give her a bit o' *lickin'*" [Gy'iv ũr ũ bit ũ lik'in].

Lickination [likinaishūn], *s.* I have only once heard this word. My informant, who was a Spurstow man, defined it as "a wee (way o' curin' black waiter in a cai" [ū wee' ũ ky'ōo'rin blaak' waitār in ā ky'as]"; but what the "wee o' curin'" consisted in I could not learn more precisely.

†**Licksome** [lik'sām], *adj.* neat. "I've bin fetlin' up the walk i' th' gawion, an' tryin' make it look a bit *licksome*" [Ahyv bin

fet·lin ùp dhū wau·k i)th gy'aa·rdin, ùn trahy'in mai·k it lóok ù bit lik·sūm]. I agree with Wilbraham, as against Mr. Holland, that the word is *chiefly* applied to places or situations.

†**Lie aīt** [lahy aayt], *v.n.* of cows, to sleep in the fields at nights.

†**Lie-by** [lahy·bahy], *s.* a bed fellow.

Lie-by [lahy·bahy], *adj.* stored up for future use, *e.g.*, “*lie-by* stockings.”

†**Lie to** [lahy tóo], *v.a.* to give special attention to an animal. “I’ve *leyn to* that caī a dell; bu’ somehaī hoo dunna sem to thrive none” [Ahy)v leyn tū dhaat· ky’aay ū del; bū sūm’aay óo dù)nū sem tū thrahyv non].

†**Lie up** [lahy ùp], *v.n.* of cows, to sleep at nights in the cow-houses.

Lifter [liftūr], *s.* a heavy blow. “He gen her sich a *lifter*.”

†**Liftin** [liftin], *s.* an Easter custom now nearly obsolete. Mr. Holland has described this custom so fully that I need do no more than refer to his account, *s.v.*

Lift-legged [lift·legd or lift·leg’d], *adj.* left-legged; used in the general sense of wrong or abnormal. *E.g.*, a man, who knew I was collecting words, asked me one day if I had the word *numskull*, which is in very common use with Cheshire people. When I replied that I thought it was used in standard English, he said “he didna know, but it sounded like a *lift-legged* ‘un.”

†**Lig** [lig], *s.* a fib.

†**Lig** [lig], *v.n.* to fib.

†**Liggaty-lag** [lig·ūti·laag·], *interj.* = the deuce take the hindmost. When a party of boys have been caught in mischief, they often make off with the cry *Liggaty-lag*.

†**Ligger** [lig·ūr], *s.* a fibber. I have avoided the word *lie* in rendering *lig* and its derivatives, as *lig* is not so strong a term. It is much less insulting to call a man a *ligger* than a *liar*; and a common saying is that it takes twenty *ligs* to make a lie.

Lig-own [lig·oa·n], *adj.* very own; sometimes **Liggy-own**. “My daddy’s gen my a bit o’ graind i’ th’ corner o’ th’ garden

for my very *lig-own*." [Mahy daad-i]z gy'en mi ũ bit ũ graaynd i)th kau·rnür ü)th gy'aa·rdin für mi veri lig·oa'n].

†**Like** [lahyk], *adj.* (1) obliged. "I shall be *like* sey th' mester afore I can tell ye what job go to" [Ahy]shl bi lahyk sey)th mes·tür ũfoa·r ahy)kn tel yi wot job goa· too].

(2) all but, nearly. "I'd *like* to ha' ketcht my jeth o'er it" [Ahy]d lahyk tũ ũ ky'echt mi jeth oa·r it].

†**Limb** [lim·], *v.a.* to tear limb from limb.

†**Linin'** [lahy·nin], *s.* the cord of which a workman's line is made.

†**Lin-pin** [lin·pin], *s.* a lynch-pin. "*Lin-pin* coom ayt, an' wheel fawd off" [Lin·pin kóom aayt, ũn wéel fau'd of].

†**Lint** [lin·t], *s.* flue, soft down.

Lintiness [lin·tines], *s.* idleness. "Hey's none bad; it's nowt bu' *lintiness*" [Ey]z non baad·; it's nuwt bü lin·tines].

†**Linty** [lin·ti], *adj.* idle.

Lithermon's looad [lidh·ürmünz lóoüd], *s.* a lazy man's load; a load piled up to save the trouble of a double journey. "An' naī, ye can go an' fatch the rest o' th' hee; there'll be rāther moor t'n a jag left; bu' dunna bring *lithermon's looad*, else ye'n meebe have a waut" [Ūn naay, yi)kn goa· ũn faach· dhü rest ũ)dh ee·; dhür)l bi móo·ür)tn ũ jaag· left; bü dù)nü bringg· lidh·ürmünz lóoüd, els yi)n mee·bi aav· ũ wau·t]. Ray and Bailey give *lither*, lazy, as a N. country word; and Ray gives as a Cheshire proverb, "If he were as long as he is *lither*, he might thatch a house without a ladder." A.S. *lyðer*, bad.

†**Liverd** [liv·ürd], *adj.* of land, cold and wet. "This land turns up very *liverd*; it's bin ploo'd when it's bin wet" [Dhis· laand tuurnz ùp veri liv·ürd; it)s bin plóod wen it)s bin wet].

Lobscouse [lobskaaws], *s.* Irish stew.

Lobspound [lobspuw·nd], *s.* difficulty; equivalent to *lumber*, *q.v.* "Mind yo dunna get into *lobspound* o'er that job" [Mahynd yoa dùn·)ũ gy'et in·tũ lobspuw·nd oa·r dhaat· job]. I think it should be written *Lobb's pound*; but no account of the original Mr. Lobb has survived.

Lodged [lojd], *p. part.* of growing corn, laid, beaten down by the storm. Mr. Holland doubts this word, which is given by Col. Leigh, and is of frequent occurrence in S. Ches.

Loggy [log-i], *adj.* short and heavy-bodied. "Yo bin too *loggy* to run" [Yoa bin too log-i tũ rùn]. Mr. Holland has *Cloggy* in the same sense.

Lollack [lol-ük], *v.n.* to loll or lounge lazily. "That cat's auvays *lollackin'* o' yur kneey" [Dhaat ky'aat's) au viz lol-ükün ü yür ney]. *Cp.* E. slang *lollup*.

Lommer [lom-ür], (1) *v.n.* to clamber. "Theise bin okkart steeles to *lommer* o'er" [Dheyz bin ok-ürt steylz tũ lom-ür oa:r].

(2) *v.n.* to get along with difficulty. "Ah wunder hai hoo *lommers* along them feilds to chapel," of a lame woman [Ah wùn-dür aay óo lom-ürz ülung dhem feylz tũ chaap-il].

(3) *v.a.* to carry or drag a cumbersome burden. "Ah conna *lommer* theise buckets o' tatoes wom" [Ah kon-)ü lom-ür dheyz bük-its ü tai-tüz wom].

(4) *v.a.* to burden. "Ah daät they'n be *lommered* with it," of a heavy load [Ah daayt dhain bi lom-ürd widh it]. *Cf.* E. *lumber*.

Lommerin' [lom-ürin], *adj.* clumsy. "A screin's a *lommerin'* thing fur have in a kitchen" [Ü skrey)n z ü lom-ürin thing für aav in ü ky'ich'in].

Lommock [lom-ük], *s.* a lump. "A *lommock* o' bre'n' cheise" is a piece of bread and cheese. Dim. of *lump*; cf. *hommock* fr. *hump*.

Lommock [lom-ük], (1) *v.a.* to deal out in large quantities. Used of solids or of substances as consistent as treacle. A generous host was said to "*lommock* the meat upo' folks'es pleets" [lom-ük dhü meet üpü foa:ksiz pleets].

(2) *v.a.* to loiter about; probably by confusion with "*loz-zack*."

Lommockin' [lom-ükün], *adj.* clumsy. "A big, *lommockin'* wench" [Ü big, lom-ükün wensh]. Formed from *lommock*, as *lumpin'* from *lump*. Compare ЛАММОКИН.

Lompun Hole [lom·pūn oa·l], *s.* the hole or pond whither all the refuse of a farm-yard runs. Compare Leigh's LOMPOND or LOM POND.

Loo'd [lōod], *p. part.* disappointed, nonplussed, left in the lurch (from the card-game called *loo*). "Go to the smithy, an' tell 'em they mun send the hoss-rake back afore this afternoon ; tell 'em we wanten rake with it, an' if we conna have it, we s'n be *loo'd*" [Goa· tū dhū smidh·i, ün tel ün dhai mūn send dhu os·rai·k baak· ũfoa r dhūs aaf·tūrnó·n ; tell ün wi waan·tn raik· widh it, ün if wi kon·)ũ aav· it wi)sn bi lōod].

Loomy [lōo·mi], *adj.* loamy, of soil.

Loose [lōos], *v.a.* to let fly, throw. "If tha a'tna off this bonk an' smartish, I'll *loose* a stone at thee" [Iv dhū aat·)nū of dhis bongk ün smaartish, ahy]l lōos ũ stoan aat· dhi].

†**Lord Ralph** [Laurd Rai·f or Ree·f], *s.* a currant cake. The thing and the word are now becoming obsolete. See MERRY MEAL.

Lossy [los·i], *adj.* uneconomical, entailing loss or waste ; *e.g.*, potatoes which have very deep "eye-holes" are said to be *lossy* because so much must be cut away in paring them.

Lothe [loa·dh], *v.a.* to part with at a lower price than that originally asked. BRINDLEY. The following will explain more exactly the use of the word as I have heard it. A offers to B an article at a certain price ; B names a lower price, which is the most he is willing to give for the article. If A resolves to accept B's terms, he is said to *lothe* the article to B at the lower price. I agree with Mr. Holland that the word is not used without a price being mentioned or implied ; but I differ from both him and Mr. Halliwell when they assign as the meaning "to offer for sale" or "to offer at a price." ? formed from *low* within the dialect, quasi to *lowthe*.

'**Low** [loa·], *adj.* short of stature. "He's a little *low* fellow" [Ée)z ũ lit·l loa· fel·ū].

Lowery [laaw·ūri], *adj.* of weather, lowering.

Lozzack [loz·ük], *v.n.* to lounge, loll lazily. "Ah may noo accaint of a mon as is auvays *lozzackin'* i' th' arm-cheir" [Ah mai·nóo üky'aay·nt üv ü mon üz iz au·viz loz·ükin i)dh aa·rm·cheyür].

Lug [lùg], *v.a.* †(1) to pull; as a rule only used of the head and ears. "He's gotten his ears *lugged*" was said of one who had come off second best in a newspaper contest.

(2) to carry the harvest home. "Haï bin yö on wi' yur harvest?" "Oh, we'n gotten mooist o' the wheeat *lugged* together" [Aay bin yü on wi yür aa·rvist? Oa· wi)n got·n mooist ü dhü wéeüt lùgd tügy'edh·ür].

†**Lullies** [lul·iz], *s. pl.* kidneys. Halliwell gives the word, which none of the other writers on the dialect seem to have heard.

Lumber [lùm·bür], *s.* (1) a burden. "Yo mid bring me six-penn'orth o' borm, if yo thinken it wudna bey a *lumber* to yö" [Yoa· mid· bring· mi siks·pen·ürth ü bau·rm iv yoa· thingk·n it·wud·)nü bey ü lùm·bür tóo)yü].

†(2) a difficulty, awkward plight. "Yo'n get into *lumber*, if yo dunner auter, mon" [Yoa·)n gy'et in·tü lùm·bür, iv yoa·dün)ür au·tür, mon].

Lump [lùmp], *v.a.* the same as LAMP. For change of vowel *cf.* *baz* and *baz*, *but* and *bat*.

Lumpin' [lùm·pin], *adj.* big. "What a grät, big, *lumpin'* yowth tha't gone into aw of a sudden" [Wot ü grae't, big, lùm·pin yuwth dhaa)t gon in·tòo au· üv ü sùd·in!] Hence a †**Lumpin' Penn'orth** means a big pennyworth, "a good deal for the money."

Lung-dog [lùng·dog], *s.* a greyhound. "To run like a *lung-dog*" is an expression once in common use, but now little heard. Lit. "long dog;" and so used in Sussex.

Lunge [lùnz], *v.a.* (1) to maltreat, abuse. "Ah'll tak good care my lad never gos near that schoo' noo moor; the big lads *lungen* the little 'uns a-that-n" [Ah]l taak· gùd ky'ae·r mahy laad· nev·ür goz néeür dhaat· skóo nóo móoür; dhü big· laad·z

lùn·zhn dhū lit·l ünz ü)dhaat·n]. A farmer's wife complained that the servants *lunged* the bread, meaning that they cut it unevenly.

†(2) to thieve. "They'n *lunge* annythin' as they can lee howt on" [Dhi)n lùnzh aan·ithin üz dhi)kn lee· uwt)n].

Lungeous [lùn·jūs], *adj.* (1) heavy-handed, violent. "Let that chap aloon; hey's very *lungeous* wi' his fisses" [Let dhaat chaap· ülóoün; ey)z ver·i lùn·jūs wi iz fis·iz].

†(2) thievish. "Hoo's a *lungeous* beggar; yō conna leeave th' milk-haise door open for a minute together bu' what hoo's in" [Óo)z ü lùn·jūs beg·ür; yū kon·)ü lééüv)th mil·k·aays dóoür oa·pn fūr ü min·it tügy'edh·ür bü wot óo)z in]. Here, as often, the word is used of a cat.

†**Lung Hundert** [lùngg ùnd·ürt], *s.* the hundredweight of 120 (or in practice 121) lbs., which is used in weighing cheese.

Lung meadow {lùng med·ü } *s.* the pasture of the road-
 †**Lung pasture** {lùng paas·chür} sides.

Lurch [luurch], *v.n.* to lurk. Leigh gives the word only in the pres. part.; but it is simply a duplicate form of *lurk*, and conjugated regularly throughout. Hence the Irish *lurcher*, a kind of dog.

†**Lurkey-dish** [luu·rki·dish·], *s.* the herb pennyroyal.

Lush [lùsh·], *v.n.* to drink heavily. (*c.p.* Shropshire *loach*.)

M.

Maffle [maaf·l·], *v.n.* to spend recklessly, to squander. "Th' owd mon had a jell o' money wunst, bur hey *mafflet* it aw awee" [Dhūwd mon aad ü jel ü mün·i wünst. бүr ey maaf·lt it au·üwee·].

Maggoty-pate [maag·üt·pai·t·], *s.* an opprobrious term of indefinite meaning. I have heard schoolboys call after a red-headed companion. "Red-red and *maggoty-pate*." This is not equivalent to the Scotch *maggoty-pate*, a whimsical person. I have in

my possession an old school book, in use some two hundred years ago, in which among other legends scribbled by the owner to the disadvantage of his master occurs the following, "Mr. — is an old *maggoty-pate*." N.B. *maggot* is generally pronounced [mai'güt] in S. Ches.

Magowfin [müguw·fin], *s.* a grimace. ? for *Mug-gowfin*; cp. *Mug* and *Gowrin*.

Maid [mai·d, mee·d], *s.* a clothes-horse. Cf. Kentish *tamsin* (Pegge).

Maid [maayl], *s.* mould (in bread, cheese, &c.).

Maily [maay·li], *adj.* mouldy. Farm servants, when about to leave a place they are dissatisfied with, repeat the following lines :

Maily bread, an' *maily* pies,
Skim-Dick full o' eyes;
Buttermilk astid o' beer,
I'm sartin I shanna stop here.

[Maay·li bred, ün maay·li pahyz, sky'im-Dik· fül ü ahyz;
bü't·ürmilk üstid· ü béeür, ahy)m saa'rtin ahy shaa)nü stop
éur].

Mammified [maam·ifahyd], *p. part.* spoiled, of children. "A *mammified* little brivit! I'd soon shown her what fur if hoo was mine" [Ü maam·ifahyd lit·l briv-it! Ahy)d sóon shoan·ür wot fuur iv óo wüz mahyn]. Cp. GRANNY-REARED.

Manch [maan·sh], **Maunch** [mau·nsh], *v.a.* to mince. "Go an' get some meal aít o' th' coffer, an' put theise toothry tatoes to it, an *manch* 'em aw up together for th' hens" [Goa· ün gy'et süm mee·l aayt ü)th kof·ür, ün püt dheyz tóo·thri tai·tüz tóo it, ün maan·sh üm au· ùp tügy'edh·ür fúr)dh enz].

Manifowlds [maan·ifuwldz], *s. pl.* the third stomach of a cow. "I've gotten a cai badly steeked i' the *manifowlds*" [Ahy)v got·n ü ky'aay baad·li stee·kt i dhü maan·ifuwldz].

Manceuvre [münyóo·vür], *s.* (1) a gesture. "Hoo made a *manceuvre* at him" [Óo mai·d ü münyóo·vür aat· im].

(2) a movement of the body, a frisking motion. "Do behowld that cat's *manœuvres*" [Dóo bi-uw'ld dhaat ky'aat's münýóo·vürz].

Manœuvre [münýóo·vür], *v.n.* to beckon, gesticulate. "I *manœvred* to her for come an' sit aside o' me, bur hoo kept her feece turnt tother road, an' wudna look to'at me" [Ahy münýóo·vürd tóo ür fūr kùm ün sit üsahy'd ü mi, bür óo ky'ept ür fee's tuurnt tūdh·ür roa'd, ün wūd)nū lóok toa't mi].

†**Mar** [maa'r], *v.a.* to spoil by petting. "Ay, hoo's a despert *marred* kitlin'; bu' then yø seyn it's wi' bein' a onelin'" [Aay, óo)z ü des'pürt maa'rd ky'it·lin; bü dhen yū seyn it's wi bée·in ü won·lin]. A common expression, more forcible than elegant, is "Hoo's *marred* than (=till) hoo stinks" [(óo)z maa'rd dhūn óo stingk's].

†**Mare** [mae'r], *s.* a mere, lake. A.S. *mere*.

Mare [mae'r], *s.* I take the opportunity of giving under this head an account of an old harvest custom, formerly in vogue in S. Ches., but now quite obsolete. When the last field of corn on a farm had been cut, the labourers employed upon the farm collected together upon a piece of elevated ground, and proceeded to recite the following "nominy:"—"What hast thou gotten theer?" "A *mare*." "Wheer wilt thou send her to?" "To So and So's"—mentioning a neighbouring farmer, who had not been fortunate enough to get his harvest over so soon, and who might therefore be supposed to need the loan of the *mare*. Compare Mr. Holland's account of a similar custom, *s.v.* *Shutting*; and see Bailey, *s.v.* To cry the *Mare*.

†**Mare's teels** [mae'rz tee'lz], *s.pl.* long light clouds, which indicate approaching rain. See HENSCRATS.

†**Market-peeart** [maa'kit-péeürt], *adj.* market-fresh, slightly intoxicated on returning from market. "Did yø hear th' o' d higgler-fellow as comes from Bozley (=Burwardsley) gawp ün i' th' road?" "Ay, ah think he's mooistly a bit *market-peeart* of a Setterday" [Did yū éeür dh)uwd ig'lür-fel·ü üz kúdz]

früm Boz'li gau·pin i)dh roa'd? Aay, ah thingk' ée)z
móo'isli ü bit maa·rkit-péeürt üv ü Set·ürdi].

Marly [maa·rli], *s.* a marble. CHOLMONDELEY.

† **Marrow** [maar·ü], *s.* (1) a mate. "That's one o' yur *marrows*." But in this sense the word is not common except in compounds, as *plee-marrow*, a play-mate; *schoo'-marrow*, a school-mate.

O stay at hame, my noble lord ;

O stay at hame, my *marrow*.

My cruel brother will you betray

On the dowie houms o' Yarrow.

—Border Minstrelsy, *The Dowie Dens o' Yarrow*.

(2) a fellow; one of a pair. "Wheer's the *marrow* stockin' to this?" [Wéeür)z dhü maar·ü stok'in tü dhis?] So shirts made of the same piece of stuff are *marrow* to each other; and a piece of new cloth of the same pattern used to mend a shirt might be said to be "*marrow* to it."

Masker [maas·kür], *v.a.* and *n.* to choke.

(1) *v.a.* "I'm welly *maskert* wi' flem" [Ahy)m wel·i maas·kürt wi flem].

(2) *v.n.* "My feether's gotten sich a bad cough; he coughs sometimes like as if he'd *masker*" [Mi fee·dhür)z got'n sich· ü baad· kof; ée kofs sümtahy·mz lahyk üz iv ée)d maas·kür].

I have always taken this as a specialized form of "massacre." (*Cp.* Scotch *scornfish* from *discomfit*); and I am confirmed in my supposition by Mr. Holland's example, given under **MASSACREE**, about young lambs floundering into the soft mud, and being "massacreed." The form *massacree*, evidently used in the sense of "to smother, choke," supplies the needed link.

Maukin [mau·kin], *s.* (1) a ragged or slovenly-dressed female.

"Whey, Polly, yo looken a regilar *maukin*, that yo dun, wi' yur fithers an' yur fol-the-rol; if I was a young wench like yo, I should bey ashamed o' folks seyin' me go alung the road sich a trallock" [Wey, Pol'i, yoa· lóo·kn ü reg'ilür mau·kin, dhaat· yoa· dùn, wi yür fidh·ürz ün yür fol·dhü·rol; iv ahy

wüz ü yùngg wensh lahyk yoa', ahy shüd bey üshai md ü foa'ks sey'in mi goa' ülung' dhü roa'd sich' ü traal-ük]. E. *Malkin*, a diminutive of *Mal* or *Mary*.

†(2) *metaph.* the long, ragged, mop-like instrument used for sweeping the embers out of a baker's oven. "The *Malkin* is a foul and dirty Cloth hung at the end of a long Pole, which being wet, the Baker sweeps all the Ashes together therewith, which the Fire or Fuel, in the heating of the Oven, hath scattered all about within it." Randle Holme (quoted by Miss Jackson).

Maul [mau'l], †(1) *v.a.* to use roughly, to maltreat.

(2) *v.a.* to "maul off or away" is to take away roughly: *e.g.*, of a policeman dragging a culprit to prison.

(3) *v.n.* to work hard. "When yö bin yowin' (=hewing, here mowing) an' *maulin'* in a feyld, an' the sun pourin' dain his heeat upon yö, yo bin glad get summat drink" [Wen yü bin yuw'in ün mau'lin in ü feyld, ün dhü sùn puw'ürin daayn iz ééüt üpon' yü, yoa bin dlaad' gy'et sùm'üt dringk:]. So "to be *mauled*" in the passive means to be over-worked. The word in this sense seems to be connected with E. *moil*.

Maul-hauly [mau'l-au'li], *adj.* heavy, troublesome, tedious, *e.g.*, "maul-hauly work." Cp. MAUL (3).

†**Maully** [mau'li], *adj.* of soil, sticky. "There's bin a bit of a slobber o' reen, just enough for may the graïnd *mauly*" [Dhür]z bin ü bit üv ü slob'ür ü ree'n, jüst ünüf' für mai' dhü graaynd mau'li]. Cp. MULL and MULLY, below.

Maunch [mau'nsh, maun'sh], *v.a.* (1) to masticate, chew. "What's com'n to th' yew bridle?" "Whey, Sam left it wheer th' üt could ger at it, an' hoo's *maunched* it in her maith till it's good nowt" [Wot]s kümn tū]dh yoo brahy'dl? Wey, Saam' left it weeür]th tit küd gy'er aat' it, ün óo]z maun'sht it in ür maayth til it]s güd nuwt].

(2) to mince. See MANCH.

Maunder [mau'ndür], *v.n.* to wander in mind, talk foolishly.

"Theer tha gos *maunderin'* on, an' noob'dy takkin' nō moor notice on thee than nowt" [Dhéeür dhū goz mau'ndürin on, ün nōo·bdi taak'in nū móoür noa·tis on dhi dhün nuwt].

†**Maw** [mau·], *s.* a mallet. O.F. *mail*.

Mawks [mau·ks], *s.* a mess. "I daít they'n may a *mawks* on it" [Ahy daayt dhai·)n mai· ü mau·ks on it]. See Bailey *s.v.*

Mawks [mau·ks], (1) *v.a.* to mess, dirty. "I've *mawksed* my hands wi' empyin' treacle" [Ahy)v mau·kst mi aan·z wi em·pi·in tree·kl].

(2) *v.n.* to mess. "The childern won *mawksin'* among the srubs i' the gardin" [Dhū chil·dürn wün mau·ksin ümùng·dhū srübz i dhū gy'aardin].

Mawyed [mau·yed], *s.* a blockhead (lit. mallet-head).

Mawzy [mau·zi], *adj.* (1) confused, bewildered. "My yed's a bit *mawzy*" [Mi yed)z ü bit mau·zi].

(2) out of sorts, uncomfortable, "stale." "This puthery weather mays me feil räther *mawzy*" [Dhis pùdh·üri wedh·ür mai·z mi feyl rae·dhür mau·zi].

†**May** [mai·], *v.a.* (1) to make.

(2) to lock. "Naï, I'm gooin' bed, an' I shall leeave yo to *may* th' doors when the lads comen in" [Naay, ahy)m gōo·in bed, ün ahy shül lééüv yoa· tü mai·)th dóoürz wen dhū laad·z kùm·ün in].

Maygrims [mai·grimz], *s. pl.* antics, tricks. "Naï, dunna be on wi' anny o' yur soft *maygrims*" [Naay, dù)nü bi on wi aan·i ü yür soft mai·grimz].

†**Mayhappen** [mai·aap·n, mee·aap·n], *adv.* perhaps. "*Mayhappen* yo'n see the mester at market" [Mai·aap·n yoa·)n sey dhū mes·tür üt maa·rkit].

Mazed [mai·zd], *part. adj.* stupefied, stunned, confused. "My owd mon fawd off a looad o' hee a wik ago at Fenna's, an' he's bin like a bit *mazed* ever sin; bur it's a rare job it wonna woss, fur he mid as well ha' bin kilt" [Mahy uwd mon fau·d of ü lóoüd

ũ ee· ũ wik· ũgoa· üt Fen·üz, ũn ée)z bin lahyk ũ bit ma'rd
ev·ür sin; bür it)s ũ rae'r job it wo)nũ wos, fūr ée mid ũz wel
ũ bin ky'il·t].

†**Meal** [meyl], *s.* the whole quantity of milk obtained from a herd of cows at one milking; also called "a *meal's* milk." Two meals of milk are, on an average-sized Cheshire farm, used to make one cheese in the summer. Later on in the year, when the quantity of milk falls off, more "*meals*" are required; and the dairymaid is then said to be "makin' o' *meals*." The word is the same as E. *meal*, a repast.

†**Meal's-meat** [meylz-mee·t], *s.* food enough for one meal. "There's noobry as'll give a poor mon a *meal's-meat* when he's hard up an' wants one" [Dhūr)z náo·bri ũz)l gy'iv ũ póótr mon ũ meylz-mee·t wen ée)z aar'd ùp ùn waan·ts won].

†**Meat** [mee·t], *s.* food of any kind. "As full o' mischief as an egg's full o' *meat*" [Ūz fùl ũ mis·chüf ũz ũn eg)z fùl ũ mee·t]. "I get two shillin' a dee an' my *meat*" [Ahy gy'et tóo shil·in ũ dee· ũn mi mee·t].

†**Meath** [mee·th], *s.* mead, a drink made from honey.

Meean [mey·ün], *v.a.* to mean, often used redundantly in the phrase, "*meean* to see" = mean to say. "Some folks *meeanen* to see as th' Tories han gotten in" [Sùm foa·ks mey·ünün tũ sée ũz th) Toa·riz ũn got·n in].

Meeanins [mey·ünins, mée·ünins], *s. pl.* intentions. "Hey's a lad wi' very good *meeanins*" [Ey)z ũ laad· wi ver·i güd mey·ünins].

Meedish [mee·dish], *adj.* maid-like, and so (1) of a man, effeminate. (2) of a woman, prudish.

†**Mee-maw** [mee·mau], *v.a.* to wheedle, coax. "It's noo use tha *mee-mawin'* me a-thatta road, tha'll get nowt aät o' mey" [It)s náo yóos dhũ mee·mau·in mi ũ)dhaa·t·ũ roa·d, dhũ)l gy'et nuwt aayt ũ mey].

†**Mee-maws** [mee·mauz], *s. pl.* antics, *e.g.* of a lunatic.

†**Meg-Harry** [meg·aar·i], *s.* a tomboy.

Meither [mey-dhūr], *s.* (1) bother, fuss. "There's nowt to may a *meither* abaît" [Dhūr]z nuwt tū mai· ü mey-dhūr übaayt].

(2) distracting or foolish talk. "Ah cudna stond his *meither*" [Ah kùd)nū stond is mey-dhūr].

(3) cajolery, blarney. "Hey's sich a lot o' *meither* with him, yō never known when he's tellin yō reight" [Ey]z sich ü lot ü mey-dhūr widh im, yū nev-ür noa·n wen ey]z tel·in yū rey]t].

Meither [mey-dhūr], †(1) *v.a.* to bother, distract. "Ye *meithern* me wi' yur ledden" [Yi mey-dhürn mi wi yür led·n].

(2) *r.n.* to talk foolishly. "Hey begun *meither* about some owd mon" [Ey bigùn· mey-dhūr übuwt sùm uwd mon].

(3) *r.n.* to make a fuss. "I shanna *meither* wi' ye" [Ahy shaa)n·ü mey-dhūr wi)yü].

†**Mellot** [mel-üt], *s.* the short-tailed field-mouse.

Mergin-hole [muu·rjin-oa'l], *s.* a hole into which sewerage is drained.

†**Merry** [mer-i], *s.* the wild cherry.

Merryman [mer-imün], *s.* a circus-clown. "As th' owd *merryman* said" is an expression frequently heard when some witticism has been quoted.

†**Merry-meal** [mer-i-meyl], *s.* a feasting in celebration of the birth of a child. Currant-cakes, of the kind called "Lord Ralph," are eaten, and spirits are drunk by all except the mother in honour of the occasion. This latter part of the ceremonies is called "wettin' th' chilt's yed" [wet·in]th chahylts yed].

Mess [mes], *s.* a great quantity. "There was a terrible *mess* o' folks theer" [Dhūr wüz ü ter·übl mes ü foa·ks dhéeur].

Mester [mes·tūr], *v.n.* to domineer. "Yo bin auvays comin' raïnd th' bonk, *mesterin'*; bur ah'll sey if yo'n *mester* o'or mey" [Yoa· bin au·viz kùm·in raaynd]th bongk, mestürin, bür ah] sey iv yoa·)n mes·tür oa·r mey].

†**Mester-caï** [mes·tūr-ky'aay], *s.* the master-cow, the leader of the herd.

Mestership [mes-türship], *s.* control. "We mun ha' some *mestership* o'er sich fellows, else they'n be gettin' mester o' us" [Wi mùn aa sùm mes-türship oa'r sich fel-üz, els dhi)n bi gy'et'in mes-tür ü üz].

Mettly [met-li], *adj.* quick-tempered, irritable. "He was very sharp an' snappy, was th' owd 'un—despert *mettly*, seein' as he was a doctor" [Ée wüz veri shaa-rp ün snaap-i, wüz dh) uwd ün—despürt met-li, see'in üz ée wüz ü dok-tür].

Mexen [mek'sn] } *s.* †(1) a dunghill. A.S. *meox*, dung.

Mixen [mik'sn] } (2) a term of reproach to a female. "Yö little *mixen*" [Yü lit-l mik'sn]. It seems to have originated as a comic substitute for *vixen*.

Mezzacky [mez-üki], *adj.* boggy. See **MIZZACKY**.

Mezzil [mez-il] } *s.* a spot, pimple. "Whey, what's matter wi yö?

Mezzle [mez-l] } Yur face is aw o'er *mezzils*" [Wey wot's maat-ür wi)yü? Yür fai's iz au' oa'r mez-ilz]. *Cp. E. measles.*

Mezziled [mez-ild] } *adj.* marked with spots or pimples. "Yo bin †**Mezzled** [mez-ld] } *mezziled* all o'er" [Yoa bin mez-ild au' oa'r].

We speak of pigs being *mezzled* when they are afflicted with a disease which shows itself in spots upon the skin. So also "mezzled pork."

†**Mickles** [mik-lz], *s.* size, height. "He's o' noo *mickles*" [Ée)z ü noo mik-lz].

†**Middle-band** [mid-l-bünt], *s.* the thong by which the *cappilin'* of a flail is fastened to the *scippo*.

Middle-leg-deep [mid-l-leg-déep], *ad.* knee deep. **MACFEN.**

"The sludge is *middle-leg-deep*" [Dhü slù) iz mid-l-leg-déep]. I have heard the same expression in Northumberland.

Middlins [mid-linz], *s. pl.* mediocrities, middling persons or animals. Of a person who does not rise above the average of excellence, it is commonly said, "He's among the *middlins*."

†**Mid-fither** [mid-fidhür] *s.* a narrow ridge of land separating two pits. See Holland or Wilbraham *s.v.*

Mildy [mil-di], *adj.* of soil, fine and crumbly. **FADDILEY. BRINDLEY.**

BURLAND. "Well, there's one good thing abaht th' frost, it'll may th' graind *mildy* an' nice to work" [Wel, dhür)z won gud thingg' übaay't)th frost, it)l mai')th graaynd mil'di ün nahys tú wuwrk].

Miles-Endy-Wees [mahy'lz-end-i-wee'z], *adv.* to an indefinitely great distance. "Well, Bob, wheer'st bin this journey?" "Oh, up atop o' dañ yonder, *miles-edy-wees*, at Bogs o' Mirollies, wheer cats kittlen magpies" [Wel, Bob, wéeür)s bin dhis juurni? Oa', ùp ü)top' ü daayn yon'dür, mahylz-en-di-wee'z, üt Bogz ü Mirol'iz, wéeür ky'aat's kit'ln maag'pahyz].

Milken [mil'kn], *v. a.* to milk. Only used in the preterite and past participle *milKent* [mil'knt]. "They *milKent* the key i' good time" [Dhi mil'knt dhü ky'ey i gud tahym]. Compare *cauvent* in this glossary and Mr. Holland's *jarg'nt* (s.v. *jarg*). These three forms *milKent*, *cauvent*, and *jarg'nt* are most anomalous. It is rather an arbitrary way of solving the difficulty to suppose present forms like *milken*, *cauven*, *jargen*, which are not heard in any case. Yet, on the other hand, we can hardly suppose *ent* to be a mere termination of the preterite and the p.p. It looks as though the *t* of the weak conjugation had been superadded to the strong participial *en*. I see that Miss Jackson has a similar form under *Rawl*. "They *rawlened* the poor chap about and abused 'im shameful."

† **Milk-warm** [mil'k-waa'rm], *adj.* tepid.

Milner [mil'nür], *s.* a miller.

† **Minshu' crab** [min'shü kraab'], *s.* a kind of apple, valuable for its keeping and cooking properties.

Mipe [mahyp], *v. n.* to be squeamish, fastidious. "It was like as if what was good enough for other folks eat wonna good enough for her; theer hoo *miped* an' minced till hoo welly made me keive at th' seight on her sauciness" [It wüz lahyk üz iv wot wüz gud ünuf' für üdh-ür foa'ks ee't wo)nü gud ünuf' für uur; dhéeür óo mahypt ün min'st til óo wel'i mai'd mi ky'eyv üt)th seyt ün ür sau'sinüs]. Mr. Holland gives the pres. part. of this verb.

†**Mislest** [misles't], *v.a.* to molest. "Noob'dy 'll never *mislest* yō o' th' road" [Nōo·bdi]l nev·ūr misles't yū ũ)dh roa·d].

Miss [mis·], *s.* a want. We often say, "Yo'n find a *miss* o'" such and such a person or thing, *i.e.* feel the want of.

Missis [mis·is, mis·iz], *v.n.* to play the mistress. "Oh, th' place was reight enough for mooist things, on'y th' daughter had sich *missisin'* wees, an' I conna stond two folks i' th' same haise *missisin'* o'er mey" [Oa·, th)plai's wūz rey't ũnūf· fūr mōo·is thing·z, oa·ni)th dau·tūr aad· sich mis·isin wee·z, ũn ahy kon·)stond tōo foa·ks i)th sai·m aays mis·isin oa·r mey].

Miss-word [mis-wu·rd], *s.* an angry word. "Ah never knowd him see a *missword* to annybody" [Ah nev·ūr noa·d im see· ũ mis-wu·rd tū aan·ibodi].

Mitey* [mahy·ti], *adj.* small, like a *mite*. "A *mitey* little thing."

†**Mittins** [mit·inz], *s.* strong leathern gloves used for hedging. There are no separate fingers as in an ordinary glove, but there is a pouch for the thumb.

†**Mixen** [mik·sn], *v.a.* to clean out cow-houses, styes, &c.; and so metaph. of cleaning other places, which are *particularly* dirty.

†**Mizzack** [miz·ük], *s.* a bog. "When ahr mester come to this bonk fost, yander feild, luk yō, it was nowt bur a *mizzack*; an' hey's pestered with it, an' dreened it, an' worked it till hey's never a better bit o' graīnd upo' th' farm" [Wen aa·r mes·tūr kum tū dhis bongk fost, yaan·dūr feyld, lük·)yū, it wūz nuwt būr ũ miz·ük; ũn ey)z pes·tūrd wiđh it, ũn dree·nd it, ũn wuurkt it til ey)z nev·ūr ũ bet·ūr bit ũ graaynd ũpū)th faa·rm].

Mizzacky [miz·üki], *adj.* (1) soft and boggy, of land. Also MEZZACKY.

(2) muddle-headed.

* *Mighty*, on the contrary, is pronounced [mey·ti, méé·ti]. *Might* (sb.) is pronounced with the same vowel-sounds. Wilbraham also gives "Meet, *s.* might;" on which Holland remarks, "I have never heard it so pronounced. *Met* is common." But surely *Met* is the verb preterite from *May*.

*†**Mizzle** [miz·l], *v.n.* to rain in very fine drops. "There's a thick *mizzlin'* reen comin' daïn, an' them wenches 'un be as wet as claits if they conna get an' shade somewheer" [Dhūr]z ũ thik·miz·lin ree·n kùm·in daayn, ũn dhem wen·shiz ũn bey ũz wet ũz klaayts iv dhi kon)ũ gy'et ũn shai·d sùm·wéeür].

Modge [moj], *v.n.* to go; less frequent form of Moe, below.

Mog [mog], (1) *v.n.* to go. "Well, wey mun be *moggin'* off" [Wel, wey mŭn bi mog in of].

(2) *v.a.* to make to go, remove. Speaking of some one who had honestly restored to her some belongings, a woman said, "Many a one 'ud ha' *mogged* 'em off" [Men·i ũ won ũd ũ mogd ũm of].

†**Moggin** [mog·in], *s.* a clog.

†**Moggy** [mog·i], *s.* a young calf. **MARBURY.** The word, as I have heard it, is used rather as a name for a particular calf than as a generic name for calves as a whole.

Mollockin' [mol·ŭkin], *part. adj.* untidy, messing. "A mawksin', *mollockin'* owd thing." *Cp.* **MULLOCK.**

†**Molly-cot** [mol·i-kot], *s.* a man who busies himself in household matters. "*Molly-cot* or noo *molly-cot!* I like a mon as 'ull come i' the kitchen, an' tak a bit o' notice o' the cheese wheil it's bein' made" [Mol·i-kot ũr nŕo mol·i-kot! Ahy lahyk ũ mon uz] kùm i dhŭ ky'ich·in ũn taak· ũ bit ũ noa·tis ũ dhŭ chee·z weyl it)ſ bey·in mai·d].

Mommock [mom·ŭk], *v.a.* (1) to reduce to "mommocks." "Dear heart alive! haï yo dun *mommock* the good meat" [Déeür aa·rt ũlahy·v! aay yoa· dùn mom·ŭk dhŭ gùd mee·t]. *Cp.* *mammock* in *Coriol.* I. iii. 71.

(2) to mess; "to mommock" anything is to make it dirty.

(8) to squander "Hey's *mommocked* aw his money awee" [Ey]z mom·ŭkt au· iz mùn·i ũwee·].

Mommocks [mom·ŭks], (1) *s.pl.* fragments, scraps. "Look at that bread cut all into *mommocks*" [Lŕook ũt dhaat· bred kùt au·l in·tŭ mom·ŭks].

(2) *s. sing.* a mess. "If I do start on yǝ, I shall make a *mommocks* o' yǝ" [Iv ahy dǝo staa'rt on yǝ, ahy)shl mai'k ũ mom'ũks ũ yǝ]. Cp. *mammocks* in Sir W. Scott's *Ivanhoe*, p. 800 in Black's cheap edition.

Money [mũn'i], *s.* the scum that rises to the surface of any boiling or fermenting liquor.

Monkey [mũngk'i], *s.* a building which has a debt or mortgage upon it is said to have a "*monkey* on the chimney." The following refers to a mortgage: "It was a nice little place; bu' they stuck'n a *monkey* upo' th' top; an' the *monkey* got clemmed, an' wanted come dain; so they had to sell a sale" [It wũz ũ nahys lit'l plai's; bũ dhi stũk'n ũ mũngk'i ũpũ)th top; ũn dhũ mũngk'i got klemd, ũn waan'tid kũm daayn; soa' dhai aad' tũ sel ũ sai'l].

Monkey-wrench [mũngk'i-rensh], *s.* a large wrench.

Monnish [mon'ish], *adj.* of a boy, man-like, aping manhood. Cf. *romanish*.

Mood [mũod], *r.a.* to mould. A baking term; used of forming the dough into separate loaves. "Nai, wenches, lend me a hond , an' we'n tak th' doff ait o' thander (=yonder) tub, ũn *mood* ũt up; it's gettin time we wun settin' in" [Naay, wen'shiz, lend mi ũ ond, ũn wi)n taak')th dof aayt ũ dhaan'dũr tũb, ũn mǝod it ũp; it's gy'et'in tahym wi wũn set'in in].

Moppet [mop'it], *s.* a darling; a pet term of endearment.

†**Moss** [mos], *s.* a tract of boggy land; e.g., Bickley Moss, Marley Moss.

Moss-land [mos'-laand], *s.* boggy land.

†**Most an end** [mǝ:st ũn end], *adv.* constantly, regularly. "Theer's owl Jabez Hoose (=Hulse) gotten market-fresh agyn." "Ay, I reckon he does it *most an end*" [Dhǝeũr)ũw d Jaitũs (ũs gǝwn maarkit-fresh ũgr'en. Aay, ahy rekn ǝe daz it mǝ:st ũn end].

***Mot** [mǝt], *s.* the line on which the *stumps* are placed in the game of marbles.

†**Mote** [moa't], *s.* a moth.

Mother [mùdh-ür], *s.* the scum that rises to the surface of stale beer, vinegar, &c. Also called **PLANT**.

†**Mother o' Thaisands** [mùdh-ür ü thaay-zündz], *s.* a common garden-plant.

†**Motty** [mot-i], *s.* word. "The missis was a nice woman, bur ah couldna stond th' mester; hey must auvays be puttin' his *motty* in, an' orderin' everythin', an' hooa'd be taken by th' hair o' th' yed by him?" [Dhü mis'iz wüz ü nahys wùm-ün, bür ah kùd)nü stond)th mestür; ey mùst auviz bi püt'in iz mot-i in, ün au'rdrin ev'rithin, ün óóü)d bi tóo'kn bi)dh ær ü)dh yed bi im?]

Mould-board [muw'ld-bóóürd], *s.* the part of a plough which turns the furrows; the same as **SHELL-BOARD**.

Mow [muw], *s.* a stack of corn.

Mow [muw], *v.a.* to stack. **NORBURY**. "Wun yö *mow*, or pitch?" [Wün yü muw, ür pich' ?]

†**Mow-burnt** [muw'-burnt], *part. adj.* of hay or corn, overheated in the stack. "He says yander bit o' hee's gotten *mow-burnt* i' the stack; bur ah dunna perceive it mysel, an' it seems to do well for th' key" [Ée sez yaan-dür bit ü ee)z got'n muw'-burnt i dhü staak; bur ah dù)nü pürsee-v it misel, ün it semz tü dóo wel für)th ky'ey].

Mownt [muwnt], *v.a.* of fowls, to moult.

Mowter [muw-tür], *v.n.* to rot, crumble to dust. **SOUTH**. This word is a genuine descendant of the A.S. *molde*, earth; the words for *mould* [muwl, maayl], *mouldy* [muw'li, maayli], and *moulder* [muw'ldür] are the result of a confusion with *mole*, a spot (A.S. *mál*).

Mowthle [muw-thl], *s.* a mouthful.

Move [móov], *s.* a bow, curtsey.

Move [móov], *v.n.* to bow, curtsey.

Moze [moa-z], *v.n.* to smoulder, burn slowly. "So yo bin brunnin'

squatch, mester." "Ay, it's bin *mozin'* awee theer for a tooathry dees naī" [Soa·yoa·bin brùn'in skwaach·, mestúr. Aay, it)s bin moa·zin ūweer dhéeür für ũ too·ũthri dee·z naay]. Mr. Holland has the pres. part. in the form of *mosing* (in Cheshire, however, no present participle ends in *-ing*).

Mozy [moa·zi], *adj.* juiceless, tough, as apples, pears, turnips, &c., are when frostbitten. Leigh gives the meaning "over-ripe, as applied to fruit," but I can scarcely bring myself to believe that the word bears this sense in any part of Cheshire.

Much [mùch], *indef. pron.* We may notice two peculiar usages connected with this word.

(1) an ironical use, which is found in Shakspeare. "*Much* he did it" expresses the speaker's belief that the person spoken of did not do it.

(2) the use of *much* in the meaning of "a wonder." "It's *much* if he does as he says" [It)s mùch iv ey dùz ũz ey sez]. Halliwell gives *much* in this sense as a substantive. This is incorrect; *much* has its ordinary sense of "a great deal," *e.g.*, the literal meaning of the sentence given above is "It's a great thing if he does it."

Mucker [mùk·ür], *s.* confusion. "I'm in a terrible *mucker*, as th' owd mon said i' th' pilpit" [Ahy)m in ũ ter·übl mùk·ür, ũz dh)uwd mon sed i)th pil·pit]. This refers to some Methodist local preacher, who was candid enough to confess to his flock that he was in a fog.

Muckerin' [mùk·ürin], *pres. part.* (1) doing things in a confused way, and purposeless, without method. "Come, naī, what bin yō doin' theer, *muckerin'?*" [Kùm, naay, wot bin yũ dóo'in dhéeür, mùk·ürin].

(2) getting in the way. "These childern bin auvays *muckerin' i' the road*" [Dheyz chil·dürn bin au·viz mùk·ürin i)dhũ roa·d].

(3) acting in a slovenly, dirty manner. "I'll ha' none o' them wenches *muckerin* about my milk-pons" [Ahy)l aa non ũ dhem wen·shiz mùk·ürin ũbuw't mahy mil·k·ponz]. So

often as *adj.*, e.g., “*muckerin wees*” (ways). This word is all through confused more or less with *muck*, which is the more strange as the subs. *mucker* has preserved its original meaning intact. *Cp.* HUCKER-MUCKER.

†**Muck-fork** [mùk·fau·rk], *s.* a fork used for spreading manure on land or cleaning out cow-houses.

†**Muck-hook** [mùk·óok], *s.* a hook with a long handle used for dragging manure out of a cart.

†**Muck-robin** [mùk·robin], *s.* to boys who persist in whistling and annoying other people it is often said, “Howd yur noise; it auvays reens (= rains) when *muck-robins* whistlen” [Uwd yūr nahyz; it au·viz ree·nz wen mùk·robinz wis·ln]. *Muck-robin* is taken by Cheshire people to mean the ordinary robin, “acos,” as was explained to me, “it’s auvays hoppin’ abowt the mexen an’ whistlin’.”

Mucky [mùk·i], *v.a.* to dirty. “Yo’n *muckied* the face o’ my watch” (*i.e.*, by taking it in dirty hands) [Yoa)n mùk·id dhū fai·s ū mi waach·]. For this conversion of an *adj.* into a verb *cp.* E. *dirty*.

Mudge-hole [mùj·oa·l], *s.* a soft, boggy place. “Th’ buzzock got his hind-legs in a *mudge-hole* upo’ Bickley Moss; an’ hey sunk an’ sunk, an’ it tayd us all ur time to ger im aīt agen” [Th)bùz·ùk got iz ahy·nd·legz in ū mùj·oa·l ūpū Bik·li Mos; ūn ey sùngk ūn sùngk, ūn it tai·d ūz au·l ūr tahym tū gy·er im aayt ūgy·en·].

Muffed [mùf·ld(t)], *p. part.* of a hen, having a top-knot or feathers protruding from under her throat.

ug [mùg], *s.* (1) a face. “Thaī ugly *mug*” [Dhaay ùg·li mùg].
(2) a grimace. “Ah’ll tell th’ schoo’-gaffer tha’t pullin’ *mugs* at mey” [Ah]l tel)th skóo·gy·aaf·ūr dhaa)t pùl·in mùgz üt mey]. *Cp.* Shaksp. *mow*, to make a grimace.

Muggen [mùg·n], *adj.* of earthenware. “A *muggen* egg” is the name for a manufactured article used as a nest-egg.

Muggly [mùg·li], *adj.* of the weather, close, damp, and unpleasant.

Mull [mùl], *v.n.* of a plough, to gather up the soil, instead of cutting clean through it. "Hai this ploo *mulls*" [Aay dhis plóo mùlz]. *Cp.* MULLY below.

Mull [mùl], *adj.* mixed. "A *mull* lot," of a lot of dowdy people. *Cp.* the Eng. euphemism, "*mixed society*."

†**Mullock** [mùl·ùk], *s.* (1) any kind of refuse; *e.g.*, "squitch" in land, &c. Bailey has "*Mullock*, dirt or rubbish. N.C."

(2) a mess, confusion. Untidy places are said to be "aw of a *mullock*;" and a person who was throwing any place into confusion or disorder would be described as "makin' a *mullock*."

Mullock [mùl·ùk], *v.a.* to mess, do things in an untidy way. "I'll tak good care hey never gos i' my garden agen; I sent him do hafe a dee's work theer one dee, an' theer he was, maulin' an' mawksin' an' *mullockin'* it till it looked aw of a mess" [Abyl taak· gùd ky'æ r ey nev·ùr goz i mahy gy'aa·rdin ùgy'en; ahy sent im dóo aif ù dee·z wuurk dhéeùr won dee, ùn dhéeùr ée woz, mau·lin ùn mau·ksin ùn mùl·ùkin it til it lóokt au· ùv ù mes].

Mullocky [mùl·ùki], *adj.* of land, full of weeds and other rubbish.

Mully [mùl·i], *adj.* of soil, sticky, cleaving to the sides of the plough-share.

†**Mun** [mùn], *v. aux.* must. *Mun* and *must* are both in use in the folk-speech, with a well-defined difference of meaning between them. *Mun* denotes physical, *must* moral, necessity. *E.g.*, "Yo *mun* go" [Yoa· mùn goa·]; "Yo *must* be a foo" [Yoa· mùs bi ù fòo]. Thus *must* means "it is incredible that you should not, &c."

†**Mundle** [mùnd·l], *s.* a stick with a flat and broad piece of wood at the end, used for stirring whey, &c.

Mundle [mùnd·l], *v.n.* to bungle, be hampered or bothered in doing a thing. "The mester con get noo time for nowt; this cazzardly weather keeps him *mundlin'* i' the hee" [Dhū mes'tùr

kün gy'et noo tahym für nuwt; dhis ky'aaz'urdli wedh-ür ky'ee'ps im mùn·dlin i)dhü ee·]. So to "mundle o'er a job."

†**Mungcorn** [mùngk-ürn], *s.* mixed corn; *i.e.*, wheat ground together with rye or barley. "My fayther used mix a peck o' rye wi' threy pecks o' wheat; an' when yö took it to th' mill, yö'd tell 'em it was *mungcorn*, an' then they'd know häi grind it. A bit o' rye i' the bread's very nice" [Mahy fai·dhür yóost mik's ü pek ü rahy wi threy peks ü weyüt; ün wen yü too'k it tü)th mil, yü)d tel ün it wüz mùngk-urn, ün dhen dhai)d noa·aay grahynd it. Ü bit ü rahy i)dhü bred)z ver·i nahys]. For the first syllable of the word *cp.* MUNG.

Munge [mùnz], *v.a.* (1) to mix. "Get it on a paper, an' *munge* it aw up together" [Gy'et it on ü pai·pür, ün mùnz it au·up tügy'edh-ür]—of mixing coffee with chicory. *Cp.* Wyclif's Version, Luke xiii. 1, "whose blood Pilat *myngide* with the sacrifices of hem."

(2) to munch, chew. "Hoo manages to *munge* a bit o' rice-puddin'" [Óo maan·ijiz tü mùnz ü bit ü rahys-pùd'in]. *Cp.* French *manger*.

Munger [mùn·zhür], *v.a.* (1) to mix, perplex. "I'm that *mungered*, I skayce know whether I'm ston·din' upo' my yed or my heils" [Ahy)m dhaat· mùn·zhürd, ahy sky'ai's noa· wedh-ür ahy)m ston·din' üpü mi yed ür mi eylz].

†(2) *v.n.* to act in a stupid, perplexed manner. "What are yö doin' theer, *mungerin'?*" [Wot ü yü dóo·in dhéeür, mùn·zhürin?].

Mutter [müt·ür], *v.n.* to grow close and sultry. "Well, Tummas, shan we ha' ree'n?" "I knowna; bur ah think it's *mutterin* for yet (heat)" [Wel, Tüm·üs, shün wi aa ree'n? Ahy noa·)nü; bür ah thingk· it)s müt·ürin für yet].

Muttery [müt·üri], *adj.* dull. "The weather's very *muttery* this mornin'" [Dhü wedh-ür)z ver·i müt·üri dhüs mau·rnin].

Muzzock [müz·ük], *s.* the mouth. "Ah'll punch thy *muzzock* in" [Ah] pànsh dhi müz·ük in].

N.

Naffle [naaf'l], *v.n.* to trifle, do small jobs, act in a trivial manner. "Hoo's i' th' kitchen aw th' mornin', *nafflin'* abowt, bur hoo räly does nowt" [(Óo)z i)th ky'ich in au)th mau'rnin, naafli: ūbuw't, bür óo rae'li dūz nuwt]. So "to *naffle* one's time away" is common, in which phrase this word must not be confused with MAFFLE (*q.v.*).

Nafflin' [naaf'lin], *adj.* that trifles away or wastes time; and so tedious. "A *nafflin'* job" is one that takes a long time to accomplish. So, if a person has to work without proper tools it is said that "it 'll be very *nafflin'* for him" [it] bi ver: naaf'lin for im].

†**Naggy** [naag'i], *adj.* irritable, peevish. "There's noo peace i' the haise wi' that woman, hoo is só *naggy* wi' everybody as goz near her" [Dhūr)z náo pee's i dhū aays wi dhaat: wùm·ün, ó iz sū naag'i wi ev'ribod:i ūz goz néeür ūr]. *Cp.* NIGGEDY NAGGETY.

Naiger [nai'gür], *s.* an auger. See Chapter on Pronunciation under N.

Nailer [nai'lür, nee'lür], *s.* a hard, grasping person.

Nail-parcel [nee'l-paa'rsil], *s.* a gimlet. A corruption of *nail-piercer*.

Nank [naangk'], *prop. name.* Nance.

Nappatanzer [naap·ütaan·zür], *s.* a comic term of depreciation applied to a person or animal. The meaning is very indefinite. Some times it is used as a personal nickname. I have heard it as used to a cow in a shippon, "Come o'er, owd *nappatanzer*" [Kùm oa'r, uwd naap·ütaan·zür]. ? = *napper-dancer*; see NAPPER, below.

Napper [naap·ür], *v.a.* to patter, set the feet down. "Hoo *napper*: her feit daïn" or "abowt" = she bustles about [(Óo naap·ür: ūr feyt daayn, ūbuw't].

Napper-kneed [naap·ür·neyd], *adj.* knock-kneed.

- †**Naps** [naap's], *s. pl.* lavender. "Go an' get me some *naps* ait o'th' garden" [Goa' ün gy'et mi süm naap's aayt ü)th gy'aa'rdin]. Leigh writes *Knobs*, and Mr. Holland *Neps*.
- Nast** [naas't], *s.* (1) filth, esp. such as strongly revolts or disgusts. (2) obscenity. "There's some folks con talk o' nowt bu' *nast*" [Dhür)z süm foa'ks kün tau'k ü nuwt bü naas't].
- Natch** [naach·], *s.* a cog on a wheel.
- Native** [nai'tiv], *s.* (1) a native place. "Chorley's my *native*." (2) native speech. "Yo'n auvays have a bit o' Cheshire i' yur talk, 'cos it's yür *native*" [Yoa)n au'viz aav' ü bit ü Chesh'ür i yür tau'k, koz it)s yür nai'tiv].
- †**Nature** [nai'chür, nee'chür], *s.* quality, strength. "This land seems to have noo *nature* in it" [Dhis laan'd semz tü aav' náo nai'chür in it]. The word is of fairly general application.
- Naunt** [naan't], *s.* an aunt. See Chapter on Pronunciation under N.
- Nay-word** [nai'-wuurd], *s.* a by-word, a proverb. "Ay, owd Billy come to his work one dee wi' a yilve wi' o'ny one tang to it; an' it's bin a sort of a *nay-word* with 'em ever sin: 'owd Billy One-Tang' they cawn him" [Aay, uwd Bil'i kùm tü iz wuurf won dee· wi ü yilv wi oa'ni won taangg· too it; ün it)s bin ü sau'rt üv ü nai'-wuurd widh üm ev'ür sin "uwd Bil'i Won-taangg" dhi kau'n im].
- †**Nazzy** [naaz'i], *adj.* cross-tempered, irritable, peevish. "Owd — gos (=gets, becomes) a *nazzy* owd thing" [Uwd — gos ü naaz'i uwd thingg·]. E. *nasty*.
- Neck** [nek], *s.* "To hop in a person's *neck*" is to have one's revenge on him.
- †**Neck-hole** [nek·oa'l], *s.* the nape of the neck. "Theer he stood, as wet as thatch, lozzackin' agen the wall, wi' the waiter off th' eezins droppin' dain his *neck-hole*" [Dhée'ür ée stùd, üz wett üz thaach·, loz-ükün ügy'en· dhü wau', wi)dhü wai'tür of dh)ee'zinz drop'in daayn iz nek·oa'l].

Nestening [ney-zmin], *verb-noun*. "To go a *nestening*" = birds' nest-ing. *Nestens* is the plur. of *nest* [neyst] a nest.

Neddy [ned-i], *s.* the generic name for a donkey; hence, a stupid person, an ass. Halliwell writes Eddy (as though an eddy, instead of a Neddy); and other writers have gone out of their way to derive it from "idiot." On this I have only two things to remark: first, that *Neddy* is a recognised name for a donkey, and that every person who calls another "a *Neddy*" does it with the clear consciousness that he is calling him specifically an ass; and, secondly, that *eddy* (for idiot) with the indefinite article before it would in Cheshire be nineteen times out of twenty "a eddy," not "an eddy."

†**Nesh** [nesh], *adj.* tender, delicate, the opposite of *hardy*; "I've gotten *neak* hands" [Ahyv got'n nesh aan-z]. Especially used of sensitiveness to cold. "I do sō sweet at a neight, mays me *neak*" [Ahy dóo sū sweet üt ü neyt, mai-z mi nesh]. "*Neak* kitlin' is a frequent word of contempt for a delicate person, or one unable to endure pain. The word is applied to plants in the sense of "sensitive." A.S. *knesc*.

Nesh it [nesh it], *v.n.* to act in a timid way, to "funk." "When it come to gettin' up at five o'clock of a cowl winter's mornin' hoo *nesht it*" [Wen it kum tū gy'et'in up üt fahyv üklok· üv ü kuwd win-türz mau-rnin, óo nesht it]. Cp. E. *lord it*.

Nib [nib], *s.* a projecting piece in a piece of wood, such as is very often seen when the log from which it comes has been only partially sawn through, and the piece then broken off. "I had to weet for the *nib* to burn off, afore I could get it to lie flat upo' th' fire" [Ahy aad· tū wee't fūr dhū nib· tū buurn of, üfoa·r ahy küd gy'et it tū lahy flaaf· üpü)th fahy·ür].

Nick it [nik· it], *v.a.* When a person finds anything which he is disposed to appropriate, he repeats the following lines:

Nick it, naak it;
Find it, tak it.

[Nik· it, naak· it; fahynd it, taak· it].

Niggedy-naggety [nig·üdi-naag·üti], *adj.* irritable, nasty-tempered. "Hoo's terribly *niggedy-naggety* wi' th' children" [Óo)z ter·übli nig·üdi-naag·uti wi)th chil·dürn].

Niggle [nig·l], *s.* a jog trot. "We wenten at a bit of a *niggle*" [Wi wen·tn üt ü bit üv ü nig·l].

Niggle [nig·l], *v.n.* to trot slowly. "Ye mun be guardful haï ye runnen the hoss fost part o' th' journey, case ye'n gotten a lung wee for go, ye mun remember; just go *nigglin'* along big'st part o' th' road" [Yi mün bi gy'aa·rdful aay yi rùn·ün dhü os fost paa·rt ü)th juu·rni, ky'ai:s yi)n got'n ü lüנגg wee·für goa; yi mün rimem·bür; jüst goa· nig·lin ülüנגg· big's paa·rt ü)dh roa·d].

Ninny [nin·i], *s.* (1) grandmother, granny; a pet word. *W. nain.* (2) a simpleton (masc. as well as fem.; *cp.* GRANNY).

Ninny-neeno [nin·i-nee·noa], *s.* a musical (?) instrument improvised by holding the leaves of certain plants against the teeth or a comb, and blowing through. An imitative word.

Nip [nip·], *s.* "As cleean as *nip*" [Üz kléeün üz nip·] is a common proverbial expression.

Nip [nip·], *v.n.* to go quickly. "This tit o' mine's a rum 'un to *nip* along" [Dhis tit ü mahyn)z ü rùm)ün tü nip· ülüנגg·]. "*Nip* abowt" [Nip· übuw·t].

Nipper [nip·ür], *s.* a youth, and specifically a waggoner's lad.

Nit [nit·], *s.* the egg of a louse.

Nobble [nob·l], *v.a.* to beat. "Th' owd cat inna very rad at comin' to'at yö; ah daït yo'n *nobbled* im" [Dh' uwd ky'aat·i)nü ver·i raad· üt kùm·in toa·t yü; ah daayt yoa)n nob·ld im].

Nobbut [nob·üt], *adv.* nothing but, only. Not common, except in the northern part of my district.

Nobby [nob·i], *adj.* genteel, "swell." "That's a *nobby* stick yo'n gotten" [Dhaat)s ü nob·i stik· yoa·)n got·n].

Nog [nog], *s.* a child's word for a clog. "Come, tak thy *nogs* off, an' be startin' for th' wooden hills" [Kùm taak' dhi nogz of, ün bi staa'rtin für)th wùd'n il'z].

Noger [noa·gür], *v.n.* to be stupid, bungle. Principally, but not exclusively, used in the pres. part. "Owd Bet Dodd wanted my weife shown her hai may cheise, bur hoo cudna may nowt on her; hoo'd a terr'ble *nogerin'* wee o' doin'" [Uwd Bet Dod waan'tid mahy weyf shoa'n ür aay mai' cheyz, бүр óo күd)nü mai' nuwt on ür; óo)d ü tae'rbł noa·gürin wee' ü dóoin].

Noggen [nog'n] } *adj.* blockheaded, stupid.
Noggen-yedded [nog'n-yed'id] }

Noggin [nog'in], *adj.* pert, lively.

†**Noggin** [nog'in], *s.* a piggin, a large wooden can. These *noggins* were formerly much used to hold beer, *e.g.*, the beer intended for the labourers working in the harvest-field.

Noggin-haisen [nog'in-aay'zn], *s. pl.* black-and-white houses; the old timber and brick houses so common in the county.

Noggintle [nog'intl], *s.* a pigginful.

Noggy [nog'i], *s.* a clog. See **Nog**.

†**Nogs** [nogz], *s. pl.* pieces of wood built into a brick wall. *Cp.* **NOGGIN-HAISEN** above.

†**Noint** [nahynt], *v.a.* to castigate, by word or act. Short for *anoint*; *cp.* **DRESS O'ER**.

Nointer [nahyntür], *s.* †(1) a mischievous lad.

(2) used of an energetic, pushing person. **TUSHINGHAM**. "Hey's a *nointer*, that mon" [Ey]z ü nahyntür, dhaat·mon].

Nointin' [nahyntin], *s.* a castigation. An old man told me he had "tacted" some women on some subject, but they had "gen him a pratty *nointin'*" [gy'en im ü praat'i nahyntin].

†**Nominy** [nom·üni], *s.* a rigmarole. "He went off wi' sich a *nominy*" [Ey went of wi sich' ü nom·üni]. The word is really

“homily”; “an homily” became “a nominy” by the ordinary “prosthesis” of *n*.

None [non], *adv.* a short time, next to no time. “I hanna bin *none* awee” [Ahy aa)nũ bin non ũwee:] = I have only been a very short time away.

Nongle [nongk-l], *v.a.* and *n.* to nod.

Noodlin' [nóo'dlin], *adj.* awkward, stupid.

Nook [nóok], *s.* (1) the ingle, or chimney corner in old-fashioned open fireplaces.

(2) a portion, quantity. “A good *nook* o' the money was gone” [Ū gùd nóok ũ dhũ mùn'i wüz gon].

Nookshotten [nóo'kahotn], *adj.* shot into a corner; generally used of cheese put aside from the rest as inferior. So Shakspeare's “*nookshotten* isle of Albion.” W. gives a wrong meaning: “disappointed, mistaken, having overshotten the mark;” and then adds a long note to explain how it comes to bear that meaning.

Norry [nor'i], *adj.* sturdy, muscular. “I never seid sich a *norry* yowth; hey's as hard as neels” [Ahy nev-ür seyð sich· ũ nor'i yuwth; eyz ũz aa'rd ũz nee'lz]. Probably from Fr. *nourri*, well-nourished.

Nose [noa'z], *s.* the blossom on the ends of ripe gooseberries or currants.

Nose [noa'z], *v.a.* to take the blossoms off gooseberries or currants. “Hoo's gotten a grät baskettle o' corrans to *nose* afore hoo con stir ait o' th' haise” [Óo)z got'n ũ grae't baas'kitl ũ kor-ünz tũ noa'z ũfoa'τ óo)kn stuur aayt ũ)dh aays].

Nose-hole [noa'z-oa'l], *s.* the nostril. “Sithee at that caí bleidin' raínd th' maíth; hoo must ha' bobbed summat in her *nose-hole*” [Si)dhi üt dhaat' ky'aay bley'din raaynd)th maayth; óo mùst ũ bobd sùm-üt in ũr noa'z-oa'l].

† **Noss-child** [nos'-chahylt], *s.* a nurse-child; a child put out to nurse.

† **Nossro** [nos'roa'], *s.* a shrew-mouse. So called from its long nose.

Nosstend [nos·tend], *v.a.* to nurse. "What's that big, fai wench o' thine doin' naī, Bill?" "Oh, hoo's gone aīt a-*nosstendin'*" [Wot]s dhaat· big· faay wensh ũ dhahyn dóoin naay, Bil? Oa·, óo)z gon aayt ũ)nos·tendin]. See also Bóok ũ Róoth, iv. 16. A compound of *noss* (= nurse) and *tend*.

Noss-wench [nos·wensh], *s.* a "nurse-wench," nursery-maid. "Hoo's lived with 'em ever sin hoo fost went aīt sarvice; hoo was *noss-wench* for th' childern fost go off" [Óo)z liv·d widh ũm ev·ŭr sin óo fost went aayt saarvis; óo wŭz nos·wensh fŭr)th chil·dŭrn fost goa· of].

†**Note** [noa·t], *s.* the time at which a cow is expected to calve. If a cow calves at a convenient time for the cheese-making season, she is said to be in good *note*. "What *note*'s hoo fur?" "Oh, hoo comes in i' pretty good *note*" [Wot noa·t]s óo fuur? Oa·, óo kŭmz in i priti gŭd noa·t]. See **CROSS-NOTED**.

Nothergis [noa·dhŭrgis], *adj.* See **GIS**.

†**Nothin'** [nŭth·in], *indef. pron.* nothing. A "thing o' *nothin'*" means "a trifle, almost nothing;" *e.g.*, "I picked yander little tit o' mine up for a *thing o' nothin'*" [Ahy pik·t yaan·dŭr lit·l tit· ũ mahyn ũp fŭr ũ thingg· ũ nŭth·in]. The phrase is Shakspearean; the *locus classicus* is in *Hamlet*, Act IV. sc. ii. (quoted by Mr. Holland).

†**Nottimize** [not·imahyz], *s.* an anatomy: a skeleton. "Eh, what a *nottimize* yo bin; yo dun look badly" [Ai·, wot ũ not·imahyz yoa· bin; yoa· dŭn lóo·k baad·li]. *Nottimize* is evidently *anatomies*, a plural subs. incorrectly used as singular, and misdivided as a *natomies*. Compare Shakspeare's *atomy* (from *anatomy*, divided as *an atomy*) in *2 H. IV.*, V. iv. *ad fin.* See *Atomy* in Murray's Dict.

†**Nottins** [not·inz], *s. pl.* wheat which refuses to be separated from the husks in threshing.

†**Nowt** [nuwt], *s.* a good-for-nothing, vicious, or disreputable person. A naughty child is often addressed as "Yō little *nout*." A servant had just been speaking with a tramp at the

door, and when asked by her mistress who had been there, replied, "He's some *nowt*" [Ey]z sùm nuwt]. I once saw two little boys playing a game of soldiers, in which the soldiers were represented by marbles. There was a big marble for Wellington, and another for Buonaparte, and the inferior officers were all appropriately represented; but the marbles which stood for the common soldiers were called "*nowts*."

† **Nowt** [nuwt], *adj.* vicious; said chiefly of a savage bull. "Yo'd better nu' go through the Riddins, as yö gon wom; yander bull o' Mester Done's is *nowt*" [Yoa]d bet'ür nū goa· thróo dhū Rid·inz, üz yoa gon wom; yaan·dür bùl ü Mestür Doa·nz iz nuwt].

Nud [nùd], (1) *v.n.* to nod with the head.

†(2) *v.a.* to butt with the head. "Ah shouldna like be *nudded* by that mon (viz., a bull) as wi han i' th' shippin" [Ah shùd]nū lahyk bi nùd·id bi dhaat· mon üz wi aan· i)th ship·in]. The forward jerking motion with the head which calves make in sucking is called *nuddin'*.

Nuddle off [nùd·l of], *v.n.* to go away.

Nudge [nùj], *s.* a gnat. "The *nudges* begynnen to bite at neights" [Dhū nùj·iz bigy'in·ün tū bahyt üt neyts].

Nuncle [nùngk·l], *s.* an uncle. See Chapter on Pronunciation under N.

Nunkut [nùngk·üt], *adj.* awkward, clumsy. BICKLEY. "Owd Mester — used to say abowt annybody as was very clumsy, 'They bin very *nunkut*.'" This I had from an old woman of over 80, and I dare say the word will die with her. See Chapter on Pronunciation under N. A.S. *uncúð*, uncouth.

† **Nur** [nuur], *s.* a hard-working man. Hey's a reight·daïn *nur* of a fellow; slavin' from mornin' than neight, an' welly nigh workin' his fingers to the booa" [Ey]z ü rey·t·daayn nuur üv ü fel·ü; slai·vin früm mau·rnin dhün neyt, ün wel·i nahy wuu·rkin iz fingg·urz tū dhū bóoün].

† **Nut** [nùt], *s.* the head. "Ah'll crack thy *nut* fo' thee" [Ah]

kraak· dhi nùt fo)dhi]. "I mun work my *nut*" [Ahy mún wuurk mi nùt]=I must think.

Nuzzle [nùz·l], *v.a.* to poke the nose into. "Tak Mester Darli'ton's pony into th' back hoss-box, an' give him a bit o' curn to *nuzzle*" [Taak· Mes·tūr Daa·rlitnz poa·ni in·tū)th baak os·boks, ũn gy·iv· im ũ bit ũ kuurn tū nùz·l].

Nuzzler [nùz·lūr], *s.* (1) a peg in a mole- or mouse-trap. This, when touched by the animal, releases a spring which ensnares him.

(2) a mouse's nest caught up on the teeth of a mowing-machine is also called a *nuzzler*.

O.

†**Oak-atchern** [oa·k-aachūr], *s.* an acorn.

Oak-baw [oa·k-bau], *s.* the oak-apple.

†**Oander** [oa·ndūr], *s.* the afternoon. "Come i'th' *oander*, if yó conna get afore" [Kùm i)dh oa·ndūr iv yū kon·)ū gy·et ũfoar]. A.S. *undern*. Ray gives this word as *aunder*, but mentions its Ches. pronunciation, for which see Chapter on Pronunciation, p. 47.

Oanders [oa·ndürz], *s.* the afternoon meal, often sent out in harvest-time to the labourers in the fields. "Tak th' *oanders* to th' feild" [Taak· dh)oa·ndürz tū)th feyld]. See Ray under *Aandorn*, *Orndorn*, *Doundrins*.

Oather [oa·dhūr], *pron.* either. This form is only used in the expression of *oather*, = of the two. "Well, Mrs. Clutton, how's your husband?" "Well, na' much different; I think he's of *oather* gettin' woss" [Wel, naa mùch dif·rünt; ahy thing· éez ũv oa·dhūr gy·et·in wos]. For the form *oather* compare M.E. *outher*, *outher*, *other*; *e.g.*, Chaucer, l. 13078 :

A pouder
I-maad, *outher* of chalk, *outher* of glas,
Or somewhat elles.

†**Occasionally** [ükai·jünüli], *adv.* as a make-shift, for the occasion or present necessity. “It inna what yô may caw a extry gain tool, bur it’ll do *occasionally*” [It i)nü wot yü mi kau· ü ek·stri gy·ai·n tóol, bür it]l dóo ükai·jünüli]. For the pronunciation of *occasion* as [ükai·jün], see Chapter on Pronunciation, p. 21. It was noticed by Wilbraham. Mr. Holland, however, does not know it, and writes the adverb *occasionally*, as in literary English.

Oddlin’ [od·lin], *s.* an odd or eccentric person. “One o’ God’s *oddlin’s*” is a common expression for an eccentric person.

†**Oddment** [od·münt], *s.* an odd article. A collection of nondescript articles, or “etceteras,” would be called “a lot o’ *oddments*.” The word was recently (August, 1887) used about twenty times in one of the advertisement columns of the *Manchester Guardian*.

Odds [odz], *s.* (1) a difference. “Hoo’ll find the *odds* when hoo gos awee throm wom” [Óo]l fahynd dhü odz wen óo goz üwee· thrüm wom].

(2) the exact opposite. “Yo bin the *odds* o’ mey, if yo liken stond up, when yo con rest yur legs an’ back a bit” [Yo· bin dhü odz ü mey, iv yoa lahy·kn stond ùp, wen yoa)kn rest yur legz ün baak· ü bit].

Odd-strucken [od·strùkn], *adj.* eccentric. “They’n some despert *odd-strucken* wees abowt ’em” [Dhai]n süm des·pürt od·strùkn wee·z übuw·t ùm].

’**Od rot it** [od rot it], *interj.* an imprecation.

’**Od scosh (scotch) ye** [od skosh (skoch) yi], *interj.* an imprecation.

†**’er-anenst** [oa·r·ünen·st], *prep.* opposite. “I sit just-a-meet *’er-anenst* him, an’ I could hear every word as he said” [Ahy sit jüs·t·ü·méet oa·r·ünen·st im, ün ahy küd éeur ev·ri wuurd üz ée sed].

†**’erface** [oa·rfai’s, oa·rfees], *v.a.* to be too much for (originally,

to put out of countenance). If a person gets too large a plateful of food, he will declare it "*o'erfaces*" him; or a housewife will say that "her work *o'erfaces* her."

O'erget [oa·rgy'et·], *v.a.* (1) to get in front of, distance.

(2) metaph. to surpass. "Ah'm na só good at tellin' my letters, bur ah con *o'erget* yð at summin'" [Ah)m naa sū gūd üt tel'in mi let·ürz, bur ah kün oa·rgy'et· yū üt sūm'in].

†(3) to escape from. "Howd him fast, ur he'll *o'erget* thee" [Uwd im faas't, ür ée]l oa·rgy'et· dhi].

O'ergo [oa·rgoa·], *v.a.* the exact equivalent of *o'erget* in all its meanings.

O'erketch [oa·rky'ech·], *v.a.* to overtake. "If yo'n sharpen along, yo'n *o'erketch* him afore he gets Wrixham bridge" [Iv yoa'n shaa·rpn ülüngg', yoa'n) oa·rkyech· im ūfoa·r ée gy'ets Rik·süm brij·]. For another example, see BUDGE.

O'ermade [oa·rmai'd], *p. part.* of hay, over-dried in the field before being carried.

O'er-run [oa·r-rùn·], *v.a.* (1) to outrun. "Dunna let yur jaws *o'er-run* yur claws" [Dù)nü let yür jau·z oa·r-rùn· yür klaü·z] is a proverbial saying equivalent to "Do not live beyond your means."

†(2) to get away from, escape from. "I'm gooin' *o'er-run* this country, sey if I conna may better aít i' Meriky" [Ahy)m góo'in oa·r-rùn· dhis· kün·tri, sey iv ahy kon)ü mai· bet·ür aayt i Mer·iki].

O'erseen [oa·rsée'n], *p. part.* blinded, deluded, mistaken. "Hoo was very much *o'erseen* in him, an' annyb'dy else could see he was noo good from the fost" [Óo wüz ver·i mûch oa·rsée'n in im, ün aan·ibdi els küd sée ée wüz nóo gūd früm dhü fost].

O'ersess [oa·rses·], *v.a.* to overdo, supply with too large a quantity. "Tell yur mester he munna send me noo moor wut-straw yet a wheil, ur else he'll *o'ersess* me" [Tel yür mes·tür ée mùn)ü send mi nóo móoür wüt·straw· yet ū weyl, ür els ée]l oa·rses· mi]. Compare *SESS*.

- O'erstop** [oa'r'stop], *v.a.* and *ref.* to stay too long. "I've bin at sich an' sich a place, an' o'erstopped mysel," or "o'erstopped my time." Cp. E. *oversleep oneself*.
- O'er-topteels** [oa'r-top'teelz], *adv.* head over heels; *e.g.*, "to turn o'er-topteels." See **TOPTEELS**.
- O'erweest** [oa'rwee'st], *v.a.* to plunge anything into water, so that it is completely covered. "Tatoes an' peas should be well o'erweest i' waiter afore they'n be done reight" [Tai'tüz ün pee'z shüd bi wel oa'rwee'st i wai'tür üfoa'r dhi)n bi dùn rey't]. For the conjugation of the verb, see p. 82. Leigh has *Overwaist* as a *p. part.*
- Off** [of], *adj.* regretful, sorry. "Missis wull be off when hoo hears" [Mis'is wül bey of wen óo eyürz].
- Off-hand** [of-aan'd], *adv.* lately. **BADDILEY**. An old man was asked, "Hai lung's yur weif bin jed?" "Just nai, off-hand" [Aay lùng)z yür weyf bin jed? Jùs naay, of-aan'd].
- Offil** [of-il], *s.* †(1) the inferior portions of anything. The *offil* of a pig includes everything except the bacon, even the pork. "I could do wi' th' bacon, bur I dunna know what do wi' th' offil" [Ahy küd dóo wi)th bai'kn, bür ahy dù)nü noa' wot dóo wi)dh of-il]. *Offil curn* is the same as **HENCURN** (*q.v.*).
- (2) the non-essential portion of the stock, the etceteras, of a dairy-farm; everything excluding the herd of milking-cows. "I made th' rent aít o' th' offil" [Ahy mai'd)th rent aayt ü)dh of-il], *i.e.*, from the pigs, "turn-off" cows, and the like. "Sale begins at noon, bu' yó neidna be theer than two; they'n sell the offil fost" [Sai'l bigy'in'z üt nóon, bú yü ney'd)nü bi dhéeür dhün tóo; dhi)n sel dhü of-il fost].
- Offilin'** [of-ilin], *adj.* of the nature of "offil." "There's nowt left bu' some offilin' stuff, as is noo use to noobry" [Dhür)z nuwt left bü süm of-ilin stùf, üz iz nóo yóos tū nóo'bri].
- Offmagandy** [of-mügy'aan'di], *s.* the very best and choicest of delicacies; *e.g.*, rich, stiff, cream would be described as "real offmagandy," *crème de la crème*.

Often [of'n], *adj.* frequent. *Cp.* 1 Tim. v. 23, "thine *often* infirmities."

Once [wùns], *s.* "A thing for the *once*" [Ū thing· fū dhū wùns] is an unusual or unprecedented thing. In this case *once* is never [wùnst]; when used in a purely adverbial sense by itself [wùnst] is frequently heard.

Onelin' [won·lin], *s.* an only child. "Yo mun marry some *onelin'*" [Yoa· mūn maar·i sūm won·lin].

One-o'clock [won·üklok], *s.* †(1) the downy head of a dandelion, also called a **CLOCK**. Children suppose they can ascertain the time by the number of puffs required to blow the down completely off.

(2) "Like *one-o'clock*" is a phrase signifying "rapidly, readily, with ease." "I can do it like *one-o'clock*" [Ah·y]kn dóo it lahyk won·üklok]—because a clock strikes *one* with a single stroke.

Only [oa·nli], *adv.* very, with superlatives; *e.g.*, "The *only* best" "A bit afore hey deid, ah said to him, 'Yo an' mey shanna last lung, William; the *only* best thing for us to do is to be thinkin' abowt ūr finish" [Ū bit ūfoa·r ey deyd, ah sed tóó'im, "Yoa· ūn mey shaan)ū laas·t lūngg, Wil·yūm; dhū oa·nli best thing· fūr ūz tū dóo iz tū bi thingk·in ūbuw·t ūr finish"]. In this sense always [oa·nli]; in all others frequently [oa·ni].

†**Oon** [óon], *s.* an oven.

Oon-arse [óo·n-aa·rs], *s.* the convex exterior of a brick-oven, generally covered with plaster or mortar.

Oon-peel [óon·pey·l], *s.* a pole with a flat piece of wood at the end of it, used for putting loaves, pies, &c., into a brick-oven, or taking them out again. See **PEEL**.

†**Oon-pikel** [óo·n-pahykil], *s.* a pikel or fork with a long handle and a long iron neck above the prongs, which is used to supply a brick-oven with fuel.

Oozy [óo·zi], *adj.* soft and spongy; said of cheese, marshy land.

... the ...
... the ...
... the ...
... the ...
... the ...

Open [] ...

Open air [] ...
... the ...
... the ...
... the ...
... the ...
... the ...
... the ...
... the ...

Ormy-gormy [] ...

Orris [] ...
... the ...
... the ...
... the ...
... the ...
... the ...

Orts [] ...
... The ...
... the ...
... the ...
... the ...
... the ...
... the ...
... the ...

Oss [] ...
... I never ...
... When I'd bin ...
... he says to me ...
... heid none, John ...

tai'n aayt, wen ahy kùm baak', ée sez-tū mi, "Nai, dù)nū yoa-os tū reyð non, Jon].

†(2) *v.n.* to shape. "Yo binna *ossin'* to do that" [Yoa-bin)ū os'in tū dóo dhaat:].

(8) *v.a.* to direct. "I'll *oss* yò to a good heifer" [Ahy] os yū tū ũ gùd ef-ür].

Ray gives the word in the first of these three senses, which seems to be the primary one. *Cp.* O.F. *oser*, to dare; A.F. *os*, audacious. The Welsh *osio* is probably formed from the English *oss*. See Mr. Hallam's notes on *Oss* (E.D.S.).

Out [aawt], *s.* (1) a turn, attempt. "We s'n ha' to ha' two or three *outs* at it, afore we dun it" [Wi)sn aa)tū aa tóo ũr threy aawts aat' it ũfoa'r wi dùn it]. See example given under **HAFÉ-CHAR**.

(2) result, success. "Ah didna think ye'dn (you would) ha' made sich poor *out*" [Ah did)nū think yi)dn ũ mai'd sich póoür aawt]. But in this sense it becomes very much confused with the common idiom "to make out" (as in to make *much* or *little* out), and so we often say, "may poor or good *ait*" [mai' póoür—gùd—aayt].

Out-rider [aaw't-rahydür], *s.* a commercial traveller. The Welsh language has borrowed this word under the form of "*rider-out*." I remember being amused by the odd way in which I heard it at Coedpoeth in the middle of a Welsh sentence, "Ydych'i yn *rider-out* 'rwan?" (=Are you a commercial traveller now?) Possibly *rider-out** was an old form of the word in Cheshire.

Overind [ov-ürahynd], *adj.* A loaf is said to be *overind* when it has so risen in the oven that there is a hollow space between the top crust or rind and the crumb of the loaf. Probably from *over*- (= lifted) *rind*.

Ovil [ovvil], *adj.* pert. conceited. "Hai *oril* hoo looks in her nœ Sunday jumps: hoo dunna hardly know hoo's legs hoo storn"

*The above was already written and sent to press before my eye caught the "*rider-out*, a commercial traveller" in Mr. Holland's Glossary. Mr. Holland seems write out the word as *R. out*. Thus his article confirms what I have said above.

on, when hoo's thinkin' o' bein' wi' that lad a bit" [Aay oa·vil óo lóoks in ūr nyóo Sùn'di jùmps; óo dù)nū aa·rdli noa· óoūz legz óo stonz on, wen óo)z thingk·in ū bey·in wi dhaat· laad· ū bit].

Owd [uwd], *adj.* old. It is used idiomatically in the sense of "great," like the colloquial E. *fine*. "It's a pratty *owd* wee to Maupas" [(It)s ū praat·i uwd wee· tū Mau·pūs] means "It's a great distance to Malpas." "A pratty *owd* tap" means a great speed. A difficult job is called "an *owd* 'un" or "an *owd* mon." Compare the slang use of *old* in Shakspeare, *e.g.*, in *Merry Wives of Windsor*, I. iv. *ad init.*, "Here will be an *old* abusing of God's patience and the king's English;" and *Macbeth*, II. iii. 2, "If a man were porter of hell-gate, he should have *old* turning the key."

Owdmon [uwdmon·], *v.n.* to age; lit. to "old-man." A person asked me of a common acquaintance, "Has he begun to *owdmon* anny?" [Aaz·)i bigù·n· tū uwdmon· aan·i?]

†Owler [uw·lūr], *s.* the alder-tree. A.S. *alr*.

Owleryedded [uw·lūryed·id], *adj.* shallow-pated, foolish. I have heard gamblers called "owleryedded gawnies" [gau·niz]. I think it means literally "hollow-headed."

†Ox-harrows [oks·aar·üz], *s. pl.* strong, heavy harrows.

P.

Pad [paad·], (1) *v.a.* to tread hard beneath the feet. "We putten some gravel along that road; bur it was a lung wheil afore it got well *padded*" [Wi pùt·n sùm graav·il ūlùng· dhaat· roa·d; būr it wūz ū lùngg· weyl ūfoar it got wel paad·id].

(2) *v.n.* to tread with a soft, dull sound, as a person does in slippers or stockings. "I put th' egg i' th' saucepan, when ah heerd yó *paddin'* dañ th' stairs" [Ahy pùt·)dh eg i·)th sau·spün, wen ah ey·ürd yū paad·in daayn·)th stae·rz]. Bailey has "To *Pad*, to travel on Foot."

Pad-road [paad-roa'd], *s.* a trodden path or stile-road across fields.

“There's a *pad-road* across the feild, bu' ye can ploo o'er it, an' the folks mun pad it agen if they want'n” [Dhūr)z ũ paad-roa'd ũkros· dhū feyld, bū yi)kn plóo oa·r it, ũn dhū foa·ks mūn paad· it ũgy'en· iv dhi waan·tn]. Bailey gives “*Pad*, the Highway, Cant.” Compare Du. *pad*, a path.

Pale [pai'l, pee'l], *s.* a barley-spike or awn.

Pale [pai'l, pee'l], *v.a.* to remove the awns of barley with “paling-irons.”

Palin'-irons [pai·lin- or pee·lin-ahy·ürnz], *s. pl.* an implement used to remove the “pales” of barley.

†**Pane** [pai'n, pee'n], *s.* one of the segments into which the exterior of the old black and white houses, so common in the county, is divided by the wooden framework. Compare Bailey, “Pannel, a *Pane* or square of wainscot.”

Papes [pai·ps], *s.* a sort of gruel made by boiling flour and water together.

Pappy [paap'i], *adj.* soft, soaked with milk. When pieces of bread are put into hot milk and left to stand, they become soaked with the milk and fall asunder; the milk-and-bread is thus reduced to a sort of pulp, and is then called *pappy*. “This suppin's gone *pappy*” [Dhis sùp·in)z gon paap'i]. Lit. resembling *pap* (infants' food); in fact, instead of *pappy* we might say “aw of a *pap*.”

†**Parkgate** [Paa·rgy'ai't], *prop. name.* “Aw o' one side like *Parkgate*” [Au· ũ won sahyd lahyk Paa·rgy'ai't] is a common expression applied to anything lobsided. As Mr Holland explains, *Parkgate* is a village on the estuary of the Dee, the houses of which are built on one side of the road only, the seawall being on the other side.

Parl [paa·rl], *s.* an argument. BICKLEY. An old man who had heard me arguing with a Mr. Faulkner said to me a few days after. “Han yō had ever another *parl* wi' Fakener sin?” [Aan·)yū aad· ev·ür ünùdh·ür paa·rl wi' Fai·knūr sin?]. But I do not

think it is common in this district, though I see Leigh has "*Parle* or *Parley*, a long talk or conversation." Compare *parle* in *Henry V.*, III. iii. 2; *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, I. ii. 5.

Partly [paa·rtli], *adv.* nearly. "Th' tatoes bin *partly* aw done" [Th] tai·tüz bin paa·rtli au· dän].

Pash [paash·], *s.* (1) a sudden rush of water, a gush. "I knocked spigot aīt o'th' reen-tub, an' th' waiter come aīt sich a *pash*, than I could skayce ger it in again; an' I've wet my sleive aw up my arm" [Ahy nokt spig·üt aayt ü)th ree·n-tüb, ün)th wai·tūr kùm aayt sich· ü paash·, dhün ahy kūd skai's gy'er it in ügy'en·; ün ahy)v wet mi sleyv au· ùp mi aa·rm].

(2) a sudden rain-fall, a thunder-shower. "It 'ud be noo wonder to mey if we'dn a *pash* o' wet afore lung, the sky looks sō black an' lowery" [It üd bi nōo wùn·dür tū mey iv wi)dñ ü paash· ü wet üfoa·r lüנגg, dhū skahy lōoks sū blaak· ün laaw·ūri].

Compare the verb *pash* used by Shak., *Troilus and Cressida*, II. iii., "I'll *pash* him o'er the face."

Patch an' dautch [paach· ün dau'ch], *v.a.* to mend (clothes). "I may wear my fingers to the bone *patchin' an' dautchin'* for them grät, big tearbags o' lads" [Ahy mi wae·r mahy fingg·ürz tū dhū boa·n paach·in ün dau·chin für dhem grae't, big tae·rbaags ü laad·z]. Mr. Holland has the expression, but assigns, I am convinced, a wrong meaning. Yet in the example which he supplies, the sense is evidently that given above, viz., "to mend."

Pather [paadh·ür], *s.* dirty footmarks. "Ah had bu' just gotten my bonk straight; an' naī ah've a' this mess an' *pather* to cleean up" [Ah aad· bū jüst got·n mi bongk streyt; ün naay ah)v au· dhis mes ün paadh·ür tū kléeün ùp]. So in the phrase "aw of a *pather*."

ather [paadh·ür], *v.n.* (1) to walk, go. "Ah towd him ah'd shift him if he wonna *patherin'* off" [Ah tuwd im ah)d shift im iv ey wo)nü paadh·ürin of].

(2) to walk through the dirt, or with dirty boots over a clean floor; very like *trapes* and *trash*.

(3) to walk in stockings without boots. "Dunna go—
patherin' i' yur stockin' feet" [Dù)nũ goa' paadh'ürin i yür—
stok'in feyt].

Pathery [paadh'uri], *adj.* dirty with footmarks.

Paunch [pau'nsh], *v.a.* to punch; but only used of downward movement. We speak of "jumpin' an' *paunchin'*" on any thing.

Pautament [pau'timünt], *s.* a quantity of weeds, and the like. "There's a pratty *pautament* o' rubbitch to be wedden ayt yander garden; yo never seid sich a auction" [Dhür)s praat'i pau'timünt ü rüb'ich tü bi wed'n aayt i yaand'gy'aa'rdin; yoa' nev'ür seyd sich ü ok'shin].

†**Peaswad** [pee'swaad], *s.* a pea-hull.

There was a lad,
An' he had noo dad,
An' hey jumped into a *peaswad*;
Peaswad was sö full,
Hey jumped into a roarin' bull;
Roarin' bull was sö fat,
Hey jumped into a gentleman's hat;
Gentleman's hat was sö fine,
Hey jumped into a bottle o' wine;
Bottle o' wine was sö narrow,
Hey jumped into a wheelbarrow;
Wheelbarrow did sö wheel,
Hey jumped into a hoess's heil;
Hoess's heil did sö crack,
Hey jumped into a mare's back;
Mare's back did sö bend,
Hey jumped into a tatchin'-end;
Tatchin'-end set a-fire,
Showed him up to Jeremiah:
Puff, puff, puff.

—*Popular Rhyme.*

There was a lad: an' ee had noo daad. an ey jümt intü
pee'swaad. pee'swaad: was sö fül, ey jümt in-tü ü roa-rin bü;

roarin bùl woz sũ faat', ey jùmt in·tũ ü jen·tlmünz aat'; jen·tlmünz aat' woz sũ fahyn, ey jùmt in·tũ ü bot·l ü wahyn; bot·l ü wahyn woz sũ naar·ü, ey jùmt in·tũ ü weylbaar·ü; weylbaar·ü did sũ weyl, ey jùmt in·tũ ü os·iz eyl; os·iz eyl did sũ kraak', ey jùmt in·tũ ü mæ·rz baak'; mæ·rz baak' did sũ bend, ey jùmt in·tũ ü taach in end; taach·in-end set ü)fahy·ür, bloa'd im ùp tũ Jer·imahy·ü; pùf, pùf, pùf].

Bailey has "A *Swad*, a Peascod Shell, or Peascod, with a few or small Pease in it."

†Peckle [pek·l], *s.* a speckle. "I should know him again anny-wheer; he was sich a fai fellow, with a face all o'er *peckles*" [Ahy shüd noa' im ügy'en' aan·iwéeür; ée wüz sich ü faay fel·ü, widh ü fai's au·l oa'r pek·lz]. *Cp.* FAWN-PECKAS.

pecklet [pek·lt], *part. adj.* speckled. "Wheer's that *pecklet* hen?"

peart [péeürt], *adj.* lively. "Hey's poor an *peart*, like th' parson's pig" [Ey]z póoür ün péeürt, lahyk)th paa·rsnz pig].

peel [peyl], *s.* the same as OON-PEEL. We have two varieties of *peels*, viz., *bread-peels* and *pie-peels*. Compare Bailey, "*Peel*, a sort of Shovel to set Bread in an Oven; a thin Board for carrying Pies, &c.;" and see *Peel* (8) in Skeat's Dictionary.

peewit [pee·wit], *s.* "*Peewit* graind" or "land" is poor, un-drained land, such as is frequented by *peewits*. I do not know the saying given by Leigh as used of such land, "It would take an acre to keep a *peewit*," but have often heard a similar expression, viz., "It wouldna keep a *goose* to the acre."

pefilin' [pef·il], *v.a.* (1) to pick at, peck. "Yander's a Tum-nowp i' the gooseberry bushes; ah daät he's *peffilin'*" [Yaan·dür]z ü Tùm·nuwp i dhü góo·zbri bùsh·iz; ah daayt ée]z pef·ilin].

(2) to beat, generally about the head. See following article.

pefilin' [pef·ilin], *s.* a beating, knocking about the head. "Yö little nowt! I hope y'ore daddy 'il gie yö a regilar good *peffilin'* when yö getten wom" [Yü lit·l nuwt! ahy oa·p yür daad·i]l gy'i)yü ü regy·ilür güd pef·ilin wen yü get·n wom].

†**Peggy** [peg'i], *s.* a dolly, the wooden instrument used to wash clothes in a dolly-tub.

Peggy [peg'i], *v.a.* to wash in a dolly-tub.

Peggy behind Margit [Peg'i bi-ahy'nd Maar'git], *adverb phrase.*
 "To ride *Peggy behind Margit*" is to ride one behind the other.

†**Peggy-Whitethroat** [peg'i-wey'tthroat], *s.* the whitethroat.

†**Peg-leg** [peg'-leg], *s.* a wooden leg. A man with a wooden leg may count on having the soubriquet "*Peg-leg*" substituted for his Christian name, *e.g.*, "owd *Peg-leg* Parry."

Pegs [pegz], *s. pl.* An article which is obtained from the pawnshop is said to be "bought" or "gotten off the *pegs*."

Peint [peynt], *s.* point; of a hill, the top including the upper portion of the slope, the brow. "I've just-a-meet metten yay'r Tum, wi' a cart-load o' brick upo' th' *peint* o' th' hill yander" [Ahy]v jüs-tümeyt met'n yay'r Tum, wi' ü ky'aa-rt-lóoüd ü brik' üpü)th peynt ü)dh il yaan'dür].

Peint [peynt], *v.n.* to go away. "Come, *peint*, wun yö?" [Küm, peynt, wun yö?]. "Hey *peinted* off for wom" [Ey peyntid of für wom].

Pelf [pelf], *s.* a fleece of wool; or anything resembling a fleece, *e.g.*, a "mat" of hair, a close and tangled mass of growing hay laid by storms, &c. "What a *pelf* o' hair yo'n gotten" [Wot ü pelf ü ae'r yoa'n got'n]. "There's a pratty *pelf* o' hee o' that feild, wheir the floods won; ah daüt the machine 'll never get through it" [Dhür]z ü praat'i pelf ü ee' ü dhaat: feyld, weyür dhü flüdz won; ah daayt dhü mishey'n)l nevür gy'et throó it]. If I am right in supposing that *fleece* is the central meaning, we may perhaps refer the word to O.F. *pel*, though this does not account for the *f*. (The common E. word *pelf* is of unknown origin.)

Pelfer [pel-für], *v.a.* the same as **PELL**, which see. Etymologically *pelfer* is an older form of *pilfer*. Compare O.F. *pelfrer*, and see *Pilfer* in Skeat's Dictionary.

Pell [pel], *v.a.* to peck at, cut eatables in a squeamish way, pick and choose instead of taking them straight before one. "Naī, dunna *pell* the bread a-that-ns, else I shannar have a straight loaf to cut bre'n' butter for th' mester" [Naay, dū)nū pel dhū bred ü)dhaat:nz, els ahy shaa)nūr aav· ü streyt loa·f tū kùt bre)m) büt·ur fūr)th mes·tūr]. "*Pellin an' pelferin'*" are sometimes used together. I detect no difference in the meaning of the two words.

†Pen [pen], *s.* a shoot for grafting. "I've bin puttin' a tooathry fresh *pens* i' yander owd pear-tree" [Ahy)v bin püt'in ü tóo·üthri fresh penz i yaan·dūr uwd pæ·r·trej].

Pen [pen], *v.a.* to pick the soft, rudimentary quills out of poultry intended for the market. "I dunna like sendin' fowl to market wi' their fithers on 'em; bur it's like a thing for the once,—I räly hanna had time *pen* 'em" [Ahy dū)nū lahyk sen·din fuwl tū maa·rkit wi dhūr fidh·ürz on üm; bür it)s lahyk ü thingg· fū dhū wūns,—ahy ræ·li aa)nū aad· tahym pen üm].

Penance [pen·üns], *s.* trouble; always used with a possessive pronoun, *e.g.*, "I've my *penance*." "Hoo's had her *penance* wi' that nowty, drunken husband o' hers" [Óo)z aad· ür pen·üns wi dhaat· nuw·ti, drùngk·n üz·bünd ü uurz].

Pen-fithered [pen·fidhürd], *adj.* (1) having a large growth of *pens*, *q.v.*

(2) metaphorically used of persons in the sense of untidy, dirty. "Yo looken despert *pen-fithered*," said to a man, would imply that he was dirty, unshaven, and sickly-looking; used to a woman, it would signify that her hair was frowsy and untidy, &c. The metaphor, of course, refers to the untidy appearance of a fowl, which has not been properly *penned*.

†Penny [penn·i], *adj.* the same as PEN-FITHERED.

†Pens [penz], *s. pl.* the soft, rudimentary quills seen in fowls, ducks, &c., which have been plucked.

Peramble [püraam·bl], *s.* a rigmarole, a long rambling statement.

“Hoo sed as hoo wanted yō come an’ have a cup o’ tea with her las’ Sunday; bu’ yō went aīt fost, an’ hoo had stop an’ talk wi’ Mrs. Lewis, cos hoo was aīt last, an’ hoo cudna leeave her, an hoo was so sorry as yō wun gone; an’ theer her went off wi’ sich a *peramble*” [Óo sed ūz óo waan’tid yū kùm ūn aav’ ū kùp ū tee’ widh ūr laas’ Sùn-di; bŭ yū went aayt fost, ūn óo aad’ stop ūn tau’k wi’ Mis’iz Luw’is, koz óo wŭz aayt laas’t, ūn óo kùd’nŭ ley’ŭv ūr, ūn óo woz sŭ sor’i ūz yoa’-wŭn gon; ūn dhée’ŭr ūr went of wi’ sich’ ū pŭraam’bl].

Pester [pes’tŭr], *s.* trouble. “I’ve had sich a *pester* to hot yō the waiter; an’ naī yo dunna want it” [Ahy)v aad’ sich ū pes’tur tŭ ot yū dhŭ wai’tŭr; ūn naay yoa’ dhŭn’ŭ waan’t it].

Pettitoes [pet’itoa’z], *s.* a pet name for the feet. See Hor. Bailey says “*Pettitoe*, Pigs’ Feet, Liver, &c.”

†**Petty** [pet’i], *s.* a water-closet. This word is also used in colloquial Welsh.

†**Piannet** [pahy’-aan’it], *s.* the common peony.

†**Pick** [pik’], *v.a.* (1) a cow which calves prematurely is said to *pick* her calf; and she herself is sometimes called a “*pick-ed cauver*” [pik’t kau’vŭr].

(2) to vomit. The words “*pickin’ an’ purgin’*” are generally used together.

Cp. mod. E. *pitch* (*vb.*), and Shak. *Henry VIII.*, V. iv., “I’ll *pick* thee over the pales, else.”

Pickin’ [pik’in], *adj.* of a road, difficult; where man and horse must pick their way. TUSHINGHAM.

Piddle [pid-l], *v.n.* the same as *pittle*.

†**Pidie** [pahy’di], *s.* a familiar abbreviation of **PIEDFINCH**.

Pied [pahyd], *adj.* mottled.

†**Piedfinch** [pahy’dfinsh], *s.* a chaffinch.

†**Pig-cote** [pig’koat], *s.* a pig-sty.

†**Piggin-cauf** [pig’in-kau’f], *s.* a calf belonging to the mistress of

the house, which is consequently reared upon the *drippings* and the best of the *fleetings*. Lit., a calf fed from a *piggin*, that is, brought up by hand. See Mr. Holland, *s.v.*

Pig in [pig in], *v.n.* to have rough or untidy sleeping accommodation, to lodge as a pig does. I remember hearing someone asked about a farmer's family, which ran into double figures, "Well, hai dun they aw sleip i' that bit of a haise?" "Oh, they *piggen in* among th' cheise" [Wel, aay·)dn dhi au· sleyp i) dhaat· bit üv ü aays? Oa, dhi pig n in ümàng)th cheyz].

Pig-wood [pig·wùd], *s.* the smaller branches of the oak, when lopped off and peeled.

†**Pikel** [pahy·kil], *s.* a hay-fork.

†**Pikelet** [pahy·kilit], *s.* a tea-crumpet. Bailey gives "Bara-Picklet [Welsh] Cakes made of fine Flour, kneaded with Yeast." Cotgrave has "*popelins*, soft cakes of fine flour, &c., fashioned like our Welsh *barrapycleds*" (quoted by Miss Jackson, who also points out that the word *pikelet* is used by George Eliot in *Scenes from Clerical Life*).

The above quotations by no means prove that *pikelet* is a word of Welsh origin. I myself strongly suspect that it is a genuine English word, of which we can no longer trace the origin, and which was early adopted into Welsh as *bara pikelet* = pikelet-bread. Having communicated my doubts of the Welsh origin of the word to Professor Rhys, I received a letter from him on the subject, part of which I translate here:—"The difficulty is that *baru-peiclat*," *i.e.*, [baar·aa·pa'y·klaat] "is the pronunciation in Carnarvonshire, consequently I cannot at present see that it is Welsh as regards its root. If it regarded *bara pyglyd*" (*i.e.*, *pitchy* or *pitch-like bread*), "I cannot see what reason there could be for the change of pronunciation; . . . nor do I see what appropriateness there would be in the name."

Pillow-beard [pil·ü·béeürd], *s.* a pillow-case. Chaucer has *pillow-bere*.

†**Pillow-slip** [pil·ü·slip], *s.* a pillow-case.

Pimple-pamples [pim·pl·paam·plz], *s. pl.* See BILLY-GO-NIMBLES.

Pin [pin·], *s.* the middle place in a team of three horses. "That young hoss munna be put nowheer else bur i'th' *pin*" [Dhaat yungg os mún)ü bi püt nóc·wéeür els бүr i)th pin·].

Pin-hoss [pin·-os], *s.* the middle horse in a team of three.

Pinglin' [pingg·lin], *adj.* narrow; always applied to a field. "Yander's a little, *pinglin'*, narrow bit, as I conna do much with" [Yaan·dür)z ü lit·l, pingg·lin, naar·ü bit, üz ahy kon·jü dü mùch widh]. Compare Wilbraham's *Pingle*, a small croft.

Pinna [pin·ü] } *s.* a pinafore. "An' nai, if that little brivit hanna
Pinny [pin·i] } gone an' messed her cleean *pinny!* I declare it's
 one body's job to look after the childern" [Ūn naay, iv dhaat
 lit·l briv·it aa)nū gon ün mest ür kléeün pin·i! Ahy diklaer
 it)s won bodiz job tü lóok aaf·tūr dhū chil·dürn].

Pinsons [pin·snz], *s. pl.* †(1) pincers. "Whenever I want that mon o' mine, I have fatch him aít o' th' Hommer an' *Pinsons*" [Wenev·ür ahy waan·t dhaat· mon ü mahyn, ahy aav· faach· im aayt ü)th Om·ür ün Pin·snz]. The "*Hammer and Pincers*" is the name of a public-house.

(2) a dentist's forceps. "I was stait enough than he drawed th' *pinsons* aít" [Ahy wüz staaýt ünuf· dhün ée drau·d)th pin·snz aayt]. "*Pynsone*, to drawe owt tethe. *Dentaria*" (*Prompt. Parr.*).

Pip [pip·], *s.* (1) a pippin; as, "an apple-*pip*," "an orange-*pip*," &c.

(2) the blossom of a cowslip.

Pip [pip·], *v.a.* to pick off the blossoms of cowslips. "We mun ha' theise caíslops *pipped* afore neight" [Wée mün aa dheyz ky'aay·slüps pip·t üfoa·r neyt].

Pipe [pahyp], *s.* a branch or side-run in a rabbit-warren.

Pismyours [pis·myaaw·ür] }
Pissymyours [pis·imyaaaw·ür] } *s.* the ant.

Pitcher [pich·ür], *adj.* cross, short-tempered. "Yo'm desper^t *pitcher* this mornin'; yo must ha' gotten th' owd lad upo' yur

back, or yǒ wouldna be sǒ nazzy wi folks" [Yoa)m des·pürt pich·ür dhüs mau·rnin; yoa müst ü got·n dh)uwd laad· üpü yür baak·, ür yǔ whd)nü bey sü naaz·i wi foa·ks].

Pitch-cōrd [pich·koa·rd], *s.* a strong cord smeared with pitch, used for thatching.

†**Pitch-hole** [pich·oa·l], *s.* the aperture in a hay-loft through which the hay or straw is *pitched* or thrown in.

Pittle [pit·l], *v.n.* mingere. Also used as *subs.*

Plack [plaak·], *s.* a place, situation. "He'll lose a good *plack*, if he gets sent awee throm Cholmondeley" [Ée]l lóoz ü gùd plaak·, iv ée gy·ets sent üwee· thrüm Chùm·li].

Placket-booard [plaak·it·bóoürd], *s.* the hind-board of a four-wheeled waggon.

Placket-hole [plaak·it·oa·l], *s.* the slit in the skirt of a woman's dress which allows it to be passed over the head. Compare Shak. *Winter's Tale*, IV. iii., "Will they wear the *plackets* where they should bear their faces?"

Plague [plai·g], *v.a.* to tease. "They won *plaguin'* him abowt that wench as he's gooin' after; an' at last he up an' said he wouldna stond it nǒ lunger, an' he'd feight th' best mon among 'em; bu' none on 'em daust see quack after that" [Dhi wün plai·gin im übuw·t dhaat· wensh üz ée)z góo·in aaf·tür; ün üt laas·t ée up ün sed ée wùd)nü stond it nü lüנגg·ür, ün ée)d feyt)th best mon ümüנגg· üm; bü non on üm daus· see· kwaak· aaf·tür dhaat·].

†**Plain** [plai·n, plee·n], *adj.* exposed, not sheltered from the wind. "It's a *plain* bonk."

Plant [plaan·t], *s.* the scum that rises to the surface of vinegar.

Plantin' [plaan·tin], *s.* a coppice.

†**Plat** [plaat·], *v.a.* to cross (the legs). Lit. to plait. "I think there's nowt suits him better than sit i' the nook, an' *plat* his legs, an' draw his pipe aít, an' kind it, an' smoke awee, an'

see nowt to noobody" [Ahy thingk· dhūr]z nuwt sóots im bet·ūr dhūn sit i dhū nóok, ùn plaat· iz legz, ùn drau· iz pahyp aayt, ùn ky'in·d it, ùn smoa·k ūwee·, ùn see· nuwt· tú náo·bodi].

Pleach [plee·ch], *v.a.* (1) to spread thickly over. "Yo *pleachen* the butter on shameful, an me gettin' hafe-a-craïn a dish" [Yoa· plee·chn dhū bùt·ūr on shai·mful, ùn mey gy'et·in ai·f ū kraayn ū dish].

(2) to rain blows on. "I'll yow me a rampion ait'n the hedge, an' *pleach* upon yò" [Ahy]l yuw mi ū raam piün aayt)n dhū ej, ùn plee·ch ūpon· yū].

(3) to remake a hedge by cutting out the old wood, and intertwining the young shoots about upright stakes. For an example see SNUFT. Compare *even-pleached* in *Henry V.*, V. ii. 41; *thick-pleached* in *Much Ado About Nothing*, I. ii. 9, and Bailey's word "*Plash*, [among gardeners] to bend or spread the boughs of trees."

†**Pleasin'** [pley·ūzin, plée·ūzin], *s.* choice, arbitrament. "Polly, ahr Jim says yo binna to go the wakes." "It inna his *pleasin'* whether I mun go or no" [Pol·i, aa·r Jim· sez yoa· bin·yū tū goa· dhū wai·ks. It i)nū iz plée·ūzin wedh·ūr ahy mūn goa· ūr noa·].

†**Plim** [plim·], *adj.* perpendicular. When a person holds himself ridiculously straight, he is said to be "about two inches *abov plim*," *i.e.*, more than perpendicular. *Cp.* E. *plumb-line*; see below.

†**Plim-bob** [plim·-bob], *s.* the line and plummet.

Pluck [plük], *s.* the heart, liver, and lights of a sheep. Bailey has the word in the same sense.

†**Plug** [plüg], *v.a.* to pluck the hair. "Ahr Ben wull *plug* me" [Aa·r Ben wùl plüg mi] complained a child to his mother.

Plunder [plùn·dūr], *s.* a noise as of articles of furniture falling or being moved. *Cp.* Sussex *blunder* (*v.* and *n.*).

- Plunder** [plùn·dūr], *v.n.* to make a noise, as above. "What'n yō go *plunderin'* i'th' dark a'that'ns fur? Whey cudna yō tak a leight?" [Wot'n yū goa' plùn·dūrin i)th daark ü)dhaat·nz fuur? Wey kùd)nū yū taak· ü leyt?]
- Pobbies** [pob·iz], *s.* pap, bread softened in milk, or even water, for infants. *Op. E. pap*; unless the word is rather to be connected with the Welsh *pobu*, to bake.
- †**Pobs** [pobz], *s. pl.* bread and milk; the same as **POBBIES**.
- Pocket** [pok·it], *s.* a kind of pouch in a cow's udder, which retains the milk and prevents it from flowing freely through the teats. A cow with such a pouch is said to *pocket* her milk.
- Pocket** [pok·it], *v.a.* to secrete milk in a "pocket." See preceding article.
- 'ocketle** [pok·itl], *s.* a pocketful. "He's gotten a *pocketle* o' brass" [Ée)z got'n ü pok·itl ü braas·].
- Polly** [pol·i], *adj.* of cows, polled. "An owd *polly* cai."
- ponacks** [poa·nüks], *s.* a diminutive or pet term for a pony. "Come, get alung, *ponacks*" [Kùm, gy'et ü'lùng·, poa·nüks]. Also **PONNACK**.
- pncake** [pon·ky'ai·k], *s.* pancake. This is the name of a girl's amusement, very well described by Mr. Holland under the title of *Cheeses*. "They turn round and round till their dresses fly out at the bottom then suddenly squatting down, the air confined under the dress causes the skirt to bulge out like a balloon. When skilfully done, the appearance is that of a girl's head and shoulders peeping out of an immense cushion."
- nder after** [pon·dūr aaf·tūr], *v.n.* to hanker after. "I can sey hey's *ponderin' after* some wench" [Ahy)kn sey ey)z pon·dūrin aaf·tūr sùm wensh].
- pn-mug** [pon·mùg], *s.* a coarse black and red earthenware mug; the same as **JOWMUG** (1).

Ponnack [pon·ük], *s.* a pony; a diminutive or pet term. See PONACKS.

Ponshovel [pon·shùv·il], *s.* a shovel slightly turned up at the sides.

Pony [poa·ni], *v.a.* to pay. To “*pony out*” = “stump up;” a slang term.

†**Poot** [póot], *s.* a pullet.

†**Poother** [póo·dhür], *s.* dust or smoke, such as stifles. A person entering a room full of smoke or dust would say, “Whey! *what* a *poother* ye’n gotten here” [Wey! wot ü póo·dhür yi)n got·n éeür]. A puff of tobacco smoke directed into a person’s face would be a *poother*.

Poother [póo·dhür], *v.n.* to bustle or fidget about; *lit.* to make a dust. “Hoo conna be quayt—auvays brivitin’ an’ *pootherin* about” [Óo kon·ü bi kwai·t—au·viz briv·itin ün póo·dhürin übuw·t].

Poothery [póo·dhüri], *adj.* a variant of *puthery*.

†**Poppet** [pop·it], *s.* darling, pet; a term of endearment used to a child.

†**Poppy-show** [pop·i·shoa·], *s.* a peep-show; *lit.* a puppet-show. “A pin to see a *poppy-show*.” See Mr. Holland, *s.r.*

Poss [pos], *v.a.* to rinse in water, pass through the washing-tub. “Mary, wheil yo bin a·*possin*, yo mid as well *poss* my shacket through” [Mae·ri, weyl yoa· bin ü)pos·in, yoa· mid üz wel mahy shaak·it throo]. Jamieson has “to *poss*, to drive clothes hastily backwards and forwards in the water in the act of washing.” Railey gives “*Passed*, tossed, pushed.” The word is really a specialized form of *push* (Fr. *pousser*).

†**Posset** [pos·it], *v.a.* to throw up small quantities of food as a baby does.

†**Pot-daw** [pot·haw], *s.* a yeast dumpling; *lit.* *pot-ball*.

†**Pote** [pout], *v.a.* to push, kick. Used in the limited sense

of "kicking in bed." "He's *poted* aw th' clooas off him a'ready" [Ée)z poa'tid au'th klóoŷ of im ūred-i]. Compare *PUT*.

’ow [puw], *s.* the handle of a scythe; a limited meaning of *pole*.

POW [puw], *v.a.* to cut (the hair). See *YURE*. Bailey has "To *Poll*, to shave the head."

Power [paaw-ūr, puw-ūr], *s.* a great quantity. "There'll be a *power* o' damsons this 'ear" [Dhūr)l bey ū paaw-ūr ū daam-zūnz dhis éeūr].

Poweration [puw-ūrai'shūn], *s.* a great quantity. "It cosses a *poweration* o' money" [It kos'iz ū puw-ūrai'shūn ū mūn-i].

Powk [puwk], *s.* a pimple or small boil. We have *pock* and *pos* in the ordinary sense.

Powler [puw-lūr], *v.n.* to ramble, prowl, get about.

We'n *powlert* up and down a bit,
An' had a rattlin' day.

—*The Three Jovial Huntsmen.*

So we say that a man "keeps *powlerin* abowt his busin'ss" [ky'ee'ps puw-lūrin ūbuw't iz biz'ns].

Powse [puws], *s.* †(1) rubbish, refuse. "Sally, here's a baskettle o' apples the Missis has sent yō; hoo says yo mun pick 'em o'er, an' pill the best on 'em for a pie, an' then yo con chuck the *powse* to th' pig" [Saal-i, éeūr)z ū baas'kitl ū aap'lz dhū Mis-is ūz sent yū; óo sez yoa' mūn pik' ūm oa'r, ūn pil' dhū best on ūm fūr ū pahy, ūn dhen yoa)kn chūk dhū puws tū)th pig].

(2) the dregs of society, low people. "There come a lot o' *powse* from aīt'n the tain, an' stopped 'em from howdin' the meetin'" [Dhūr kūm ū lot ū puws frūm aayt)n dhū taayn, ūn stopt ūm frūm uw'din dhū mée'tin].

The original meaning of *powse* was probably *chaff*: compare Cotgrave, "*powse de bled*, the chaff of corn."

Powse [puws], *v.n.* to attack energetically. *NANTWICH*. "The

mare is *powsin'* into th' Indy-meal" [Dhū mæ'r iz puw'si:n in-tū)dh In-di-mee'l]. Compare Fr. *pousser*, E. *push*; see Poss, above.

Powsy [puw'si], *adj.* rubbishy, worthless. "They'm a *powsy* lo-~~u~~, them Braïns; yð never knowd noob'dy come to anny good ~~s~~ come o' that breid" [Dhi)m ù puw'si lot, dhem Braaynz; ~~y~~ ù nev'ür noa'd nóo'bdi kùm tū aan'i gùd, ùz kùm ù dhaa-~~t~~ breyd]. See Powse (*sb.*), above.

Pox tak [poks taak], *interj.* plague take. "*Pox tak* sich fritte-~~nt~~ work" [Poks taak' sich frit'nt wuurk]. Cp. Shak. *Two Ger-~~nt~~*. of *Ver.*, III. i., "*Pox* of your love-letters."

†**Prate** [prai't], *v.n.* to make the noise a hen does before she begins to lay. "That black hen 'ull be leein' soon; I've heerd h-~~er~~ *pratin'* for a fortnit" [Dhaat' blaak' en] bi lee'in sóon; ahy-~~v~~ éeürd ür prai'tin für ù faurtnit].

Pricker [prik'ür], *s.* a thorn, prickle. "I say, wench, cost t-~~a~~ tay me a *pricker* aít o' my fom?" [Ahy'si, wensh, kús dhū t-~~ai~~ mi ù prik'ür aayt ù mi fom?]

Prick-gutter [prik-gùtùr], *s.* a small gutter; the same as *Tr-~~g~~* (2).

†**Prison-bars** [priz'n-baa'rz], *s. pl.* the game of "Prison-~~'s~~ Base."

†**Prodigal** [prod'igil], *adj.* proud, conceited. (The sense of *lav-~~ish~~* is quite strange.) "Eh, he's a *prodigal* yowth, an' desper-~~ty~~ wants takkin daïn a peg; bu' meebe he'll get some o'th' no-~~se~~ sense ta'en aít'n him wheer he's gooin'" [Ai', ée)z ù prod'ig-~~il~~ yuwth, ün des-pürtli waan'ts taak'in daayn ù peg; bü mee-~~bi~~ ée)l gy'et sùm ù)th non-süns tai'n aayt)n im wéeür ée-~~s~~ góo'in].

Prog [prog], *v.a.* to pilfer. "Hey's some nowt; ah dait he-~~'s~~ com'n a-*proggin'*" [Ey)z sùm nuwt; ah daayt ey)z kùn-~~n~~ ù)prog'in]; of a tramp prowling about. But it is not so stro-~~ng~~ a word as the (unrelated) E. *prig*, and sometimes means lit-~~le~~

more than to "cadge." Thus a kitten which had been lately weaned and was looking out for itself was said to be "on the *proggin'* order." Bailey has "To *Prog*, to use all Endeavours to get or gain." Nares gives "*Progue*, to filch." *Prog* is one of the many cant words of Dutch origin. *Cp.* Du. *pragchen*, to beg.

poke [proa·k], *v.a.* to poke. "Hoo *proked* me i' the ribs; ah thowt her meant summat" [Óo proa·kt mi i)dhũ ribz; ah thuwt ũr ment sũm·ũt]. Commonly derived from W. *procio*; but it seems to me more probable that *procio* is derived from *proke*.

ˆroker [proa·kũr], *s.* a poker.

ˆrovable [próo·vũbl], *adj.* of crops, answering the test of time well, turning out well.

ˆddin' [pũd·in], *s.* leverage. *E.g.*, if a see-saw be not perfectly balanced, the longer end is said to have too much *puddin'*.

ˆddins [pũd·inz], *s.* the entrails. (The original meaning of the word.)

ˆddin'-time [pũd·in-tahym], *s.* the nick of time. "Yo bin just i' *puddin'-time*; we'm just gooin have ur tea" [Yoa· bin jũst i pũd·in-tahym; wi)m jũs góo·in aav· ũr tee]. It used to be, and among old-fashioned folks is still, the custom for the pudding to form the first course at dinner. Hence to be in *puddin'-time* meant originally to be in time for the first course.

ˆff [pũf], *s.* breath, life. "Ah never seid sich a thing in aw my *puff*" (or "born *puff*") [Ah nev·ũr seyð sich ũ thingg· in au mahy bau·rn pũf].

ˆffin' [pũf·in], *adj.* blustering, boasting.

ˆke [pyóok], *s.* an emetic. "I dunna wonder at him nur wantin' a *puke*; the very neem's enough make him bad" [Ahy dù)nũ wũn·dũr aat· im nuur waan·tin ũ pyóok; dhũ ver·i nee·m)z ũnũf mai·k im baad·]. Bailey gives "A *Puke*, a Vomit," and "To *Puke*, to be ready to vomit or spue."

ˆun [pũn], *s.* a pound (money). "Twelve *pun*."

Pun [pùn], †(1) *v.a.* to pound, to beat small. "Go an' *pun* some greit" [Goa' ün pùn süm greyt]. A.S. *punian*, E. *pound*—Compare *Troilus and Cressida*, II. i., "He would *pun* thee into shivers."

(2) *v.n.* to knock, beat, stamp; *e.g.*, the stamping of feet in a public meeting by way of applause is called "*punnin*."

Punger [pùn:jür], *v.a.* to perplex, make anxious. "I'm terribly *pungered* about it" [Ahy)m ter·übli pùn:jürd übuw't it]. W has "A thrippowing *pungowing* life, is a hard *laborious* life." This is wrong as far as *pungowin*' is concerned. (Of *thrippowin* I have no knowledge, except that both Ray and Wilbraham say it means "to beat." ? *cp.* A.S. *preáþian*, to reprove, afflict.)

Pungled [püנגg·ld], *p. part.* embarrassed, perplexed. "Th' mester aít o' th' road, an' Polly's bad an' had go bed, an' Kitty is bur poor tuttle, an' I am só *pungled* I dunna know what do [Th)mestür'z aayt ü)th roa'd, ün Pol'i)z baad· ün aad· go bed, ün Ky'iti iz бүr ü póóür tüt'l, ün ahy aam· sū püנגg'l d ahy dü)nū noa· wot dóo]. *Cp.* PUNGER.

†**Punish** [pùn·ish], *v.a.* to hurt, cause pain to. "I've *punished* my elbow a pratty bit, wi' ketchin' it agen th' pump-handle [Ahy)v pùn·isht mahy el·bū ü praati bit, wi ky'echin ügy'en·)th pümp·aan·dl].

†**Punishment** [pùn·ishmünt], *s.* pain. "Ahr owd mon had sun mat growin' o'er his eye, an' he had for go Soosbry (= Shrewsbury) for have it ta'en off; ah 'xpect it's bin despert *punishment* for him" [Aa·r uwd mon aad· süm·üt groa'in oa·r iz ahy, ün ée aad· fūr goa· Sóo·zbri fūr aav· it tai'n of; ah)kspekt it)s b despürt pùn·ishmünt for him].

†**Punner** [pùn·ür], *s.* a pavior's mallet. See PUN (*vb.*).

Purgy [puu·rgi], *adj.* conceited. "What a *purgy* little thing is!"

†**Purled** [puurld], *p. part.* emaciated by sickness or overwork; *said* chiefly of cattle.

Push [pùsh], *s.* a difficulty, strait. "Th' owd chap's bin aīt o' work a twel'munt; it's bin rāther a *push* upon him" [(Dh)uwd chÿaap)s bin aayt ũ wuurk ũ twel'munt; it)s bin rae·dhūr ũ pùsh ũpon· im]. "Ah've had my son a-wom to help me wi' this job; it's bin rāther a stiff *push*" [(Ah)v aad· mi sūn ũwom· tū elp mi wi dhis job; it)s bin rae·dhūr ũ stif pùsh].

†**Push-ploo** [pùsh-plóo], a sort of plough with a single long handle like a spade, driven by the hand.

Pussy wants a corner [pùs·i waan·ts ũ kau·rnūr], *s.* the game of puss in the corner.

Put [pùt], *s.* (1) a dash forward, lunge. "What shan yō do, if the bull may a *put* at yō?" [(Wot)shn yū dōo, iv dhū bùl mai·z ũ pùt aat· yū?]

(2) an effort; *e.g.*, to make a *put* to do anything. "We mun may a *put* at gettin' the weshin' done afore noon" [(Wi mūn mai· ũ pùt ũt gy'et·in dhū wesh·in dùn ũfoa·r nōon]. *W. putio*, to push.

†**Put abaīt** [pùt ũbaay·t], *p. part.* irritated, distressed.

Puther [pùdh·ūr], *v.a.* to encumber, oppress; to give one the feeling of heaviness as on a sultry day.

†**Puthery** [pùdh·ūri], *adj.* close, sultry, heavy (of the atmosphere). Often used as an adverb, "*puthery* hot." (The above meaning does not square very well with the common derivation from "powdery;" and I should be inclined to connect it either with *poth* or the Welsh *poeth*; the allied *puzzy* and *puzzicky* make rather for the latter word.)

Ut-on [pùt·on], *s.* a fabrication, deception. "I wanna believe that; it saīnds too much like a *put-on*" [(Ahy wù)nū biley·v dhaat·; it saayndz tū mùch lahyk ũ pùt·on].

Uttered [pùt·ürd], *adj.* decayed, rotten; of a pear, over-ripe, rotten-ripe. "His arm was red an' yallow an' blue an' aw colours, just like a *puttered* piece o' beef" [(Iz aarm wüz red·

ün yaal·ü ün blóo ün au· kùl·ürz, júst lahyk ü pùt·ürd peys beyf]. W. *pwdr*, rotten.

Puzz-baw [pùz·bau], *s.* a fuzz-ball, or spongy fungus.

Puzzicky [pùz·üki], *adj.* close, sultry; like **Puzzy** and **PUTHERY**.

Puzzy [pùz·i], *adj.* (1) spongy (like a *puzz-baw*).

(2) close and thunderous; like **Puzzicky**. "Meat wurru keep i' this *puzzy* weather" [Mee't wù)nü ky'eep i dhis· pùz wedh·ür].

Q.

Quack [kwaak·], *s.* "Not to say *quack*" means to be silent, keep quiet. "Naï, dunna yo see *quack*" [Naay, dù)nü yoa· see· kwaak·] = keep the matter close. "If tother side hadner ha' begun·n on 'em, none o' the Liberals 'ud ha' said *quack*" [Iv tùdh·ür sahyd aad·)nür ü bigùn·n on üm, non ü dhü Lib·ürüz üd ü sed kwaak·].

Quaver [kwai·vür], *s.* a flourish (as with a stick, whip, or the like). "Jack, dunna fluther that whip o' thine sô much; here's Mester Done comin' behint in his trap, an' he'll think tha's some pratty *quavers*" [Jaak·, dù)nü flùdh·ür dhaat· wip· ü dhahyn sü mùch; éeür)z Mes·tür Doa·n kùm·in bi·in·t in iz traap·, ün ée)l thingk· dhü)z süm praat·i kwai·vürz].

Quaver [kwai·vür], *v.a.* to flourish (a stick, &c.).

†**Queece** [kweys, kwées], *s.* a wood-pigeon. Randle Holme calls it *Queese*; Shrop. *quiste* [kwa'yist]; Wilts. *quist*.

Queer [kweyür, kwéeür], *adj.* captious, ill-tempered. "They sen hoo's *queer* wi' th' owd mon" [Dhi sen óo)z kwéeür wi)dh uwd mon]. Compare **COMICAL** and **FUNNY**.

†**Quelle** [kweyl], *s.* a small hay-cock. The hay is raked into rows extending the whole length of the field, and then drawn up into *quelles* with the rake and the labourer's foot. The word is not equivalent to *hay-cock*. Etymologically, it is evi-

dently the same as *coil*, which see in Prof. Skeat's Dict. *Coil* (*vb.*) = F. *cueillir*, Lat. *colligere*, E. *cull*. Compare Cotgrave, "*Cuillement*, a gathering, reaping, picking up; a culling, &c."

Quick [kwik·], *s.* an Italian iron; an instrument formerly much in use for "getting up" frills. Also called TALLYIN'-IRON.

Quiff [kwif·], *s.* a quirk, a verbal catch. "Thy talk sainds reight enough; bu' there's a *quiff* in it" [Dhi tau·k saayndz reyt ünuf·; bü dhür]z ü kwif· in it]. Compare W. *chwif*, E. *whiff*.

†**Quilt** [kwilt·], *s.* to beat. "*Quilt* his hide for him" [Kwilt· iz ahyd for im]. See WELT.

†**Quiltin'** [kwilt·tin], *s.* a beating. "He wants a good *quiltin'*, an' sendin' off straight to bed" [Ée waan'ts ü güd kwilt·tin, ün sen·din of streyt tū bed].

†**Quirk** [kwuork], *s.* the "clock" of a stocking—an ornamental pattern knitted in at the ankle. See Miss Jackson, *s.v.*

†**Quist** [kwist·], *v.a.* to twist; but only used in a limited sense, as of twisting *hay-ropes* and the like. The change of *tw* into *qu* is, as Mr. Holland remarks, fairly common. See Chapter on Pronunciation under T (4), where, however, no instance of [tw] passing into [kw] was given.

Quizcuss [kwiz·kùs], *s.* a meddlesome, inquisitive person. A tenant complained that his landlord's agent was a "regular *quizcuss*."

R.

Rabbit [raabit·], (1) *v.n.* to catch rabbits. "The lads bin gone a-*rabbitin'*" [Dhü laad·z bin gon ü]raabitin]. The older form of the word is *rappit* [raap·it], still extensively used.

(2) *v.a.* "I'll *rabbit* yo," or "I'll *rabbit* yo'r picter" [Ahy] raabit yoa·r pik·tür], is a vague threat in vogue with some persons. Hence the common imprecation "*Rabbit* yo," or "*Od rabbit* yo."

Rabble [raab'l], *s.* a tangle. "Yo'n gotten this yorn all in a *rabble*; I daït the kitlin's bin tousin' at it, or summat" [Yoa'n got'n dhis yau'rn au'l in ũ raab'l; ahy daayt dhũ ky'it'lin]z bin taaw'zin aat' it, ũr sũm'ũt]. *Cp. E. ravel.*

Rabble o'er [raab'l oa'r], *v.a.* to peruse rapidly.

Rabblin' [raab'lin], *adj.* rowdy, noisy. See under **RANDYBOW** for an example of its use.

Racapelt [raak'ũpelt], *s.* a good-for-nothing, disreputable fellow. "He used bey a terr'ble *racapelt* for drinkin'; bur I think he must ha' quaitent daïn a bit leet-wheiles" [Ée yóost bey ũ taer'bl raak'ũpelt fũr dringkin; bũr ahy think' ée must ũ kwai'tnt daayn ũ bit lee't-weylz]. Compare **RACKATAG** below and *E. rake.*

Race-ginger [rai's-jin'jũr], *s.* ginger in the root, as opposed to ground ginger. Bailey has "*Race*, . . . the root, as of Ginger." Compare Shak. *Winter's Tale*, IV. iii., "a *race* or two of ginger."

†**Rack** [raak'], *s.* "By the *rack* o' the eye" = by mere inspection, without line or rule. "Yo'n gotten them garden-walks uncommon streight, Jabez, if yo'n done it aw *by th' rack o' th' eye*" [Yoa'n got'n dhem gy'aa'rdin-wau'ks ũnkom'ũn streyt, Jai'bũs, iv yoa'n dũn it au' bi)dh raak' ũ)dh ahy].

†**Rack** [raak'], *v.a.* to draw off liquor from one cask in order to empty it into another.

Rackatag [raak'ũtaag], *s.* a worthless, disreputable fellow. Also **RATTATAG.**

Racket [raak'it], *s.* the brunt, consequences. "I'll stond the *racket*, if there's owt said" [Ahy]l stond dhũ raak'it, iv dhũr]z uwt sed].

Racketty [raak'ũti], *adj.* wild, reckless. "They sen the mester was very *racketty* in his young dees" [Dhi sen dhũ mes'tũr wũz ver'i raak'ũti in iz yũng dee'z].

Rad [raad'], *adj.* quick, ready. "That's the *rad* wee o' doing the

job" [Dhaat)s dhū raad· wee· ü dóo'in dhū job]. To be "rad at" a thing is to be skilful at it. The central notion implied by the word is dexterity.

Rag [raag·], *s.* Two phrases require notice in connexion with this word. (1) "There'll be *rags* o' the hob" [Dhür] bi raag·z ü dhū ob] = There'll be a row. "Ye munna let that dog eat off same plate as th' cat, else there'll be *rags* o' the hob directly" [Yi mùn·ü let dhaat· dog eet of sai·m plai·t üz th)ky'aat·, els dhür] bi raag·z ü dhū ob dūrek·li].

(2) "To get anyone's *rag* out" is to put him into a rage. See SHIRT.

†rag [raag·], *v.a.* †(1) to rifle (a bird's nest of its eggs).

(2) to pull a nest to pieces. CHOLMONDELEY. "Here's a neist full o' bull-young-'uns; let's *rag* it" [Eyür]z ü neyst fül ü bùl·yùngg·-ünz; let)s raag· it].

laggaz [raag·üz], *v.n.* to loiter, lounge about. "There's a despart gafy-lookin' chap bin *raggazin'* abowt; if I was yo, I'd turn the dog loose when I went bed to-neight" [Dhür]z ü des·pürt gy'aaf·ti·lúo·kin chaap· bin raag·üzin übuw·t; iv ahy wüz yoa·, ahy)d tuurn dhū dog lóos wen ahy went bed tü·ney·t].

†Rag-mannered [raag·-maan·ürd(t)], *adj.* rude-mannered. "They'm very *rag-mannert* keind o' folks, bur ah darsee they'm saind at th' bottom" [Dhi)m ver·i raag·-maan·ürt ky'eind ü foa·ks, бүр ah daa·rsee· dhi)m saaynd üt)th bot·üm].

†Raind-haise [raay·nd-aays], *s.* gaol; (lit. round house).

Raít [raayt], *s.* (1) a rut. "Th' cart was stawed in a raít" [Th)ky'aa·rt wüz stau·d in ü raayt].

(2) a route. "What *raít* bin yø takkin'?" [Wot raayt bin yū taak·in?] The word in both meanings is derived from *F. route*. Another pronunciation is [ruwt].

Rallock [raal·ük], *s.* a tattered garment, a rag. "Stick it i' the rag bag: it's nowt bur an owd *rallock*" [Stik it i dhū raag·baag: it)s nuwt бүр ün uwd raal·ük]. ? the same word as *relic*.

Ram in [raam·in], *v.n.* to set vigorously to work. "He leed **haan** o' th' yilve, an' *rammed in* like a madman" [Ée lee·d aayt ü)dh yil·v, ün raam·d in lahyk ü maad·mün].

†**Rammel** [raam·il], *s.* a hard, barren earth, composed of "foz bench," gravel, and the like.

†**Rammelly** [raam·ili], *adj.* partaking of the character of *rammel*.

†**Rammy** [raam·i], *adj.* noisome, stinking. Bailey has "*Ramish*, that smells rank like a Ram or Goat."

Rampion [raam·piün], *s.* a stick, cudgel. "Ah'll get a *rampion* aät o' th' hedge, an' pleach upon yö, if yo binna shiftin' *yur* hommocks" [Ah]l gy'et ü raam·piün aayt ü)dh ej, ün plee·ch üpon·yü, iv yoa bin)shif·tin yür om·üks].

†**Randan** [raan·daan], *s.* a sort of very fine bran.

Random-shot [raan·düm·shot·], *s.* a wild young fellow. "So Jack Done's bin up afore his nuncles again! Well, he **was** auvays a *random-shot*" [Soa· Jaak· Doan]z bin up üfoa·r iz nüngk·lz ügy'en! Wel, ée wüz au·viz ü raan·düm·shot·].

Randy [raan·di], *s.* (1) a noise. A yelping dog was said to be "kickin' up a *randy*."

(2) a spree, generally a drunken one; but the word is *very* often jocularly used, *e.g.*, "We won o' the *randy* thisterdee" [Wée wün ü dhü raan·di dhis·türdee·] expresses "We took a holiday yesterday."

Randy [raan·di], *v.n.* to go "on the spree," enjoy oneself. On the day following a holiday, a woman said "It wouldna do for **mey** to go *randyin'* off to Maupas every dee; it knocks one up **sö**" [It wüd)nü dóo für mey tü goa· raan·di-in of tü Mau·püs ev·ri dee·; it noks wün up sü].

Randy [raan·di], *adj.* unmanageable, irrepressible. "He's a terrible *randy* fellow; yo never known when yo han him" [Ée]z ü ter·übl raan·di fel·ü; yoa· nev·ür noa·n wen yoa· aan·im].

Randybow [raan·dibuw], *v.n.* to create a disturbance. "Sich a rabblin' lot there was theer, *randybowin'*, shoutin', an' noisin'."

an' wrostlin'; I never seid the like" [Sich' ü raab·lin lot dhür woz dhéeür, raan·dibuw·in, shuw·tin, ün nahy·zin, ün ros·lin; ahy nev·ür seyd dhü lahyk].

ant [raan·t], (1) *v.a.* to pull, wrench. "Mother, ah've torn my hat." "Ah thowt yö would, when ah seid yö *rantin'* it off th' neel" [Müdh·ür, ah)v toa·rn mi aat·. Ah thuwt yü wüd, wen ah seyd yü raan·tin it of)th nee·l].

(2) to burn fiercely. "Open the door o'th' bëiler fire, Polly; there's noo use in it *rantin'* a-that'ns" [Oa·pn dhü dóoür ü)th bey·lür fahyür, Pol·i; dhür)z nóo yóos in it raan·tin ü)dhaat·nz].

an-tan [raan·taan], *s.* an ill temper. "The mester come i' th' häise in a bit of a *ran-tan*, cos the dinner wonna just ready to a minute" [Dhü mes·tür kùm i)dh aays in ü bit üv ü raan·taan, koz dhü din·ür wo)nü jüst red·i tü ü min·it].

antipow [raan·tipuw], *s.* a rude, boisterous person. "Yander comes that *rantipow* gawby foo' o' mine from Radmore Grein" [Yaan·dür kùmz dhaat· raan·tipuw gau·bi föo ü mahyn früm Raad·mür Greyn]. Such was the choice expression with which a girl at Burland announced the approach of her sweetheart.

ap [raap·], *v.a.* to exchange. "I made him the offer to *rap* yander owd black caï o' mine for his two·ear·owd heifer, bur he wouldna treed (= trade)" [Ahy mai·d im dhü of·ür tü raap· yaan·dür uwd blaak· ky'aay ü mahyn für iz tóo·éeür·uwd ef·ür, бүr ée wüd)nü tree·d].

ape an' scrape [rai·p (ree·p) ün skrai·p (skree·p)], *v.a.* to rake and scrape together, to heap up possessions like a miser. "Eh, Tummas, I do wonder at yö, *rapin' an' scrapin'* as yo dun; an' what is it aw when yo'n gotten it, to'ats as havin' a bit o' cownfort wheil yo liven?" [Ai·, Tüm·äs, ahy dóo wùn·dür aat· yü, rai·pin ün skrai·pin üz yoa· dùn; ün wot iz it au· wen yoa·)n got·n it, toa·ts üz aav·in ü bit ü kuw·mfürt weyl yoa liv·n?] *Rape* = rake; see Chapter on Pronunciation under **K**, and *cp.* following article.

†**Rape up** [rai'p or ree'p ùp], *v.a.* to rake up, harp upon, an old grievance. "Yè'd ha' thowt they'd ha' letten owd times be; but they mun *rape 'em up* o' purpose for make a row" [Yi)d ù thuwt dhi)d ù let'n uwd tahymz bey; bùt dhai mün rai'p ùm ùp ù puu rpūs fūr mai'k ù ruw].

Raps [raap's], *s. pl.* sport, fun. "Well, han ye had good *raps* at the Wakes?" [Wel, ùn yì aad' gùd raap's ùt dhū Wai'ks?]

Rase-brained [rai'z-bree'nd, rai'z-brai'nd], *adj.* hare-brained, wild, madcap. "What a *rase-brained* mon he must be, to ride sich weild hosses!" [Wot ù rai'z-brai'nd mon ée mūs bée, tū rahyd sich weyld os'iz!] Wilbraham has the word, but his explanation, "violent, impetuous," hardly gives the sense.

Rash [raash·], *adj.* eager, quick. We speak of a horse drawing too "*rash*;" and I once heard a Wesleyan local preacher say in his sermon that "the Egyptians were following *rashly* behind the Israelites"—meaning, rapidly. Compare Shak. *Winter's Tale*, I. ii. 319, "with no *rash* potion, but with a lingering dram."

Rathe [rai'dh], *s.* See CART.

Rattatag [raat'útaag], *s.* a ne'er-do-weel. See RACKATAG.

Rattle-skull [raat'l-skùl], *s.* a talkative person; a chatter-box. "Hoo's a despert *rattle-skull*; her tongue gos like stones in a can" [Óo)z ù despürt raat'l-skùl; ùr tùng goz lahyk stoam in ù ky'aan·].

†**Rattle-trap** [raat'l-traap], *s.* the mouth; a term only used in reference to foolish utterances. "Come, keep that *rattle-trap* o' thine shut" [Kùm, ky'ee'p dhaat' raat'l-traap ù dhahy shùt]. *Cp.* RATTLE-SKULL.

Rattle-traps [raat'l-traap's], *s. pl.* belongings, = colloquial E. *traps*. "Yo mun get yur *rattle-traps* together, an' be flittin'" [Yoa' mün gy'et yūr raat'l-traaps tūgy'edh'ūr, ùn by flit'in].

Rattocks [raat'ùks], *s. pl.* very small potatoes. "Go to th' 'tatoe-ruck, an' get a bucketle o' 'tatoes; an' then yo can put the best o' one side for ursels, an' leeave the *rattocks* to beil for

th' pigs" [Goa· tū)th tai·tū-rük, ün gy'et ü buk'itl ü tai·tüz; ün dhen yoa·)kn put dhü best ü won sahyd für ürsel·z, ün lééüv dhü raat·üks tū beyl für)th pigz].

raunge [rau·nzh], *v.n.* (1) to strive or reach after; the notion of great effort is always implied. "Them key o' Hassa's keep'n *raungin'* o'er the hedge after my bit o edgrew; it's one body's job to tent 'em aīt an' tine the gaps" [Dhem ky'ey ü Aas·üz ky'ee'pn rau·nzhin oa·r dhü ej aaf·tūr mahy bit ü ed·gróo; it)s won bod·iz job tū tent üm aayt ün tahyn dhu gy'aap's].

(2) to romp, as children do when at play. "They won *raungin'* an' pleein' i' the stack-yoard" [Dhi wūn rau·nzhin ün pleein i dhü staak·-yoard].

rawly [rau·li], *adv.* inadequately.

rawm [rau·m], (1) *v.a.* to pull. "Parson bawks his woards aīt só laid sometimes yó'd think hey'd *rawm* the choarch daïn" [Paa·rsn bau·ks iz woa·rdz aayt sü laayd sūmtahy·mz yū think ey)d rau·m dhü choa·rch daayn]. Hence the meaning to *wrestle*, *e.g.*, "feightin' an' *rawmin'*."

(2) *v.n.* to climb, to get over or along with difficulty; as "to *rawm* over a hedge," "to *rawm* over a ploughed field." This is the verb to *roam*, influenced by the preceding meaning. Cf. *rawmy*.

†(3) to reach after with effort. "What a't tha *rawmin'* after? Stond upo' my barrow, an' tha'll ha' noo neid *rawm'*" [Wot üt dhü rau·min aaf·tūr? Stond üpü mahy baar·ü, ün dhü] aa náo neyd rau·m]. Bailey gives "to *rame*, to reach. N.C."

†**Rawmy** [rau·mi], of plants, spreading, luxuriant; literally *roaming*.

†**Rawny** [rau·ni], *s.* a silly fellow. "Tha grät *rawny*, thee!" [Dhaa grae't rau·ni, dhey!]

Rawny [rau·ni], *adj.* big, clumsy. "He's a grät *rawny* fellow, aw legs an' wings" [Ée)z ü grae't rau·ni fel·ü, au' legz ün wing·z].

†**Rawp** [rau'p], *v.a.* to scratch. "Hoo flew at him as if hoo wanted *rawp* his eyes ait" [Óo flóo aat·im üz iv óo waan·tid rau'p iz ahyz aayt].

Rawsy [rau'si], *adj.* of yarn and the like stuffs, rough, coarse.

†**Raw-yed** [rau·yed], *s.* a simpleton.

Razzor [raaz·ür], *v.a.* to exhaust. The word is specially used of two persons of unequal strength working together: **the** stronger *razzors* the weaker. "I conna stond William mowin' after me; hey'll soon *razzor* me" [Ahy kon·)ü stond Wil·yüm moa·in aaf·tür me; eyl sóon raaz·ür me]. It has, however, a more general signification; **and** the *p. part.* (as in "he was finely *razzort*") takes on a further idea or suggestion of nervous exhaustion or worry—the meaning, in fact, may be said to lie somewhere between "fagged" and "worried." *Cp.* Mr. Holland's *rassert* and Colonel Leigh's *razzored*.

Razzor-backed [raaz·ür-baakt], *adj.* narrow-backed, of animals. "A hoss like that inna my sort; hey's too *razzor-backed* for me" [Ü os lahyk dhaat·i)nü mahy sau·rt; eyl zóo raaz·ür-baakt für me].

†**Rear** [raer], *v.a.* to raise, to mould the crust of a raised **pie**. "I've bin agate aw mornin' *rearin'* pork-pies" [Ahyv bin ügy'ai't au mau·rnin rae·rin poa·k-pahyz].

†**Rearin'** [rae·rin or rey·ürin] } *s.* a calf which is being reared.
Rearin' cauf [kau'f] } "Promising well-bred *rearin'* heifer *cauf*."—Auctioneer's catalogue (Cholmondeley), August 30th, 1887.

Reckon up [rek'n ùp], *v.a.* to rebuke, chastise. "That lad o' yo'res has bin gettin' pears i' ahr orchard; an' mester waants know if yo binna gooin' draw him o'er th' coals for it." "I'll ell him ah've *reckont* him *up* a'ready" [Dhaat· laad· ü yoa·rzüz bin gy'et·in pae·rz i aa·r au·rchüt; ün mes·tür waan·ts noa·iv yoa·bin)ü góo·in drau·im oa·r)th koa·lz for it. Tel im ahr) rek·nt im ùp üred·i].

Redden up [red·n ùp], *v.n.* to become of a bright colour; said of the combs of hens. "The hens begin'n to *redde*n up" [Dhū enz bigy'in·n tū red·n ùp]. This is a sign that they are going to lay.

teddy [red·i], *v.a.* to comb out the hair.

xdy in'-comb [red·i-in-ko·m], *s.* a hair-comb.

rd rag [red raag·], *s.* (1) a slang word for the tongue.
(2) See following article.

rd-rag [red-raag·] or **red-red** [red-red·], *s.* the red comb of a turkey-cock. Children are wont to call to turkey cocks, "My *red-red's* better than thy *red-red*," supposing that this aggravates them.

teean [reyūn, réeün], *s.* a rut, the space between the furrows in a ploughed field, the ridges in pasture. A correlative to *butt*.

teean-wauted [rey·ün-wautid], *part. adj.* (1) lying supine and unable to get up. The term is originally applied to a sheep which has rolled over on its back in a "reean," and finding that it is unable to recover itself, lies there until help arrives, as a man said to me in describing an occurrence of the kind, "as quiet as a tatee" [üz kwai·üt üz ũ tai·tū].

(2) The word is metaphorically applied to persons; *e.g.*, a tipsy man who had fallen down and was unable to get up again would be said to be *reean-wauted*. See *Waut*.

teechy [ree·chi], *adj.* smoky. "The chimley's despert *reechy*" [Dhū chim·li]z des·pürt ree·chi]. Compare Scotch *reeky*, as in "Auld *Reekie*;" and see Shak. *Coriolanus*, II. i., "the kitchen malkin pins her richest lockram 'bout her *reechy* neck."

teef [réeef], *adv.* lief. BURLAND, but not common. "I'd *reefer* go till stop a-wom" [Ahy]d rée·für goa· til stop ũ)wom].

teely [ree·li], *adj.* lanky; lit. like a rail.

teenpike [reen-pahyk], *s.* an old, rotten branch in a tree. "Tak

that owd *reen-pike* wom wi' thee; it's a rare fire-stick haft —
[Taak· dhaat· uwd ree'n-pahyk wom wi dhi; it)s ü rae—
fahy-ür-stik aaft]. Cp. Mr. Holland's *rampicked*.

Reight [reyt, réet], *adj.* right, real, true. "Hoo's a *reight* Starkey—
[Óo)z ü reyt Staa·rki].

Reight-dain [reyt-daayn], *adj.* and *adv.* downright. "Yo'm
reight-dain bad 'un, that's what yo bin, an' nowt else" [Yoa)■
ü reyt-daayn baad· ün, dhaat·)s wot yoa· bin, ün nuwt els].

†**Reist** [reyst], *s.* the breast of a plough. Also called the *moul* —
board (q.v.).

Reisty [rey·sti], *adj.* of bacon, rancid. "Dun yó caw this beeco■!
It's nasty, *reisty* stuff" [Dùn yū kau· dhis bee·kn? It)s naas· ■i,
rey·sti stuf].

†**Remember** } *v.a.* to remind. "*Remember* ■■
Remember on [rimem·bür on] } *on* to bring some sago from
Whitchurch" [Rimem·bür mey on tū bring sūm sai·gū frūm
Wich·ürch]. Compare Shak. *Winter's Tale*, III. ii. 231, "I'll
not *remember* you of my own lord;" and *Measure for Measure*,
II. i. 114 (Globe ed.).

†**Render** [ren·dür], *v.a.* to melt down; said of lard, suet, goose-
oil, &c.

†**Rest-piece** [rest·peys], *s.* a piece of land that had not been
ploughed for a long time. "It's an owd *rest-piece*, that is; it
hanna bin plo'd for the memory o' noo livin' mon" [It)s ün
uwd rest·peys, dhaat· iz; it aa)nū bin plóod fūr dhū mem·ūri
ü nóo liv'in mon].

†**Retch** [rech], *v.n.* to stretch. Bailey has the word.

Rick [rik], *v.n.* to utter the noise made by a guinea-fowl.
"Hearken 'em *rickin*" [Aa·rkn ūm rik'in].

†**Rid** [rid·], *v.a.* to clear land, to stub up furze, pull up a hedge, &c.
"We *rid*ded the hedge as parted the two crafts, an' maden a
good-sized meadow on 'em" [Wi rid·id dhū ej ūz paa·rtid dhū
tóo kraaft's, ün mai·dn ü gùd·-sahyzd med·ū on ūm].

- Riddamadeasy** [rid·ümüdee·zi], *s.* a "Reading made easy," a child's primer.
- Riddin's** [rid·inz], *s.* a common name for a field, *e.g.*, the Fish Riddin's. Its original meaning was a field that had been "ridded" or cleared.
- Ridge-pow** [rij·puw], *s.* (1) the topmost piece of wood in a roof.
(2) the cross-pole that supports a stack-sheet.
- Rift** [rif·t], *v.a.* to belch out; *e.g.*, "to rift the wind up." Bailey gives the word for Lincolnshire.
- Riftin'-full** [rif·tin·fúl·], *adj.* full to repletion.
- Riggut** [rig·üt], *s.* a channel, gutter. "They bin makin' *rigguts* all o'er yonder meadow" [Dhi bin mai·kin rig·üts au·l oa·r yon·dür med·ü]. Miss Jackson, *s.v.* *Rigot*, quotes Randle Holme: "*Channeling the sole* is making a *riggett* in the outer sole for the wax thread to lie in." *Academy of Armoury*, Bk. III., c. iii., p. 99.
- Riggut** [rig·üt], *v.a.* coire.
- Rindle** [rin·dl], *s.* a rivulet. Bailey has "*Rindle*, a small gutter." A.S. *rynele*, a stream, runnel.
- Ring** [ring·], *v.a.* (1) to call bees together when swarming, with a sharp, ringing noise, as of iron or brazen instruments beaten together. This is called "*ringin'* the bees."
(2) to *ring* pigs is to put rings through their snouts, to hinder them from "rooting" in the earth.
- Ringer** [ringg·ür], *s.* a crow-bar.
- Ring-stake** [ring·stai·k], *s.* the stake to which the cows are tied in the boozies. Also called **BOOZY-STAKE**.
- Rip** [rip·], *v.n.* to go furiously. "Hoo *ripped*, an' I held" (of a restive mare) [Óo rip·t, ün ahy eld]. *Cp.* E. *tear along*. The common slang adjective *ripping* is connected by Cheshire people with this verb, and one often hears a conversation like the following: "Haï bin yð." "*Rippin'*, like a boat-hoss, on'y

short o' meat (food) " [Aay bin yū? Rip'in, lahyk ũ bo:t-os, oa·ni shau·rt ũ mee't].

†(2) to behave in a violent or furious manner:

Rippin' an' tearin'
Cossin' an' swearin'

[Rip'in ũn tae·rin, kos'in ũn swae·rin].

†**Rip** [rip·], *s.* (1) a worthless person.

(2) a lean, broken-down horse. "Come up, owd *rip*."

Ripper [rip·ür], *s.* (1) a term of commendation applied to a person, animal, or thing. "Hoo's a *ripper*, an' noo mistake" [Óo)z ũ rip·ür, ũn noo mistai·k].

(2) a short, strong scythe. Called in Mr. Holland's *Glossary a Hodding-scythe*. See his article *s.v.* for a description.

Ripstitch [rip·stich], *s.* a romping, boisterous, irrepressible child, who is always "ripping his stitches," *i.e.*, tearing his clothes. "What a little *ripstitch* yo bin, Mary! I declare I may do nowt else bu mend after yó" [Wot ũ lit·l rip·stich yoa· bin, Maeri! Ahy diklae·r ahy mi dóo nuwt els bũ mend aaf·tŕ yũ].

Rise [rahys], *s.* pea-sticks.

Rise [rahys], *v.a.* to furnish growing peas with supports.

†**Rit** [rit·], *s.* (1) the smallest pig in a litter. "Hoo's a pretty good 'un for lookin' after a sai wi' pigs; hoo taks notice as the *rit* inna put upon" [Óo)z ũ port·i gŭd ũn fŭr lóo·kin aaf·tŕ ũ saay wi pig·z; óo taak's noa·tis ũz dhŭ rit· i)nŭ pŭt ũpon·].

(2) the weakling of a family of children; the smallest or most sickly child.

†**Rizzom** [riz·ŭm], *s.* the head of the oat. "Theise wuts bin well-*rizzomed*" [Dheyz wŭts bin wel-riz·ŭmd]. Compare the very rare M.E. word *risonis* (*pl.*), heads of oats, which occurs in the *Wars of Alexander*, l. 3060 (probably an ἀπαξ λελεγμένον in Middle English).

Roche [roa·ch], *s.* a sort of soft sandstone, much used to mend

bye-roads, and the like, with. Wilbraham has "*Roche*, refuse stone." Probably from Fr. *roche*, rock.

ochy [roa·chi], *adj.* full of *roche*, partaking of the nature of *roche*; said of soils. See preceding article.

oded [roa·did], *part. adj.* streaked, striped. "I've gotten as nice a bit o' *roded* beecon for thy breakfast as was ever set afore anny mon" [Ahy]v got·n ūz nahys ū bit ū roa·did bee·kn für dhi brek·fūst ūz wuz ev·ūr set ūfoa·r aan·i mon]. "That cat's very nicely *roded*" [Dhaat ky'aat]s veri nahy·sli roa·did]. Mr. Holland limits the meaning too much in confining it to its application to bacon.

odney [rod·ni], *s.* an unevenly-made marble.

ogger [roj·ūr], *s.* the paunch of a pig. TUSHINGHAM. The more general word is HODGE. As proper names, of course, Hodge: Roger :: Jack: John.

loguery [roa·gūri], *s.* mischief, in a passive as well as an active sense. "I seed as th' owd mare was gooin' leem; an' I couldna be easy than I'd fund aīt wheer the *roquery* was" [Ahy seyð ūz]dh uwd mae·r wūz gōo·in lee·m; ūn ahy kūd·n)ñi bi ee·zi dhūn ahy]d fūnd aayt wéeūr dhū roa·gūri woz], *i.e.*, where the mischief lay, what was the cause of her limping.

Rollock [rol·ūk], *r.n.* to walk with a rolling gait.

Rollocks [rol·ūks], *r.n.* to rollick, be merry. "We'dn a *rollocksin*' time on it, an' never won i' bed aw neet" [Wi]dn ū rol·ūksin tahym on it, ūn nev·ūr wūn i bed au· néet].

Romance [roa·maan's], *s.* exaggeration; a love of "drawing the long bow." "He's gotten sich a lot o' *romance* abaīt him; yo never known haī much believe when he's towd yō his tale" [Ée]z got·n sich ū lot ū roa·maan's ūbaay·t im; yoa· nev·ūr noa·n aay mūch bīley·v wen ée]z tuwd yū iz tai·l].

†**Romance** [roa·maan's], *r.n.* to exaggerate, make up a fictitious narrative. "Yo bin sadly too much gen to *romancin*'" [Yoa· bin saad·li tōo mūch gy'en tū roa·maan·sin].

Romble [rom·bl], *v.n.* to romp or climb upon. "I'm peester to jeth wi' theise childern *romblin'* on (or 'agen') me an' pooin' me aw roads" [Ahy)m pes·tūrt tū jeth wi dheyz chil·dūrn rom·blin on (ūgy'en·) mi ūn pōo'in mi au' roa'dz].

Rompilent [rom·pilūnt], *adj.* high-spirited, restless; said of a horse. "That hoss is a jell too *rompilent*; he should ha' less curn, an' moor to do" [Dhaat· os iz ū jel tōo rom·pilūnt; ēe shūd aa les kuurn, ūn mōoūr tū dōo].

Rondle [ron·dl], *v.a.* †(1) to twist the short hair about the temples between the fingers; a frequent method of bullying.

(2) to knock up, exhaust. "I've lommerged this basket o' butter to Nantweich an' back, an' it's regularly *rondlet* me up; if yo'n beleive mey, mester, my back aches a-that'n than I can hardly shift my legs, an' I'm fit drop wi' tire" [Ahy)v lom·ūrd dhis baas·kit ū bāt·ūr tū Naantwey·ch ūn baak·, ūn it)s reg·ilūrli ron·dlt mi ūp; iv yoa'n) biley·v mey, mestūr, mi baak· ai'ks ū)dhaat'n dhūn ahy)kn aa·rdli shift mi legz, ūn ahy)m fit drop wi tahy·ūr].

Ronk [rongk], *adj.* †(1) crafty, bad, dangerous. "Hey's a *ronk* mon to deaal with" [Ey)z ū rongk mon tū dēsūl widh]. The word expresses the union of cunning with depravity, and is one of the strongest terms in the dialect. There is no more expressive way of stigmatising a person's character than by saying "Oh, he's *ronk*."

†(2) foul-smelling, noisome.

(3) said of a wasp's nest where the wasps are numerous and angry. "There's a larp's neist up the cow-lane, as we bin gooin' tak to-neight after dark; it's as *ronk* an owd beggar as there is raīnd this country" [Dhūr)z ū laa·rps neyst ūp dhū ky'aaw·lai'n, ūz wi bin gōo'in taak· tūney't aaf·tūr daark; it)s ūz rongk ūn uwd beg·ūr ūz dhūr iz raaynd dhis kùn·tri].

Ronk is, of course, the same as the E. *rank*, and has the ordinary meaning of "luxuriant, rich, fertile," e.g., *ronk* ripe=fully ripe. In connection with this meaning we have a common expression "as *ronk* as Roodee," which I refer to specially here as I see it is quoted

by Leigh thus—"as *rouk* as th' Roodee." This is, to my mind, an evident misprint for *ronk*. As Leigh's book was never finally revised by himself before his death, it is obvious that such a mistake might very easily have crept in.

Rooster [róo·stür], *v.n.* to stay idling indoors; always used with some qualifying word or phrase, like "i' th' haise" = in the house. "What a red face yo'n gotten! yo'n bin *roosterin'* o'er th' fire" [Wot ü red fai:s yoa:n got'n! yoa:n bin róo·stürin oa:r)th fahy·ür].

root [róot], *v.n.* †(1) to pry. "What's he want, *rootin'* into other folks'es busin'ss?" [Wot)s ée waan't, róo·tin in·tü üdh·ür foa·ksiz biz·ns?]

(2) to idle or lounge about. "Yo bin auvays *rootin'* abowt, bur I never sey yó rammin' into th' work" [Yoa· bin au·viz róo·tin übuw't, bür ahy nev·ür sey yü raam·in in·tü)th wuurk]. A mother will tell her children not to "get *rootin'* in her road;" and an idle person is often reproached with "*rootin'* i' the haise" or "the ess-hole" all day long.

Root-wauted [róo·t-wau·tid], *pret.* and *p. part.* pulled up by the roots; said of a tree.

Rooty-tooty [róo·ti-tóo·ti], *s.* a fete, festivity. TUSHINGHAM. "There was a *rooty-tooty* at Cholmondeley last Setterday, an' everybody from raínd abowt went bu' mey; my hee wanted seein' to, so we saiten (= set) on it, an' gotten it done" [Dhür wüz ü róo·ti-tóo·ti üt Chùm·li laas· Set·ürdi, ün ev·ribod·i früm raaynd übuw't went bü mey; mahy ee· waan·tid sey·in too, soa· wi sai·tn on it, ün got·n it dùn]. Compare ROWDY-DOWDY.

Roozle [róo·zl], *v.a.* to rouse. "I was snousin' awee cownfortable enough, when yó *roozled* me up" [Ahy wüz snaaw·zin üwee· kuw·mfürtàbl ünùf, wen yü róo·zld mi ùp]. "Fatch me a fyow chats, an' we'n try an *roozle* the fire up" [Faach· mi ü fyuw chaat:s, ün wi)n trahy ün róo·zl dhü fahy·ür ùp].

ropes [roa·ps], *s. pl.* the entrails of a sheep. A.S. *roppas*, bowels.

Bailey has "*Ropes, Guts.* N.C.;" and again, "*Ropes, Guts* prepared and cut out for Black Puddings. S.C."

†**Ropy** [roa'pi], *adj.* of bread, viscous, stringy. "Pox tak t~~h~~ni blessed bread! it's *ropy* again, same as last batch" [Poks ta~~sk~~ dhis bles'üd bred! it)s roa'pi ügy'en', sai'm üz laas' baach~~h~~]. Bailey gives "*Ropy, clammy, slimy.*"

†**Rots** [rots], *s. pl.* rats. "To have the *rots*" is to have the bail~~iffs~~ in the house.

†**Roughed** [rùfd], *p. part.* of horses' shoes, made rough, as w~~ith~~ frost-nails.

Rough-filled [rùf-fil'd], *adj.* fed on plain food. "Wey han^o plen~~y~~, if we bin bu' *rough-filled*" [Wey aan' plenti, iv wi bin~~h~~ rùf-fil'd].

†**Rough leaef** [rùf lééüf], *s.* the second leaves of turnips, ~~sc.~~ "They'n gotten into th' *rough leaef*; they'n be clear from ~~h'~~ fley, nai" [Dhi)n got'n in'tü)th rùf lééüf; dhi)n bi tlée~~u~~ ü früm)th fley, naay].

Rough-sorted [rùf-saurtid], *adj.* rough in manner and spee~~ch~~. "Ay, he's a *rough-sorted* 'un—an unto'artly yowth, is Joe~~s~~" [Aay, ée)z ü rùf-saurtid ün—ün untoa'ürtli yuwth, iz Joa~~s~~].

Rowdy-dowdy [ruw'di-duw'di], *s.* a merry-making. NORBUR~~y~~.
Cp. ROORY-ROORY.

Rowelled [raaw'ild], *p. part.* Calves are said to be *rowelled* wh~~en~~ the loose flesh of the throat is pierced, and a string pass~~ed~~ through the hole thus made. This is done to prevent the ~~m~~ having a "stroke."

Rubbitch [rùb'ich], *s.* rubbish; a term of depreciation applied ~~to~~ persons. "The little *rubbitch* has gone stravin' off, an' le~~ft~~ mey aw theise pons to cleean an' put awee" [Dhü lit'l rùb'i~~ch~~ üz gon strai'vin of, ün left mey au' dheyz ponz tü kléeün~~h~~ pùt üwee~~h~~].

Rubbitchin' [rùb'ichin], *adj.* rubbishy. "There was a mon i' t~~he~~ fair wi' some *rubbitchin'* cheise as he wanted ommost ~~gie~~

me; bur ah wouldna tak such rubbich, nut if he'd ha' gen 'em me for nowt" [Dhür wüz ü mon i dhü faer wi süm rüb'ichin cheyz üz ée waan'tid om'üst gy'i mi; bür ah wüd)nü taak'sich· rüb'ich, nuut iv ée)d ü gy'en üm mi für nuwt].

Ruck [rük], *s.* a heap; hence a quantity, number. "There was a pratty *ruck* o' folks at Acton last neight" [Dhür wüz ü praati rük ü foaks üt Aak'n laas' neyt]. See also Bóok ü Rooth, ii. 1.

rucked up [rúkt ùp], *p. part.* disordered. A housewife will tell you she is "*rucked up*" when her rooms are untidy, *i.e.*, when the articles are lying in *rucks*, one upon another, instead of being each in its proper place. The same meaning is expressed by saying that "the things lien aw i' *rucks* an' yeps (=heaps)" [dhü thing'z lahyn au' i rüks ün yeps].

ruckle [rùk'l], *v.a.* to crumple. "Wun yó ax yay'r Sam if hey'll bring me my new frock from Nantweich, an' ah'll do as much for him some dee; bu' tell him nat to *ruckle* it up o'er carryin' it" [Wùn yü aak's yay'r Saam· iv ey)l bring· mi mahy nyóo frok früm Naantwey'ch, ün ah)l dóo üz mûch für im süm dee; bü tel im naat· tü rùk'l it ùp oa·r ky'aari-in it]. *Cp.* Icel. *hrukka*, a wrinkle.

tucklety-tucklety [rùk'lti-tùk'lti], *adj.* and *adv.* crumpled, creased; and of the puckers in a dress, gathered up. See preceding article.

ruination [róoinai·shün], *s.* ruin. "I dunna like the taps to be screwed sò tight i' the barrels; it's the very *ruination* on 'em, it makes 'em run aít sò bad at after" [Ahy dù)nü lahyk dhü taap's tü bi skróod sü tahyt i dhü baar·ilz; it)s dhü veri róoinai·shün on üm, it mai'ks üm rùn aayt sü baad· üt aaf·tür].

rummadust [rùm·üdùst], *s.* a row, shindy. "There was a fine *rummadust* kicked up" [Dhür wüz ü fahyn rùm·üdùst ky'ikt ùp].

lump an' Stump [rùmp ün stùmp], *adv. phrase*, root and branch,

without leaving anything. "They'n sowd him up *rump* *a stump*; he hasna gotten a spoon to eat with" [Dhi)n suwd i ùp, rùmp ün stùmp; ée aaz'nü got'n ü spóon tū eet widh].

Rump up [rùmp ùp], *v.a.* (1) to smash, incapacitate, unfit for use. "Ah daít my kitchen-cheirs 'un soon be *rumped up*" [A] daayt mi ky'ich'in-cheyürz ün sóon bi rùmt ùp].

(2) to make bankrupt. "The mon as come to this *farm* afore mey was *rumped up*" [Dhü mon üz kùm tū dhis faa·rm ũfoa·r mey wüz rùmt ùp].

Run [rùn], *v.a.* (1) in a transitive sense, is sometimes conjugated as a weak verb. "I'm welly *runned* off my legs" [A]m wel·i rùnd of mi legz]. "Han yö *runned* this barrel aít?" [Aan· yü rùnd dhis baar·il aayt?]

(2) We may also notice here the phrase, "It runs me i' the yed" [It rùnz méé i dhü yed]=it occurs or seems to me. Here *run* is of the strong conjugation, and if *me* be regarded as a dative, intransitive.

Runagate [rùn·ügit], *s.* an unstable or unsettled person; a rolling stone. BURLAND. See following article. Bailey has "*Runagate*, a rambling or roving Fellow."

Runagate [rùn·ügit], *adj.* roving, unsettled, never at one stay. BURLAND. "He inna sich a bad lad, if it wonna for them *runagate* parts (traits)" [Ée i)nü sich ü baad·laad· iv it wo)nü für dhem rùn·ügit paa·rts].

†**Runner** [rùn·ür], *s.* a policeman. This word is imitated in the Romany *prastermengro*, from *praster*, to run.

S.

Să-ant my Bob [să·aan·t mahy Bob·], *interj.* an exclamation of surprise; probably an intentional deformation of "So help me God."

Sad [saad·], *adj.* *†(1) close; heavy; said of bread which has not risen properly. "I dunna like this borm; ah daít we s'n ha

sad bread " [Ahy dù)nū lahyk dhis bau·rm ; ah daayt wi)sn aa saad· bred·].

(2) pressed down, lying close together, of substances in a vessel. Naturally the word is generally used of dry substances, but I have heard an old woman say that her buttermilk was "*sad in*" her can, meaning simply that the can was quite full.

ade [sai'd], *v.a.* to satiate. " Ah never seed sich lads ; yo connā *sade* 'em o' suppin' " [Ah nev·ūr séed sich laad·z ; yoa· kon)ū sai'd ūm ū sùp·in], *i.e.*, give them their fill of milk and bread. " This dumplin's despert *sadin'* " [Dhis dùm·plin]z des·pürt sai'din]. The pres. part. is often so used in an adjectival sense. Cf. A.S. *sæd*, satiated.

adn'ss [saad'ns], *s.* seriousness, earnest. " Ah towd him i' good *sadn'ss* " [Ah tuwd im i gūd saad'ns] = in downright earnest. This is, of course, the old meaning of the word. Compare the well-known passage in *Romeo and Juliet*, I. i. 205, which plays upon the two meanings of the word, the old and the new.

Ben. Tell me in *sadness* who she is you love.

Rom. What, shall I groan, and tell you ?

Ben. Groan ? why, no !

But *sadly* tell me who.

Also *Much Ado about Nothing*, Act V. sc. i., " Pluck up, my heart ! and be *sad* ;" *ibid.* II. iii., " the conference was *sadly* borne."

aggeryedded [saag·üryed·id], *adj.* stupid, foolish. " Yō *sagger-yedded* young pup " [Yū saag·üryed·id yùng pùp].

ale [sai'l], *s.* (1) a time, season ; only used in the phrase " to have good *sale*," to have a " good time," get on well. A housewife says she has had good *sale* at churning, when the butter has " come " easily. A.S. *sæl*, a time, season, also luck ; whence E. *silly*, which see in Skeat's Dict. Compare Essex *sele* (or *seel*) as used of the day, or time of day ; *hay-sels*, hay-time, hay-harvest. For another instance of A.S. *æ* passing into Ches. [ai] see p. 86.

(2) to "sell a *sale*" is to hold an auction. For an example see **MONKEY**.

Salinge [saal'inzh], *v.a.* (1) to dig about the surface, *e.g.*, in catching rabbits with a ferret.

(2) metaph. to inquire, investigate. We often speak *salingin'* a person with questions.

†**Samcloth** [saam'kloth], *s.* a sampler. Mr. Holland apparently gives the term on the authority of Randle Holme's words ("a *Samcloth*, vulgarly a *Sampler*"); but it is still in ordinary use in S. Ches.

Sammy-Billy [Saam'i-Bil'i], *s.* a simpleton. NORBURY. *SAMMY DINGLE*.

Sam or **Sammy Dingle** [Saam'i Dingg'l], *s.* a foolish person. "Well, yo must be a *Sammy Dingle*, to beleive a tale like that" [Wel, yoa' mäs bi ü Saam'i Dingg'l, tü bileyv ü tai'l lahy dhaat'].

†**Sap** [saap'], *s.* the soft outside part of timber.

Sarn [saa'rn], *interj.* an imprecation. "Sarn it." "Sarn yo. —" Compare **CONSARN**.

Sarve [saa'rv], *v.a.* to serve; used in two special senses.

†(1) to hand up straw, cord, or thatch-pegs to a thatcher bricks and mortar to a bricklayer. "Wheer's Joe? Tell him go an' wather that bad caï." "He conna come; he's *sarrin* thatcher" [Wéeür)z Joa? Tel im goa' ün waat'ür dhaat baad' ky'aay. Ée kon)ü kùm; ée)z saa'rvin thaach'ür].

(2) to feed pigs. "Polly, I shall leeave yo to *sarve* them pigs to-neight, else I shall be late for chapel" [Pol'i, ahysh lééüv yoa' tü saa'rv dhem pig'z tü-ney't, els ahy)shl bi lait für chaap'il].

Sarver [saa'rvür], *s.* †(1) a round, shallow basket, used to hold feed of oats for a horse. "Give him a good *sarver* full o' wuts an' he'll do for a bit" [Gy'iv' im ü gùd saa'rvür fül ü wùts, ün ée)l dóo für ü bit].

†(2) a boy or man who "serves a bricklayer or thatcher."

(3) a pig-feeder. "Well, there's one thing ah wull see (= say) for the wench—hoo's a rare pig-*sarver*" [Wel, dhür]z won thingg: ah wull see: für dhū wensh—ó)z ü ræ:r pig-saa:rvür].

sauby-dauby [sau·bi-dau·bi], *s.* unctuousness, cajolery. "They wanten be steekled up with a bit o' *sauby-dauby*, afore they'n do annythin' as yo as'n em'" [Dhai waan·tn bi stee·kld ùp widh ü bit ü sau·bi-dau·bi, ũfoa:r dhi)n dóo aan·ithin ũz yoa·aa:n ũm]. See SAUVY, below.

sauce [sau's], *s.* scolding. "When I've done my best, I get nowt bu' *sauce*" [Wen ahy)v dùn mi best, ahy gy'et nuwt bŭ sau's].

sauce [sau's], *v.a.* to scold. "The missis 'ull *sauce* my yed off, if I hanna my work done afore noon" [Dhŭ mis'iz]l sau's mi yed of, iv ahy aa)nŭ mi wuurk dùn ũfoa:r nóon].

saucy [sau'si], *adj.* squeamish. "Hey's very *saucy* o'er his meat" [Ey]z ver:i sau'si oa:r iz meet].

saue up [sau·v ùp], *v.a.* to wheedle, coax.

saivy [sau·vi], *adj.* (1) of curd, greasy, buttery. Compare E. *salve*. (2) *metaph.* unctuous of speech and manner. Cp. SAUBY-DAUBY.

Savation [sai·vai·shŭn or see·vee·shŭn], *s.* (1) saving, economy. "Mother, here's one o' my bracers brokken a'ready." "Well, I towd yø there was noo *savation* i' buyin' sich powse" [Mùdh·ür, éeür]z won ü mahy brai·sürz brok'n ũred·i. Wel, ahy tuwd yŭ dhŭr wŭz náo sai·vai·shŭn i bahy·in sich puws].

(2) protection. "Tak yur top-cooat alung wi' yø; it 'll be a *savation* to yur best clooas" [Taak· yŭr top·kóoüt ũlŭngg· wi yŭ; it]l bey ü sai·vai·shŭn tŭ yŭr bes klóoüz].

Savour [saav·ür], *s.* a taste, a morsel, a small portion of food. "There's nor a *savour* on it left" [Dhŭr]z nor ü saav·ür on it left].

†**Savour** [saav·ür], *v.n.* (1) to savour, taste. "It *savours* well"
(2) to smell appetising.

†**Sawny** [sau·ni], *s.* a simpleton. "Tha greet *sawny*, thee! If tha doesna mind, tha'll faw off th' scaffin'" [Dhaa greet sauni, dhey! Iv dhü dùz·nū mahynd, dhü]l fau· of)th sky·aaflin]. *Scaffin'* = scaffolding, by common loss of *d*. See Chapter on Pronunciation, p. 17, under D (7).

Scabblins [sky·aab·linz], *s. pl.* the leavings of hay-cocks; the remnant left on the ground after the cocks have been loaded. NORBURY. "I shall leeave yo to bring the *scabblins*" [Ahy shül leeüv yoa· tū bring· dhü sky·aab·linz].

Scale [sky·ai·l, sky·ee·l], *v.a.* to graze the top of. "It just *scaled* my hair" [It jüs sky·ai·ld mi ær], of a missile. So "to *scale* the bars" is to rake the fire.

†**Scaud** [skau·d], *s.* scald; any hot drink. "Come, owd wench, get me some *scaud* to warm my inside a bit" [Küm, uwd wensch, gy'et mi süm skau·d tū waa·rm mi insahy·d ü bit]. In the absence of any defining word, tea would be meant.

Science [sahy·üns], *s.* I have once heard the expression "put to *science*" [püt tū sahy·üns] in the sense of "put to it," "at one's wits' end." This was from a Spurstow man.

Scoche [skoa·ch], *s.* a blow with a whip or switch. "He ketched me sich a *scoche*" [Ée ky·echt mi sich· ü skoa·ch].

Scoche [skoa·ch], *v.a.* and *n.* to whip. "I seed him 'isterdee was a wik comin' through Maupas as hard as he could pelt; he was *scochin'* upon that little gree mare o' his'n to some order, an' I said to mysel it was a pity bu' what he'd moor sense" [Ahy séed im istürdee· wüz ü wik· küm·in thróo Mau·püs üz aa·rd üz ée küd pelt; ée woz skoa·chin üpon· dhaat· lit·l gree· maer ü iz·n tū süm aurdür, ün ahy sed tū misel· it wüz ü pit·i bü wot ée)d móoür sens]. See *Scotch* in Skeat's Dict.

Scot [skóot], *s.* a small, irregular plot of ground. "A *scot* o'

graïnd's a bit as is weider i' some pleeces till others" [Û skoot ü graaynd)z ü bit üz iz wey'dür i süm plee'siz til üdh'ürz].

†**Scope** [skoa·p], *s.* a ladle with a long handle.

Scope [skoa·p], *v.a.* to ladle out with a "scope."

Scoper [skoa·pür], *s.* a depreciatory term for a man or woman.

"Hey (hoo) 's a pratty *scoper*" [Ey—óo—)z ü praati skoa·pür].

Scorch [skau·rch], *v.a.* to scratch (of paint, kid gloves or boots, and the like).

Score [skoar], *v.a.* to mark with lines; esp. like *scorch* (q.v.), to scratch boots, gloves, lacquer-ware, and the like. "Hai this trap is *scored!* an' it's none sin it was fresh peented" [Aay dhis· traap· iz skoa·rd! ün it)s non sin it wüz fresh peentid].

†**Scorrick** [skor'ik], *s.* a bit, scrap. "I dunna care a *scorrick*" = a rap [Ahy dà)n'ü ky'æ·r ü skor'ik]. "There isnur a *scorrick* o' meat i' the haise" [Dhür iz)nür ü skor'ik ü mee't i dhü aays].

†**Scot** [skot], *s.* a Scotch beast. But any black beast may be so called, and, as Mr. Holland remarks, Cheshire people even speak of a Welsh Scot.

Scotch [skoch], *s.* a drag, something placed under a wheel to keep it still. So we often speak metaphorically of "putting a *scotch* on a person's wheel," *i.e.*, checking him; and to put a *scotch* on a project is to put difficulties in its way.

Scotch [skoch], (1) *v.a.* to put a *scotch* on a wheel. "*Scotch* that wheil, Bill" [Skoch dhaat· weyl, Bil·].

(2) *v.a.* to *scotch* a ladder is to "foot" it, and thus prevent its slipping.

(8) *v.a.* to stop, give up. "I fund I was lösin' money faster till I was leein' howt on it; so I *scotched* that job" [Ahy fünd ahy wüz loa·zin mùn'i faas·tür til ahy wüz lee'in uwt)n it; soa· ahy skocht dhaat· job].

(4) *v.n.* to hesitate, stick at. "He *scotches* at nowt" [Ée skoch·iz üt nuwt].

Scotch yǒ [skoch yǔ], *interj.* an imprecation. See 'ONSCOSH yǒ.

Scrallybob [skraal·ibob, skrau·libob], *s.* a louse. From *scrawl*, to crawl.

Scrammaz [skraam·üz], *v.n.* (1) to scramble, climb; *e.g.*, "to *scrammaz* up a bonk."

(2) to scramble (for coins, marbles, &c.).

(3) to get along with difficulty. "I con hardly *scrammaz* daïn to th' feïld" [Ahy]kn aa·rdli skraam·üz daayn tü)th feïld].

(4) to get away: with notion of fear or stealth. Compare SCRATTLE and SCRAWL.

Scranny [skraan·i], *adj.* foolish, simple; perhaps a variant of CRANNY, which see.

Scrat [skraat·], *s.* †(1) the itch.

(2) an avaricious person. "Hoo was auvays an owd *scrat*."

†(3) "Owd *Scrat*" is the devil.

Scrat [skraat·], †(1) *v.a.* to scratch. "Hoo *scrat* his face tån (till) hoo fatcht blood" [Óo skraat· iz fai·s tün óo faach·t blǔd]. Compare M.E. *skratten*.

(2) *v.n.* to work hard for a poor living. "I've had *scrat* hard for what I've gotten" [Ahy]v aad· skraat· aa·rd für wot ahy)v got·n." To earn one's bread before one eats it is expressed in S. Ches. phraseology by "to *scrat* afore one pecks."

Scratchin' [skraach·in], *s.* the same as CRATCHIN' in both senses. "That meat 'ull be done to a *scratchin'*" [Dhaat· mee·t]l bi dùn tü ü skraach·in]. "A poor thin *scratchin'* of a woman" [Ü póoür thin skraach·in üv ü wùm·ün].

Scrattle [skraat·l], †(1) *v.a.* and *n.* of hens, to scratch the ground.

(2) *v.n.* metaph. to scratch and scrape for a livelihood. "I've a *scrattlin'* time on it for get th' money for th' rent" [Ahy]v ü skraat·lin tahym on it für gy·et)th mùn·i für)th rent].

(3) *v.a.* to get or hurry out of sight. "They'd stown (= stolen) the tatoes sure enough, bu' they'd *scrattlet* 'em aít o' seight afore the bobby could come sarch for 'em" [Dhi]d stuwn dhū tai'tūz shóour ünuf, bū dhi]d skraat'lt ūm aayt ū seyt ūfoa·r dhū bob·i kūd kùm saa'reh for ūm].

(4) *v.a.* to go or slink off hastily, often with notion of stealth or fear. "Yo'd better be *scrattlin'* off, if yo dunna want th' gaffer ketch yō" [Yoa]d bet'ür bi skraat·lin of, iv yoa dhū)ü waan·t)th gy'aaf'ür ky'ech yū].

(5) *v.n.* to hurry, bustle. "Th' owd woman begun *scrattle* an' get the haise a bit straight" [Dh]uwd wùm·ün begun·skraat·l ün gy'et dhū aays ū bit streyt].

(6) to scramble (for money, sweetmeats, &c.). BURLAND.

rawl [skrau·l], *s.* (1) a person of low rank. "Ye peen a bob to go in wi the better end, bur it's sixpence to sit among the *scrawls*" [Yi pee'n ū bob tū goa· in wi dhū bet'ür end, bür it)s sik·spüns tū sit ūmùng· dhū skrau·lz]. "There's nowt bu' *scrawls* o' wenches gon theer" [Dhür]z nuwt bū skrau·lz ū wen·shiz gon dhéeür]. Mr. Holland has "*Scrawl*, a mean man."

(2) a difficulty. "Yo'n gotten yursel i the *scrawl*, an' yo mun get aít haí best yo con" [Yoa·]n got'n yürsel· i dhū skrau·l, ün yoa· mün gy'et aayt aay best yoa· kon]. A man, condoling with a gentleman who had been thrown out of a carriage and badly injured, said "It was a terr'ble affair o' yō droppin' into a *scrawl* like that" [It wüz a tae·rbl ūfae·r ū yū drop·in in·tū ū skrau·l lahyk dhaat·].

(3) a quarrel. "There was a pratty *scrawl* among 'em."

(4) a tangle. "Look what yo'm doin', else yo'n have that yorn in a pratty *scrawl*" [Lóok wot yoa·]m dóo·in, els yoa·]n aav· dhaat· yau·rn in ū praat·i skrau·l].

rawl [skrau·l] †(1) to crawl. "There's summat *scrawlin'* up yur cooat, mester; mun ah fyerk him off?" [For Glossic, see FYERK]. *Cp. M.E. scraulen.*

(2) to get away stealthily or fearfully. "Hoo gen him sich

a skerry-coatin' as he never had in his life afore; an' he *scrawled* off as sneaped as sneaped" [Óo gy'en im sich a sky'er'ikoa·tin ūz ée nev'ūr aad' in iz lahyf ūfoa·r; ūn ée skrau·ld of ūz snee·pt ūz snee·pt].

(8) *v.n.* to quarrel. Principally used in the present participle. "They won terrible feightin', *scrawlin'* folks" [Dhi wūn ter·ūbl feytin, skrau·lin foa·ks].

(4) *v.a.* "Scrawled" in the p. part is used of hay or corn laid by storms. BICKLEY.

Scrawlin' [skrau·lin], *adj.* low, mean; *e.g.*, "a lot o' *scrawlin'* folks." See SCRAWL (1).

Scrawm [skrau·m], *v.n.* to scramble. "Yay'r Ben's gotten i' the hosswesh. Ah seed him *scrawmin'* up th' bonk" [Yai'r Ben] got'n i dhū os'·wesh. Ah séed im skrau·min ūp)th bongk]. Mr. Holland has the word in the sense of "scrambling hastily together."

†**Screin** [skreyn], *s.* (1) a screen, a wooden seat with a high back, and an arm at each end like a sofa. Wilbraham says "*Skreen*, a wooden settee or settle, with a very high back sufficient to screen those who sit on it from the external air, was with our ancestors a constant piece of furniture by all kitchen fires, and is still to be seen in the kitchens of many of our old farm-houses in Cheshire." He then quotes Tusser's *Five Hundred Points*:

If ploughman get hatchet or whip to the *Skreene*,
Maids loseth their cocke if no water be seen.

The *screen* is still very common in Cheshire farm-houses. See SETTLER (1).

(2) a large, square sieve used for sifting coals, gravel, sand, &c. The *screen* is reared in a sloping position, and the coal or gravel is thrown against it. The coarse part falls down in front of the *screen*, while the finer passes through it.

Screin [skreyn], *v.a.* to sift with a *screen*.

Screit [skreyt], *v.a.* to pare nails. A regular occupation of Satur-

day night is to get the children "washed, an' combed, an' *screit*" [wesht, ün koa'md, ün skreyt].

†**Scrive** [skreyv], *v.n.* to ooze out. A sack of corn may *scrive*; liquid manure in a pigsty is said to *scrive* out. But the word is specially used of moisture exuding from a corpse.

scrinch [skrin'sh], *s.* a small piece or quantity. "Wun yō please to gie me a little *scrinch* o' butter" [Wun yū pléeüz tū gy'i mi ũ lit'l skrin'sh ũ büt'ūr]. Also **SCRUNCH**.

scrinch [skrinsh], (1) *v.a.* to stint.

(2) *v.a.* to obtain with difficulty, squeeze, extract; *e.g.*, "to *scrinch* summat" out of anyone.

(8) *v.n.* to cringe, draw the shoulders together; like *crimble*
(1). "Sey haī hey gos *scrinchin'* along" [Sey aay ey gos skrin'shin ũlūngg']. This seems to be the English *cringe*, with *s* (O.F. *es*, Lat. *ex*) prefixed.

scrinchin' [skrin'shin], *adj.* (1) small, of things. "The missis has gen me sich a *scrinchin'* peice o' bre'n'cheise" [Dhū mis'iz ũz gy'en mi sich ũ skrin'shin peys ũ bre)n'cheyz].

(2) of persons, niggardly. "Hoo's a *scrinchin'* owd thing."

scrip [skrip'], *s.* (1) a snatch. "Hoo made a *scrip* at th' money" [Óo mai'd ũ skrip' üt)th mún-i].

(2) To make a *scrip* to do anything is to put forth special efforts to do it.

scrip [skrip'], *v.a.* to snatch. "What bin yō *scrippin'* at? Yo shan go wi'aīt yur butty if yo *scrippen* at it a-that-ns, same as if yo'd bin born in a wood" [Wot bin yū skrip'in at? Yoa shūn goa' wi-aay't yūr büt'i iv yoa skrip'ūn aat' it ũ(dhaatnz, sai'm ũz iv yoa)d bin bau'rn in ũ wūd].

croof [skróof], *s.* scurf. See chapter on Pronunciation under B (8).

crub [skrúb], *s.* (1) a worn-out broom. The head of such a broom is very often used for scrubbing purposes.

†(2) a mean or dirty person. "Hoo's a dirty little *scrub*" [Óo)z ũ duu'rti lit'l skrúb]. Compare **SCRUBBY**, below.

Scrubby [skrùb'i], *adj.* paltry. "Tak yŕ money, an' let me be aít o' yur *scrubby* debt" [Taak' yŕ mùn'i, ün let mi bi aayt ü yŕ skrùb'i det].

Scrunch [skrùnsh], *s.* See SCRINCH.

Scrunch [skrùnsh], *v.a.* to crunch, mince. We should speak o' a "*scrunchin*" a worm beneath one's feet. This seems again to be a case of *s* prefixed. See SCRINCH, above.

Scuffle [skùf'l], *s.* (1) bustle, hurry. "We'n bin aw in a *scuffle* to get the jobs done i' time for market" [Wi)n bin au' in ü skùf' - tũ gy'et dhũ jobz dùn i tahym fŕr maa'rkít].

(2) a Dutch hoe, an instrument used to cut off weeds and the roots. Du. *schoffel*.

Scuffle [skùf'l], *v.a.* and *n.* (1) to bustle, hurry. "I conna *scuffle* abowt as I used to could" [Ahy kon)ü skùf'l übuw't üs ahy yóost tũ kùd]. "We mun *scuffle* this bit o' work together" [Wi mŕn skùf'l dhis' bit ü wuurk tũgy'edh'ŕr].

(2) to hoe weeds. "He's *scufflin*' i' the garden" [Ée)s skùf'lin i dhũ gy'aa'rdin]. "Go an' *scuffle* them turmits."

†**Scuft** [skùft], *s.* (1) a cuff, box. "Give him a *scuft* aside o' th' yed" [Gy'iv im ü skùft üsahy'd ü)th yed].

(2) the scruff of the neck.

Scuft [skùft], *v.a.* to cuff, box the ears. "I'll *scuft* thee till tha doesna know wheer tha at" [Ahy]l skùft dhi til' dhaa dùz)nũ noa' wée'ŕr dhaa aat'].

†**Scutter** [skùt'ŕr] (1) *v.n.* to "scuttle" off, depart hastily. "Well, I mun be *scutterin*' off" [Wel, ahy mŕn bi skùt'ŕrin of].

(2) *v.a.* to scramble (money, nuts, and the like), *i.e.*, to scatter in order to be scrambled for. "*Hutter-scutter*, off it goz!" [Ût'ŕr-skùt'ŕr, of it goz!] is the ordinary expression used by the person who scatters the nuts, &c., when he releases them from his hand.

See [sey, sée], *v.a.* (1) "I'll *see* if you do such and such a thing" means "I'll *see* that you do not do it."

(2) "To *see at*" is used in the sense of "to look at." "See at him, theer" [Sée aat· im, dhéeür].

seedle raïnd [see·dl raaynd], *v.n.* to get or *sille* round, coax, wheedle.

seek [see·k], *s.* a leak. "There's a *seek* i' this dreen somewheer" [Dhur]z ü see·k i dhis dree·n sùm·wéeür]. *Cp.* Yorksh. *sike*, a channel. Bailey has "*Sick, Sike*, a little dry watercourse which is dry in Summer Time."

seck [see·k], *v.n.* to percolate; used of water making its way through a wall, dyke, &c. "The reen's *seekin'* through the hedge-cop upo' th' road" [Dhü ree·n]z see·kin thróo dhü ej·kop· üpü)dh roa·d].

seem to [seym too], *v.n.* "To *seem to*" in the infin. has the meaning of "as regards appearance." "Hey was a decent sort of a mon *to seem to*" [Ey wüz ü dee·sünt sau·rt üv ü mon· tū seym too].

see-saw [see·sau], *s.* a common saying. "Well, haï'n yó bin aw this lung time?" "Ah hanna bin gone a lung time." "Well, ah know yó hanna; bur ah reckon it's one o' th *see-saws*" [Wel, aay)n yū bin au· dhis lùng tahym? Ah aa)nū bin gon ü lùng tahym. Wel, ah noa· yū aa)nū; bür ah rek·n it)s won ü)th see·sauz].

seg [seg], *s.* a hard or horny piece of skin inside the hand. "Look at the *segs* o' my hond; theer's hard work for yó" [Lóok üt dhü segz ü mi ond; dhéeür]z aa·rd wuurk fo)yū].

eg [seg], *v.a.* to castrate a full-grown animal.

eg [seg], *adj.* second. A word used by boys in playing. "I'm fog, an' yo bin *seg*."

Segged [segd], *part. adj.* hardened, horny; said of the hand.

Seight [seyt], *s.* a great quantity. "There was a p'atty *seight* o folks at Soosebry feet (= Shrewsbury fête); pity it come on só wet" [Dhür wüz a paat·i seyt ü foa·ks üt Sóo·zbri feet; pit·i it kùm on sü wet].

Senna-tucked [sen-ü-tùkt], *part. adj.* "sinew-tucked," *i.e.*, contracted, of the ligaments of a joint. "I'm despart okkart o' that arm as was hurt theer a wheile back; it's wi' havin' to howd it sǒ lung i' one form, an' it's like as if it's a bit *senna-tucked*, for it's as stiff as a crutch" [Ahy]m des-pürt ok-ürt ü dhaat aa-rm üz wüz uurt dhéeür ü weyl baak; it)s wi aavin tū uwd it sū lūngg i won faurm, ün it)s lahyk üz iv it)s ü bit sen-ü-tùkt, fūr it)s üz stif' üz ü krùch].

Sess [ses], *s.* †(1) a pile of slates, bricks, pipes, tiles, "kids," or faggots, &c.

(2) a lot, quantity. "They'n gotten sich a *sess* o' cheese i' the rowm; I shouldna think they'n had a factor in this turn (= season)" [Dhi]n got'n sich' ü ses ü chee'z i dhū ruwm; ahy shùd)nū think' dhi)n aad' ü faak'tür in dhis tuurn].

Sess [ses], *v.a.* †(1) to arrange or pile up bricks, tiles, pipes, faggots, &c. "Yo pitch, an' I'll stond i' th' cart and *sess* 'em" [Yoa' pich', ün ahy] stond i)th ky'aa'rt ün ses üm].

†(2) to soak straw with water in preparation for thatching; hence the common expression, "as wet as thatch."

(3) to assess; a mere abbreviation, like '*sizes*' [sahy'ziz] for *assizes*.

Set [set], *s.* an iron wedge held in a twisted hazel rod, used by blacksmiths for cutting hot iron.

Set [set], *v.a.* †(1) to prepare a quantity of milk for coagulation. This includes mixing the evening's and the morning's milk, adding the rennet, and raising the milk to the temperature required.

(2) to place manure in heaps upon the field, in readiness for spreading.

†(3) to "set in" is to put a batch into the oven. "Th' oon's aw ready for *settin' in*" [Dh]oon)z au' red'i fūr set'in in].

(4) *set* in the past participle means benumbed. "My hands bin fair *set* wi' cowl" [Mi aan'z bin fae'r set wi kuwd]. A friend of mine told me he had heard the word used similarly

at Cambridge, where a man complained of being “*set fast with rheumatics.*”

otless [set·lūs], *s.* (1) the same as **SCREEN** (q.v.). Bailey has “*Settle*, a wooden bench, or seat with a back to it.”

(2) a raised shelf of bricks built round the sides of a dairy for the milk-pans, &c. to stand upon.

ettlin' [set·lin], *s.* dregs.

ackabag [shaak·übaag], *s.* a lazy ne'er-do-weel. The same as *Shacklebag*.

ackaz [shaak·üz], *v.n.* to shirk work. “*Raggazin' an' shackazin' about*” is a phrase often heard (see **RAGGAZ**); but the *pres. part.*, which is the only part of the verb in regular use, is usually employed adjectivally as follows.

(1) apt to shirk work. “*Yö mun be after her every minute, or else summat's slimmed o'er for the next and readiest; I never seid anny'b'dy sö shackazin'*” [Yü mün bi aaftür ür ev·ri min·it, ür els süm·üt)s slim·d oa·r für dhü nekst ün red·i·ist; ahv nev·ür seyð aan·ibdi sö shaak·üzin].

(2) not to be relied on. “*He is sö shackazin', there's noo howt o' sich a mon*” [Ée iz sü shaak·uzin, dhür]z nóo uwt ü sich· ü mon].

acket [shaak·it], *s.* (1) a night-shirt (not specially a child's night-shirt, as Mr. Holland has it). Mr. Holland's suspicion of this word is entirely unfounded; it is general throughout S. Ches., and in fact the only word in use for a night-shirt.

(2) a long, loose, over-garment worn by persons milking the cows; commonly used in the compound *milkin'-shacket*.

acklebag [shaak·lbaag], *s.* a lazy loiterer. “*A hoozyacklebag of a fellow*” [Ü hóo·zi shaak·lbaag üv ü fel·ü].

acklebag [shaak·lbaag], *v.n.* to loiter, shirk work.

ackles [shaak·lz], *s.* To be “*off one's shackles*” is to be very much excited. Sometimes it is “*nearly off one's shackles,*” *i.e.*, nearly beside oneself. “*Hoo's bin welly off her shackles*”

aw mornin' to get her new frock on, an' be off to th' wakes wi' that wastrel of a lad" [Óo)z bin wel'i of ūr shaak'lz an mau'rnin tū gy'et ūr nyóo frok on, ūn bi of tū)dh wai'ks w dhaat wai'stril ūv ū laad].

Shade [shai'd, shee'd], *v.n.* to take shelter. "I shaded under trey" [Ahy shai'did ūn'dūr ū trey]. For another example see MIZZLE.

Shadow [shaad'ū], *s.* a blinker, part of a horse's harness.

†**Shakebag** [shai'kbaag], *s.* a worthless fellow.

Shalligonaket [shaal'igoanai'kit], *adj.* flimsy, unsuitable for our door wear; applied to a garment. "Yo'n cut a fine swithe when yo getten that shalligonaket thing o' yur back; I thinl folks 'un see 'What Dolly-maukin's comin' nai?" [Yoa)n kūt ū fahyn swidh'ūr, wen yoa gy'et'n dhaat shaal'igoanai'kit thingg' ū yūr baak; ahy thingk' foa'ks)n see "Wot Dol-i-mau'kin)z kùm'in naay?"] ? from "Shall-I-go-naked?"

†**Shandry** [shaan'dri], *s.* a spring-cart, market-cart.

†**Sharevil** [shaar'üvil], *s.* a dung-fork. NORBURY, COMBERMERE, and probably throughout the extreme south of the county, though even here YILVE (q.v.) is the more usual word.

Sharpen [shaa'rpn], *v.a.* and *n.* to hasten. "Come, sharpen up! or else I'll sharpen thee" [Kùm shaa'rpn ùp, ūr els ahy'l shaa'rpn dhi].

Sharps [shaa'rps], *s. pl.* †(1) coarse siftings of flour.

(2) sharpness; only used in the following expression: "If yō com'n on to mey, yō com'n on yur sharps" [Iv yū kùm on tū mey, yū kùm on yūr shaa'rps]. This means, at least in S. Ches., "If you assail me, you'll find your match" (*lit.* "one as sharp as yourself"). I understand Mr. Holland's explanation to be somewhat different.

†**Shear** [sheyūr], *v.a.* to reap with a sickle. Bailey says, "to shear, to reap. N.C."

heer-cloth [shey-ür- or shée-ur-kloth], *s.* a large plaster; what is also called by country-people a "strengthenin' plaster." "I've had a *sheer-cloth* upo' my back a despert lung wheile, bur it dunna help it none" [Ahy]v aad· ü shée-ür-kloth üpü mi baak· ü des-pürt lüנגg weyl, bür it dü)nü elp it non].

Sheid [sheyd], (1) *v.a.* to spill; used both of dry substances and liquids. "Yo'n *sheid* that milk" or "them wuts."

(2) *v.n.* to drop out of the husks; said of over-ripe grain.

Sheive [sheyv], *s.* a slice, generally a large one. "Cut him a good *sheive* o' bre'n'cheise" [Küt im ü güd sheyv ü bre)n-cheyz]. "Give a loaf and beg a *shive*." Ray's *Proverbs*. Compare *Titus Andron.*, II. i. 87.

heive [sheyv], *v.a.* to cut off a slice. "Missis, the men wanna want aw that loaf with 'em i' th' feilt." "Well, gie me howt on it, then, an' I'll soon *sheive* 'em some off" [Mis'is, dhü men wü)nü waan't au dhaat· loa-f widh üm i)th feylt. Wel, gy'i mi uwt)n it, dhen, ün ahy)l sóon sheyv üm süm of].

helver [shey-vür], *s.* a slice. "Cut him a *shiever* all along the loaf" [Küt im ü shey-vür au'l ülüng· dhü loa-f]. Compare Bailey, "Tall Wood, a long kind of *Shiver* riven out of the tree, which shortened is made into Billets;" and again, "*Shiver*, a Piece or Cleft of Wood." Also *Troilus and Cressida*, II. i., "He would pun thee into *shivers* with his fist, as a sailor breaks a biscuit;" and *Rich. II.*, IV. i. 289. See **SHEIVE**, above.

hell-board [shel·bóoörd], *s.* that part of a plough which turns the furrow; a corruption of *Shield-board*. See **MOULDBOARD**.

Shem-rent [shem·rent], *adj.* rent at the seams; said of shoes of which the upper portion is parting from the sole. "What rotten rubbitch theise shoon bin! they'm *shem-rent* a'ready, an' on'y new a threy-wik ago" [Wot rot'n rübich dheyz shóon bin! dhi)m shem·rent üred-i, ün oa'ni nyóo ü threy-wik ügoa].

hem-ripped [shem·ript], *adj.* the same as **SHEM-RENT**. **MACFEN**, and **SHROPSHIRE BORDER**.

Shevaton [shev'itn], *s.* an old coat is often so-called,—“an ov ~~er~~
Shevaton.”

Shift [shif't], *s.* (1) a woman's shirt. Also called *smock*, *smick* and *shimmy* (chemise).

(2) a makeshift. “It'll do occagionally for a *shift*, like
[It]l dóo ùkaijünüli für ü shif't, lahyk].

(3) energy, especially as exhibited in rapid movement
“Hoo's noo *shift* in her” [Óo]z nóo shif't in ür].

Shift [shif't], *v.a.* to change (the clothes). “I mun go an' *shift* th' ~~his~~
shirt o' mine” [Ahy mün goa ün shif't dhis shuurt ü mahy]n
Cp. Crabbe, “*Shift* every friend, and join with every foe.”

†**Shippen** [ship'in], *s.* a cow-house. “Th'owd mester wouldna
have a word spokken i' the *shippens*; if anny'b'dy said *quack*,
he was daïn on 'em like a cart-load o' bricks” [Dh]uwd
mes'tür wùd)nü aav ü wuurd spok'n i dhü ship'inz; iv aan'ibdi
sed kwaak; ée wüz daayn on üm lahyk ü ky'aa-rt-lóo'üd ü
briks]. *A.S.* *scypen*, a stall. (The popular etymology is from
sheep-pen, though the word is used only with reference to cows).

Shirt [shuurt], *s.* “To get a man's *shirt* out” is to put him in a
rage. “He'd soon ha' had his *shirt* aït, if ye'd said much moor
to him” [Ée]d sóon ü aad iz shuurt aayt, iv yi]d sed mûch
móoür tóo im].

Shither [shidh'ür], *v.a.* to shed, spill (of grain and other dry
goods). “Tak that sugar-basin into th' cupboard; an' dunna
shither it” [Taak dhaat shùg'ür-bai'sin in'tü]th kùb'ùrd; ün
dù)nü shidh'ür it].

†**Shitter** [shit'ür], *v.n.* to spill, of dry substances; a variant of
SHITHER, which see.

Shitty-watty [shiti-waat'i], *s.* a weak-headed, foolish person.
CHORLEY.

Shod [shod], *s.* a small flat piece of iron nailed to the sole of a shoe
to protect it. “I've browt thee a pair o' yew (new) shoon from
Nantweych; an' tha mun nail some *shods* on 'em, else tha'll

ha' the soles off thy feyt directly" [Ahy]v bruw't dhi ü pæ't ü yoo shóon früm Naantwey'ch; ün dhü mün nee'l süm shodz on)üm, els dhü] aa dhü soa'z of dhi feyt dürek'li].

Shoe [shóo], *s.* a boot. Plural, *shoon*. Here may be noticed the phrase "too big for one's *shoon*," used of a person whose notions are too high for his station, a conceited person.

Shommoek [shom-ük], *v.n.* to shamble. "That lad *shommoeks* desper'tly" or "is despart *shommoekin'* on his feyt" [Dhaat-laad shom-üks des-pürtli—iz des-pürt shom-ükin—on iz feyt].

Shonkazin' [shongk-üzin], *pres. part.* lounging idly about. "Hoo gos *shonkazin'* abowt, as if hoo'd nowt i' the varsed world to do" [Óo goz shongk-üzin übuw't, üz iv' óo]d nuwt i)dhü vaarsü'd wuurl'd tū dóo].

Shoo [shóo], *interj.* a word used in driving fowls away.

†**Shoo** [shóo], *v.a.* to drive or frighten off, of fowls. "Theer's them hens i' th' pump-fowd agen; go an' *shoo* 'em off" [Dheyür]z dhem enz i)th pùmp-fuwd ügy'en; goa' un shóo üm of]. An imitative word; see preceding article.

†**Shoods** [shóodz], *s. pl.* husks of oats.

Shoot [shóot], *v.a.* to empty sacks. "Bin them bags o' wheeat *shotten* yet? cos the milner's sendin' for aw his bags back again" [Bin dhem baag'z ü wéeüt shot'n yet? koz dhü mil'nür]z sen'din für au' iz baag'z baak' ügy'en].

†**Shooter-board** [shóo-tür-bóoürd], *s.* See CHEISE-BOARD.

†**Shooter** [shóo-dhür], *s.* a shoulder. "To put one's *shooter* aít" is to be annoyed, or more generally to put oneself out of the way about anything. "I'm nat gooin' put my *shooter* aít abait that" means, I'm not going to let that disturb me. It is hardly—"to take offence," as Mr. Holland has it for N. Ches.

†**Shot** [shot], *s.* an ale-house reckoning. "Yo mun pee your own *shot*" [Yoa' mün pee' yür oa'n shot]. *Cp.* Ger. *schoss*, a tax; O.F. *escot*; mod. E. *scot*, as in *scot-free*. Shakspeare has *shot* in *Two Gent. of Verona*, II. v. *ad. imit.*, "A man is never

undone till he be hanged, nor never welcome to a place till some certain *shot* be paid." He has also a verb *escot*, to maintain. "How are they *escoted*?" *Ham.* II. ii.

Shovel [shùv'l, shùv'il], *s.* a spade. (The word "spade" is not used.) "The sexton's shoooken his *shovel* at him" is commonly used of anyone who is failing in health, and evidently near death. For an example, see WANGY.

Shovel-tree [shùv'l-trey], *s.* the handle of a spade. *Tree* is frequently used in M.E. for a bar of wood. *Cp.* E. *axle-tree*, and SWINGA-TREE, in this Glossary.

Shown [shoa'n], *v.a.* to show. "If yò gen me anny o' yur canperlash, I'll quick *shown* yò the roash" [Iv yù gy'en mi aan'i yùr ky'aam-pùrlaash, ahy] kwik' shoa'n yù dhù roa'd]. The form *shown* in this example is not due to the fact that the verb is in the infinitive mood, as the *n* runs throughout its conjugation. See *List of Verbs*, p. 88. Whether the *n*, as thus used throughout all tenses and moods, be a survival of the old *n* of the infinitive (A.S. *sceavian*) is another question and one which I shall not attempt to decide.

†**Showtin'-jef** [shuw-tin-jef], *adj.* stone-deaf; so deaf that one has to shout to make oneself heard.

Shuff [shùf], *s.* (1) a push, attempt. "Yo mayn a very poor shuff at it" [Yoa mai'n ù veri póoür shùf aat' it].

(2) a difficulty. "We bin in a fine *shuff* abowt the milkin; the cows conna be milked afore they'm fedden, an' there's noob'dy abowt the bonk as knows annythin' abowt feedin' 'em" [Wi bin in ù fahyn shùf ùbuw't dhù mil-kin; d'ky'aawz kon'ü bi mil-kt ùfoa'r dhi)m fed'n, ün dhür)z nóo'b'di ùbuw't dhù bongk ùz noa-z aan'ithin ùbuw't fée-din ün]. *Cp.* SHUFFLE.

Shuffle [shùf'l], *s.* a mess, difficulty. "Yo'd better mind what yo're doin', lendin' them pikels to folks; the mester'll maybe be askin' for one some o' theise dees, an' then yo'n bey in a

shuffle" [Yoa·]d bet·ür mahynd wot yoa·)r dóo·in, len·din dhem pahy·kilz tũ foa·ks; dhũ mes·tũr)l mai·bi bi aas·kin fũr won sũm ũ dheyz dee·z, ũn dhen yoa)n bey in ũ shũf·l].

Shull [shũl], *s.* a pea-hull.

†**Shull** [shũl], *v.a.* to shell, or remove the hulls from peas. "Come yur wees here, an' I'll set yø on a job o' *shullin'* peas" [Kũm yũr wee·z éeür, ũn ahy)l set yũ ũn ũ job ũ shũl·in pee·z].

†**Shut** [shũt], *adj.* rid, quit of. "I gen her hafe-a-'ear's weeges when hoo left, an' glad enough get *shut* on her at that price" [Ahy gy'en ũr ai·f·ũ·ééür)z wee·jiz wen óo left, ũn dlaad· ũnũf·gy·et shũt on ũr üt dhaat· prahys].

†**Shuttance** [shũt·ns], *s.* riddance. "Good *shuttance* o' bad rub-bitch!" [Gũd shũt·ns ũ baad· rúb·ich!]

†**Side awee** [sahyd ũwee·], *v.a.* to put away or aside; said of articles of household use. "Come, *side* the dinner-things *awee*, an' cleean the hearth up a bit, an' may the bonk look summat like" [Kũm, sahyd dhũ din·ür·thingz ũwee·, ũn kléeün dhũ aa·rth ùp ũ bit, ũn mai· dhũ bongk lóok sũm·üt lahyk].

†**Side-boards** [sahy·d·bóoürdz] } *s. pl.* parts of a cart. See CART.
 †**Side-railz** [sahy·d·reelz] }

†**Side-razzor** [sahy·d·raazũr], *s.* the purlin (in S. Ches. [puur-lahyn]) of a roof.

Sift [sift], *v.n.* to gossip. "Theer hoo stood, chattin' an' *siftin'* wi some owd yowth" [Dhééür óo stũd, chaat·in ũn sift·in wi sũm uwd yuwth].

†**Sike** [sahyk], *s.* (1) to sigh; to catch the breath. "I took ahr Joe dain to Bar Mare one dee to beethe; ah bur he did *sike* a bit, when ah got him in" [Ahy tóok aa·r Joa· daayn tũ Baa·r Mae·r won dee· tũ bee·dh; aa·)bũr ée did sahyk ũ bit, wen ah got im in]. Cp. *Piers Pl.* B. xiv. 826, "swowed and sobbed and *syked*." (2) to sob. "Yø could see by her shooters as hoo was *sikin'*" [Yũ kũd sée bi ũr shóo·dhũrz ũz óo wũz sahy·kin].

Sildom ever [sil·düm ev·ür], *adv.* very seldom, hardly ever. "He *sildom ever* gos market nai" [Ée sil·düm ev·ür goz maa·rkit naay].

Sin [sin·], *conj.* and *adv.* since. Used by Chaucer, Spenser, Ben Jonson, and other old writers.

Sing [sing·], *v.n.* of a cat, to purr. "The full phrase is "*singin'* three thrums." *Cp.* THRUM (2).

Singlet [singg·lit], *s.* an undervest of flannel. "Yo'n ketch yur cooth as sure as a gun, if yo tak'n yur *singlet* off yet a wheile" [Yoa)n ky'ech yür kóoth üsh shóoür üz ü gùn, iv yoa taak'n yür singg·lit of yet ü weyl].

†**Sink-deltch** [singk·deych], *s.* a ditch into which the liquid manure of a farm-yard runs.

†**Sirry** [sir·i], *s.* sirrah. "Sirry! Sirry! look here." The word seems to be more or less confounded with *Sithee*. Its other forms are *Surry*, and *Sorry*.

Sit [sit·], *v.n.* of food, to be easily digested, agree with a person. "Polly, here's some caicumbers if they'n *sit* wi' yö; they bin rather owd; they wanna *sit* wi' mey when they'm fresh, let alone owd" [Pol·i, eyür]z süm ky'aay·kümbürz iv dhai)n sit wi yü; dhai bin rae·dhür uwd; dhai wü)nü sit wi mey wen dhai)m fresh, let üloa·n uwd].

Sithee [sidh·i], *interj.* see thee! look here! "*Sithee!* ah'll tell thee summat if tha'll keep it squat" [Sidh·i! ah]l tel dhi süm·üt iv dhaal ky'ee·p it skwaat·].

Skee-wiff [sky'ee-wif·]. **Skew-wiff** [sky'öo-wif·], **Skew-wift** [sky'öo-wift·], *adj.* and *adv.* askew, awry, zig-zag. "That cloth's cut aw *skew-wift*" [Dhaat·kloth]s küt au·sky'öo-wift·]. A crooked line is said to "run *skew-wift* across the paper."

Skellet [sky'el-it·], *s.* a brass-kettle used for preserving. Compare *skillet* in *Oxonia*, I. iii. 273. Bailey has "*Skillet*, a small vesse with feet for boiling."

Skelp [sky'elp·], *s.* (1) a deep scratch. A mother said to her child who was playing with a cat. "Yo mun bewar on her, or hoo'la"

gie yō a pratty *skelp*" [Yoa· mūn bi·waa·r on ūr, ūr ōo]l gy'i yū ū praat·i sky'elp].

(2) part of a plough. It goes before the coulter, and pares off the surface of the ground, thus effectually burying the grass and weeds under the furrow which the plough makes. Also called a *SKIM-COOTER*.

Skelp [sky'elp], (1) *v.a.* to scratch so as to remove or seriously injure the skin. "Hoo's *skelped* me o'er the hand" [Ōo]z sky'elpt mi oa·r dhū aan·d]. Burns has the words in one of his poems, "To *skelp* an' scaud poor dogs like me" (Globe edition, p. 31, l. 11).

(2) *v.a.* to turn over a very shallow furrow, so as afterwards to cover it by a much deeper one.

(3) *v.n.* to take oneself off. "Come, *skelp* off." Wilbraham gives "*Skelp*, to leap awkwardly, as a cow does."

†**Sken** [sky'en], *v.n.* to squint. Bailey has "To *Skime*, to look a squint, to glee." (For *glee*, see *GLIDE* in this Glossary.)

†**Skenner** [sky'en·ūr], *s.* a squint-eyed person.

Skerrycoat [sky'er·ikoa·t], *v.a.* to abuse, scold. "I heerd her *skerrycoatin'* th' owd mon above a bit, acos he hadna just browt her her arrands reight" [Ahy éeürd ūr sky'er·ikoa·tin dh)uwd mon ūbùv· ū bit, ūkoz· ée aad)nū jùst bruw't ūr ūr aar·ündz rey't].

Skerrycoatin' [sky'er·ikoa·tin], *s.* a scolding. "Well, I mun be moggin' off wom, else my missis 'ull gie me a *skerrycoatin'*" [Wel, ahy mūn bi mog·in of wom, els mahy mis'iz]l gy'i mi ū sky'er·ikoa·tin].

Skew [sky'ōo], *s.* the state of being askew. "Yur line's all on the *skew*" [Yūr lahyn]z au·l on dhū sky'ōo].

†**Skewbald** [sky'ōo·bau·d], *adj.* spotted. As distinguished from *piebald*, *skewbald* is brown (or bay) and white, while *piebald* is black and white.

Skewber [sky'ōo·būr], *s.* (1) bustle, fluster; *e.g.*, "to be in a *skewber*," or "to make a *skewber*."

(2) row, scuffle. "Did yō hear the *skewber* last neight?" "No; there couldnur ha' bin much of a *skewber*, for it didna waken mey" [Did yū éeür dhū sky'óo·būr laas· neyt? Noa·; dhūr kùd nūr ũ bin mùch ũv ũ sky'óo·būr, fūr it did·nū wai·kn mey].

Skewber [sky'óo·būr], *v.a.* and *n.* to hurry. "*Skewber* yūr things together," *i.e.*, get them together quickly.

Skew-wifter [sky'oo-wif·tūr], *s.* a crooked blow, *i.e.*, a "round-hand" blow, generally with the left hand; distinguished from a blow straight out from the shoulder. "He gen him a skew-wifter wi' his lift hond" [Ée gy'en im ũ sky'óo-wif·tūr wi iz lift ond]. Mr. Holland gives this example, which agrees with my definition; but his own definition is "an unexpected blow."

†**Skim-cooter** [sky'im·kóotūr], *s.* part of a plough; more commonly called a **SKELP** (q.v.).

†**Skim Dick** [sky'im dik·], *s.* cheese made of skimmed milk. For example, see **MATLY**.

†**Skimp** [sky'im·p] } *adj.* scanty, tight-fitting; said of dress.
 †**Skimpin'** [sky'im·pin] } "Yur gown's too *skimp*" [Yūr gy'aawn]z too sky'im·p].

Skin aūt [sky'in aayt], *r.a.* to clean out, leave bare. "Wey'm *skinned aūt* o' coal" [(Wey)m sky'in·d aayt ũ koa·l].

†**Skinny** [sky'in·i], *adj.* niggardly. "Yō neidna bey só *skinny* wi' the butter; put it on as we can sey it" [Yū ney·d)nū bey sū sky'in·i wi dhū bùt·ūr; pūt it on ũz wi)kn sey it].

Skippet [sky'ip·it], *s.* a spoon-shaped implement with a long handle used in draining.

Skirt [skuurt or sky'uurt], *r.a.* to take off the outside hay from the cocks. "We'dn better go an' *skirt* them cocks, an' give 'em a chance o' dryin' agen th' oander" [(Wi)dn bet·ūr goa· ũn sky'uurt dhem koks, ũn gy'iv· ũm ũ chaan·s ũ drahy·in ũgy'en·)dh oa·ndūr].

Skit [sky'it·], *s.* is used in the special sense of "a hoax, a practical joke." "They'd bin pleein' a *skit* off upon that young Irish chap as lives theer, persueedin' him as bletch 'ud make his beard grow" [Dhi)d bin plee'in ũ sky'it· of ũpŭn dhaat· yung Ahy-rish chaap· ũz liv·z dhéeūr, pŭrswee'din im ũz blech ũd mai·k iz bééurd groa·].

†**Skitter** [sky'it·ūr], *v.a.* to scatter or strew sparsely grain and the like dry stuffs. "Go an' *skitter* some hen-curn upo' the fowd" [Goa· ũn sky'it·ūr sŭm en·kuurn ũpŭ dhŭ fuwd]. The word is not equivalent to *scatter* [sky'aat·ūr], which is also used in the dialect.

Skitterwitted [sky'it·ūrwitid], *adj.* scatterbrained. "Well, if I was Mester Done, I wouldna let sich a *skitterwitted* auf go with a aunty-paunty sperited hoss like that; he's safe to get his neck brokken some o' theise dees" [Wel, iv ahy wŭz Mes·tŭr Doan, ahy wŭd)nŭ let sich ũ sky'it·ūrwitid auf goa· widh ũ au·nti-pau·nti sper·itid os lahyk dhaat·; ée)z sai·f tŭ gy·et iz nek brok'n sŭm ũ dheyz dee·z].

†**Skrike** [skrahyk], *s.* a shriek, cry. A story used to be told of an eccentric old woman at Burland to the following effect: A messenger came to tell her of the sudden death of her husband, and found her eating a basin of "suppin'." He delivered his doleful tidings, whereupon the old dame quietly replied, "Just weet than I've gotten this spoon-meat into me, an' then I'll fatch up a pratty *skrike*" [Jŭs wee·t dhŭn ahy)v got·n dhis spŭo·n-mee·t in·tŭ mi, ũn dhen ahy)l faach· ũp a praat·i skrahyk]. As I see a similar incident is related by Miss Jackson (*s.v. Pyel*), we may charitably suppose the old lady at Burland has been libelled.

Skrike [skrahyk], *v.n.* †(1) to shriek, cry. "He *skrieked* laid enough for folks to hear him to Sposta" [Ée skrahykt laayd ũnŭf fŭr foa·ks tŭ éeūr im tŭ Spos·tŭ]. "If yŏ leeaven the rit by himsel aw neyt, he'll *skrike* his guts to fiddle-strings" [Iv yŭ lee·ŭvŭn dhŭ rit· bi imsel· au· neyt, ée)l skrahyk iz gŭts tŭ fid·l-stringz].

(2) to weep, even silently. "I can tell by yur een as yo'n bin *skrikin*" [Ahy kün tel bi yür éen üz yoa)n bin skrahy·kin].

Whose fathers struck France so with fear
As made poor wives and children *strike*.

—*Ballad of Flodden Field*.

(3) to creak, of wheels, &c. "Them wheels wanten oil; yo connur ha' oiled 'em properly, else they wudna *skrike* a-that-ns" [Dhem wéelz waan·tn ahy!; yoa kon)ür ü ahyld üm prop·ürli, els dhi wùd)nü skrahyk ü)dhaat·nz]. Bailey has "to *Scream*, to make a noise like a *Door* whose *Hinges* are rusty, or a *Wheel* that is not well greased."

Icel. *skrakja*, *skrika*, to shriek.

Skwirmidge [skwuu·rmij], *s.* a scuffle. "We'dn a bit of a *skwirmidge* together a wheil ago, an' I drewed him up" [Wi)dn ü bit üv ü skwuu·rmij tügy'edh·ür a weyl ügoa·, ün ahy drau·d im· ùp·].

†**Slack** [slaak·], *adj.* hollow; *e.g.*, "a *slack* pleece in a feild" [ü slaak· plee's in ü feyld].

Slade [slai·d, slee·d], *s.* a boggy piece of ground in an arable field, which is left unploughed as too wet for grain. Hence **Sladegress**, the coarse grass grown on such boggy ground, which is generally reserved for putting on the tops of haystacks. Bailey gives "*Slade*, a long, flat piece or slip of ground. O[ld]."

Slang [slaang·], *s.* (1) a patch on a patchwork quilt.

†(2) a portion of land, generally a long, narrow portion. "My word, he's mowed a fine *slang*!" [Mahy wuurd, ée)z moa·d ü fahyn slaangg·!]

(3) a small square portion of other substances; *e.g.*, of bacon. "Is there anny o' that fitch o' beecon left?" "Ay, there's a bit of a *slang*" [Iz dhür aan·i ü dhaat· flich· ü bee·kn left? Aay, dhur)z ü bit üv ü slaangg·].

(4) a long row. "There's six or seven on 'em comin' up the road all in a *slang*" [Dhür)z sik's ür sev'n on üm kùm·in ùp dhü roa·d au·l in ü slaangg·].

†**Slanker** [slaangk·ür], *v.n.* to lounge, loiter. "Ah räily am ashamed o' the lads an' wenches *slankerin'* abowt the leens o' Sunday neights, 'stid o' bein' i' chapil" [Ah râe·li aam·üşhai·md ü)dhü laad·z ün wensh·iz slaangk·ürin übuw·t dhü lee·nz ü Sün·di neyts, stid· ü bey·in i chÿaap·il].

Slap at or into [slaap· aat·, in·töö], *v.n.* to dash into, tackle energetically. "We'n *slap into* that wheeat" [Wi)n slaap· in·tü dhaat· wéeüt].

Slar [slaa·r], *s.* a slide. "Come an' have a *slar*" [Küm ün aav· ü slaa·r]. "Them gallous lads han made a grät lung *slar* i'th' middle o'th' road, for th' hosses to breek their knees o'er" [Dhem gy'aal·üs laad·s ün mai·d ü grae·t lüng slaa·r i)th mid·l ü)th roa·d, für)dh os·iz tü bree·k dhür neyz oar]. †**Slare** [slaer] is an affected pronunciation in vogue with would-be fine people.

Slar [slaa·r], *v.n.* to slide (on ice). "The little lads bin gone *slar* o' the Brick-kil' pits" [Dhü lit·l laad·z bin gon slaa·r ü dhü Brik·il pit·s]. Compare SLUR and SLITHER.

Slash [slaash·], *v.a.* to trim a hedge, by cutting off the old wood from below.

†**Slat** [slaat·], *v.a.* to throw with violence. "Well, yo neidna *slat* that i' my face" [Wel, yoa· ney·d)nü slaat· dhaat· i mi fai·s]= You need not reproach me with that. But the word is likewise of general application. "*Slat* it o' one side; it's good nowt" [Slaat· it ü won sahyd; it)s gùd nuwt].

Slathe [slaadh·ur], *v.a.* to slide or trail the feet in walking. "Hai yo dun come *slatherin'* yur feit along! Sich a trash-bag as yo looken, bin yō too linty for heave yur feit up when yo walken?" [Aay yoa dùn kùm slaadh·ürin yür feyt ülungg! Sich· ü traash·baag üz yoa lóo·kn, bin yū too lin·ti für ee·v yür feyt ùp wen yoa wau·kn?] Wilbraham gives "*Slather* or *Slur*, to slip or slide."

Slathertrash [slaadh·ürtraash], *s.* one who "slathers," one whose

shoes or slippers are down at heel; and so generally, a slovenly dressed person, a slattern. *Cp.* SLATHER, TRASH, and TRASHBAG.

†**Slatter** [slaat·ür], *v.a.* to spill; a less common variant of SLITTER -
“What a slattered mess yō han made!”

†**Slay** [slai·, slee·], *v.a.* to dry (grass and the like) by exposure to the sun. “This grass inna very well *sleen* yet” [Dhis gre*s* i)nū ver·i wel slee·n yet].

†**Sleach** [sleych, sléech], *v.a.* to scoop out liquids; to dip a vessel into a liquid. “Nai, dunna yo go *sleechin*’ i’ them milk-pon*s* wi’ yur basin; if yo wanten milk, yo mun get it aīt o’ th’ jug” [Naay, dū)nū yoa· goa· slée·chin i dhem mil·k-ponz wi’ yū· bai·sin; iv yoa waan·tn milk, yoa· mūn gy’et it aayt ū)th jūg] - Bailey has “to *Sleech*, to dig up water. N.C.”

Sleak [slee·k], *v.a.* †(1) to put out (the tongue). “Mother, ah *Jinny’s sleakin*’ her tongue aīt at me” [Mūdh·ür, aa·r Jin·i) slée·kin ūr tūngg aayt aat· mi]. Compare SLORCH (1). Baile gives “To *Sleak* out the Tongue, to put it out by way of Scorn - Chesh.”

(2) to slur, smear. “Yo’n gone an’ mixed the black-lea*w* wi’ greasy waiter, an’ the grid ’ull bi aw *sleakt*” [Yoa)n gon ū· mik·st dhū blaak·led· wi gree·si wai·tūr, ūn dhū grid·)l bi au - slée·kt].

The primary meaning is here “to lick,” which connects (1) and (2) together; then comes the sense of “wiping with a wet brush, or the like;” and finally, the word comes to mean generally “to smear.”

Sleighty [sley·ti], *adj.* and *adv.* slighting, contemptuous. “They’ treated me very *sleighty*” [Dhi)n tree·tid mi ver·i sley·ti].

Sleip [sleyp], *s.* sleep; a gummy secretion in the corners of the eyes - “Caw that weshin’ yō! Whey, yo hanna gotten th’ *sleip* ha*w* aīt o’ th’ corners o’ yur eyes” [Kau· dhaat· wesh·in yū! Wē· yoa aan·)ū got·n)th sleyp aif aayt ū)th kau·rnürz ū yūr ahyz] -

Slim [slim·], *v.a.* to scamp or slur over work. “Nai, go i’th’

nicks, an' dunna *slim*" (of cleaning windows) [Naay, goa' i)th nik's, ün dü)nü slim']. Cp. SLIMSY, below.

limmy [slim'i], *adj.* (1) slurred over, perfunctorily done, of any kind of work. "A good jel on her work's very *slimmy*" [Ü güd jel ün ür wuirk)s ver'i slim'i].

(2) of persons, slurring over work. "Hoo's räther *slimmy*, hoo wants watchin'" [(Óo)z rae'dhür slim'i, óo waan'ts waach'in]. Cp. SLIMSY, below.

limsy [slim'zi], *adj.* worthless, good-for-nothing. "He's a gammy, *slimsy* yowth; the less annyb'dy has to do wi' sich folks the better." For Glossic, see GAMMY. Bailey gives "*Slim*, naughty, crafty. Lincolnsh." O. Du. *slim*, O. Ger. *slimp*, Mod. Ger. *schlimm*, bad.

linkaz [slingk'üz], *v.n.* to loiter. "Whey dunna ye come on, *slinkazin'*?" [Wey dùn)ü yi kùm on, slingk'üzin?] Cp. SLANKER.

Slink-meat [slingk'-meet], *s.* unwholesome or diseased meat.

link-veal [slingk-vee'l], *s.* the flesh of a calf three or four days old. À propos of veal of this kind, one often hears the remark, "That cauf never heerd church-bell" [Dhaat' kau'f nev'ür éeürd chuurch-bel'], *i.e.*, it was born and killed between two consecutive Sundays. (I see Miss Jackson gives a similar expression *s.v.* *Slink-veal*). The word is also used of the flesh of calves killed when suffering from any sort of disease.

lpe up [slahyp ùp], *v.n.* to mount a ladder. NORBURY. "Come, naī, *slipe up*, wheil I howd th' lather" [Kùm, naay, slahyp ùp, weyl ahy uwd)th laadh'ür]. Probably the same as the ordinary slang "slip up." Compare Burns' word *slype*, used of the slipping of soil in a furrow.

Slippy [slip'i], *adj.* (1) slippery. "It was a bit *slippy* wheer th' frost had ketchèd i' th' neight, an' daīn went hoss an' mon i' th' road" [It wüz ü bit slip'i wéeür)th frost üd ky'echt i)th neyt, ün daayn went os ün mon i)dh roa'd].

(2) quick; only used in the phrase "to look *slippy*" = to make haste.

Slipstrings [slip·stringz], *s.* an unreliable person, one who can never be trusted to fulfil his engagements. A recreant lover was called "owd *slipstrings*."

†**Slither** [slidh·ür], *v.n.* to slip, slide. It is not used of sliding on ice, nor often of any voluntary movement along a level surface. It is most naturally employed with reference to sloping surfaces; *e.g.*, a person *slithers* down the stairs or down the bannisters, a horse *slithers* when he loses his footing in going down hill, or on a slippery part of the road.

Slitter [slit·ür], *v.a.* to shed or spill (dry substances, such as grain). "Fatch some moor coal; an' dunna *slitter* it upo' th' clesan fowd" [Faach· süm móoür koa·l; ün dü)nü slit·ür it üpü)th kléeün fuwd].

†**Sliver** [slahv·vür], *s.* a large, thin slice, generally of a loaf. Compare Shakspeare's "envious *sliver*" in *Hamlet*, IV. vii. He has also a verb *sliver* in *King Lear*, IV. ii. 38.

†**Slob** [slob], *s.* the outside plank sawn off a tree, when cut up for timber. Mr. Holland has *Slab*, which is likewise the form used by Tusser. Bailey also gives "*Slab*, the outside sappy Plank, sawn off from the Sides of a Timber-Tree."

Slobber [slob·ür], *s.* "A *slobber* o' reen an' snow" [ü slob·ür ü ree·n ün snoa·] is a slight downfall of rain mixed with snow. MACEFEN.

†**Slommackin'** [slom·ükin], *s.* slovenly, slatternly. *E.g.*, it is *slommackin'* to go with one's shoes unlaced.

†**Slop** [slop], *s.* a smock, a white linen coat used for working in.

†**Slopstone** [slop·stün], *s.* a sink.

Slorry [slor·i], *s.* slush. "What a mess this slutchy snow may's o' the roads—they bin welly middle-leg deep i *slorry*" [Wot ü mes dhis slüch·i snoa· maiz ü dhü roa·dz—dhi bin weli mid·l-leg déep i slor·i].

Slotch [slöch], (1) *v.a.* to lap, as a dog does. "Dunna let that pup go *slotchin'* i' the whee (= whey)" [Dü)nü let dhaat· pup gwa· slöch·in i dhü wee·].

(2) *v.n.* to drink in a greedy manner, or with a loud noise; said of persons.

†(3) to spill or slop. "Eh, haī yo bin *slotchin'* the waiter o'er!" [Ai, aay yoa· bin sloch·in dhū waitūr oa'r!]

Slotes [sloa·ts], *s. pl.* (1) See CART. Randle Holme, as quoted by Miss Jackson, says, "The *slotes* are the vnder peeces which keepe the bottom of the cart together." *Acad. of Armoury*, III. viii. 339.

†(2) the wooden cross-bars of harrows.

(3) a *slot* is also an upright bar or plank nailed at right angles to the horizontal bars of a gate.

Slug [slùg], *s.* a sluggard, slow mover. Speaking of a mare he had just bought, a farmer said, "Someb'dy sed hoo was a *slug*, bur ah sey noo *slug* abowt her; her ears binna *slug's* ears" [Sùm·di sed óo wüz ũ slùg, bur ah sey nóo slùg ũbuw·t ũr; ũr éeürz bin)ũ slùgz éeürz]. The *Prompt. Parv.* has *slugge*, sluggish.

†**Slur** [sluur], *verb* and *noun*, a somewhat rare variant of SLAR (q.v.).

†**Smack at** [smaak·aat·], *v.n.* to set vigorously to work. "Let's *smack at it.*"

Smart [smaa·rt], *s.* "To pee hard *smart* fur" [Tū pee· aa·rd smaa·rt fuur] is to pay dearly for. *Cp.* E. *smart-money*; Ger. *Schmerzengeld*.

†**Smatch** [smaach·], *s.* a doubtful or bad flavour. Cheese or milk when just beginning to turn sour is said to be *smatched*, or to have a *smatch*; a dirty vessel put into milk or cream is supposed to *smatch* it; whey burnt in boiling has a *smatch*, and so on.

†**Smatch** [smaach·], *v.a.* to give a bad flavour to. "They'n bin givin' the key turmits, an' it's *smatched* the butter" [Dhi)n bin gy·iv·in dhū ky·ey tuu·rmits, ũn it)s smaa·ch·t dhū bùt·ūr]. See preceding article.

Smay [smee· or smai·], *v.* to shrink or flinch from, to falter. "Dunna yo *smay at* speakin' yur mind" [Dù)nū yoa smai· üt

spee·kin yūr mahynd]. The word is often used of a horse which has accomplished a long journey "without turning a hair." "He never *smayed*." Cotgrave gives *F. s'esmaye*, "to be sad, pensive, astonished."

Smellers [smel·ürz], *s. pl.* a cat's whiskers. "If I know'd hoo'd cut that cat's *smellers* off, I'd tickle their toby" [Iv ahy noa·d óou)d kùt dhaat· ky'aat's smel·ürz of, ahy)d tik·l dhür toa·bi].

Smicket [smik·it], *s.* †(1) a woman's shirt; a diminutive of *Smock* (q.v.). Bailey has the word.

(2) a term of depreciation for a woman or girl. "Hoo's a nasty, dirty *smicket*" [Óo)z ü naas·ti, duu·rti smik·it].

†**Smite** [smahyt], *s.* a mite, morsel; *e.g.*, "not a *smite*."

†**Smock** [smok], *s.* (1) a woman's shirt. Compare *SMOCKET*; and 1 *K. Henry VI.*, I. ii. 119.

(2) an over-garment made of coarse white linen.

Smock-frock [smok-frok·], *s.* a coarse white over-garment; the same as *Smock* (2). "It's like the lad as they tell'n abowt. There was a lad as wonna queite as sharp as he should ha' bin; an' the parson axed him, 'What did yur godfayther an' godmother promise for yø i' yur baptism?' 'A new *smock-frock* an' a pair o' clogs, Sir'" [(It)s lahyk dhü laad· üz dhi teln übuw·t. Dhür wüz ü laad· üz wo)nü kweyt üsh shaa·rp üz ée shùd ü bin; ün dhü paa·rsn aak·st im, "Wot did yür god·faidhür ün god·müdhür prom·iz fo)yü i yür baab·tizüm?" "Ĉ nyóo smok-frok· ün ü pæ·r ü tlogz, Sür"].

†**Smowch** [smuwch], *s.* a kiss. "He gen her a *smowch* upo' the lips" [Ée gy'en ür ü smuwch üpü dhü lip·s].

Smowch [smuwch], *v.a.* to kiss. "I wanna ha' thee *smowchin'* mey; tha mun go an *smowch* that other wench o' thine" [Ahy wü)nü aa)dhi smuw·chin mey; dhaa mün goa· ün smuwch dhaat· üdh·ür wensh ü dhahyn].

Smowcher [smuw·chür], *s.* a kiss.

Smur [smuur], *v.a.* to smear, leave a mark in ironing. "It's *smurred* a bit wi' the iron" [It]s smuurd ũ bit wi dhũ ahy·ürn].

Smush [smùsh], *adj.* spruce. "Yõ looken desper't *smush* i' yur yew clooas" [Yũ lóo'kn des·pürt smùsh i yür yóo klóoũz].

Smush [smùsh], *v.a.* to mash, break or squeeze into pieces. "*Smushin'* the crud" (curd) is a regular operation of cheese-making, and by many dairy-maids is done by squeezing it through the fingers.

Snacks [snaak's], *s. pl.* shares; "to go *snacks*." "Yo munna put yur suppin' daïn theer, ur th' cat'll go *snacks* wi' yõ, an' help yõ with it" [Yoa· mùn·)ũ pùt yür sùp'in daayn dhey·ür, ür)th ky'aat·)l goa· snaak's wi)yũ, ũn elp yũ widh it]. Bailey has "*Snack, Share*; as, to go *snacks* with one." *Snack* is a Northern form of *snatch*.

Snag [snaag'], *s.* a snap, bite. "Conna yõ stop plaguin' the dog a-that-ns? noo matter if he ges yõ a *snag*" [Kon)ũ yũ stop plai'gin dhũ dog ũ)dhaat'nz? nóo maat·ür iv ée gy'ez yũ ũ snaag'].

Snag [snaag'] †(1) *v.a.* and *n.* to snap. "Dunna touch that dog; he mid *snag* at yõ" [Dù)nũ tùch dhaat· dog; ée mid snaag· aat· yũ].

(2) *v.a.* to cut off tufts of grass with a scythe; in which sense it has two special uses. (a) To cut thistles. "Where's William Green?" "He's gone *a-snaggin'*" or "*snaggin'* fistles." (b) after a field has been mown by the machine, it is one man's duty to "go *a-snaggin'*," *i.e.*, mowing off the patches of hay or corn left standing in the corners and other places, where the machine could not get.

Snaggle [snaag'l], *v.a.* and *n.* to snap; a variant of SNAG (1).

Snaitch [snai'ch], *adj.* sharp, of extreme heat or extreme cold. "Th' oon's very *snaitch*" [Dh' óo'n)z ver'i snai'ch]. The form **Snaitchin'** seems to be more common of cold weather. "It's a *snaitchin* frost" [It]s ũ snai'chin frost]. As applied to the wind, *snaitch* means "piercing, bitter."

Snaitchin' [snaɪ'çɪn], *adj.* See SNAITCH.

Snappy [snaap'i], *adj.* snappish. "Hoo's as *snappy* this mornin' as hoo knows haï to bey; hoo'll snap yur yed off if yõ speaken to her" [Óo)z ūz snaap'i dhūs maur'nin ūz ōo noa'z aay tū bey; óo)l snaap' yūr yed of iv yū spee'kn tóo ūr].

Snarl [snaa'rl], *s.* a tangle. "This cotton's aw of a *snarl*." Very frequently **Snick-snarl**. The word is twice used in an article entitled, "A Leap from the Clouds," which appeared in the *New York Times*, Aug. 10, 1887. "The umbrella-like top (of a parachute) seems to be caught in a *snarl* of some kind;" and again "He explained the apparent *snarl* of the parachute by saying there was an irregular pressure of air."

†**Sneap** [snee'p], *s.* a snub, rebuff. "There's that hafe-strained auf of a Tum Woodall makin' aït 'at haï aw th' wenches i' th' country bin after him; it 'ud sarve him reight if some on 'em 'ud give him a reight-daïn good *sneap* sometime" [Dhéeur)z dhaat ai-f-strai'nd auf ūv ū Tùm Wùd'l mai'kin aayt ūt aay au)th wen'shiz i)th kùn'tri bin aaftūr im; it ūd saa'rv im rey't iv sùm ūn ūm ūd gy'iv im ū rey't-daay'n gùd sneep sùm'tahym]. Compare 2 *K. Henry IV.*, II. i. 133.

Sneap [snee'p], *v.a.* (1) to snub. "Hoo's none sõ easy *sneaped*" [Óo)z non sũ ee'zi snee'pt].

(2) The passive "to be *sneaped*" often means simply "to be disappointed, and to feel the disappointment." "I thowt I was gooin' get a blanket; bur ah was *sneaped*" [Ahy thuwt ahy wūz góo'in gy'et ū blaangk'it; bŭr ah wūz snee'pt].

(3) to nip, of the frost. "They'n do well if they dunna get *sneaped* wi' the frost" [Dhai)n dóo wel' iv dhai dùn)ũ gy'et' snee'pt wi)dhŭ frost]. *Cp.* Shakspeare's expression "*sneaping* frost" in *Love's Labour Lost*, I. i. 100; and "*sneaping* winds" in *Winter's Tale*, I. ii. 15. Bailey has "*Snaped*, nipped with Cold, spoken of Fruits and Herbs."

†**Sneck** [snek], *s.* a drop-latch; a latch lifted by means of a string.

I give this word with diffidence, as I have failed of late to verify it, though I have a strong impression of having heard it in my earlier days. I see Mr. Holland gives the meaning simply as "the latch of a door." Cotgrave has "*Loquet d'une huis*, the latch or *snecket* of a doore." Prof. Skeat sends me the following note:—"'*Sneck*, a door-latch,' is in E. D. S. Glossaries, Nos. 1, 2, 7, and 15. Ray notes that Skinner says *sneck* or *snecket* is the string which draws up the latch to open the door. I believe Skinner records an improper use; and that the true sense is 'latch with a string to it.'"

Sneel-haisen [snee-l-aayzn], *s. pl.* snail-shells.

Snelzer [sney-zür], *s.* the nose. A slang use.

†**Snicket** [snik'it], *s.* (1) a naughty child. "A nowty little *snicket*."
(2) an impudent or dirty woman; used like **SMICKET** (2) (q.v.).

Snick-snarl [snik'-snaa'rl], *s.* See **SNARL**.

†**Sniddle** [snid'l], *s.* the fine, inferior grass which grows in marshy places (*Aira cæspitosa*).

Snift [snift] } *v.n.* to sniff, snivel; to make as though about
†**Snifter** [snif-tür] } to cry. "Come, nai, it's noo use o' thee
beginnin' to *snift*, for to schoo' tha sha't go" [Kùm, naay,
it)s nòo yòos ù dhi bigy'in'in tũ snift, fùr tũ skòo dhũ shùt
goa']. Compare **SNUFT** below, and *snifter* in the quotation
given under **SNUFT**.

†**Snig** [snig'], *s.* an eel.

†**Snig** [snig'], *v.a.* to draw timber along the ground. "Mester, hai mun we shift them planks?" "Conna ye *snig*'em?" [Mes-tür, aay mün wi shift dhem plaangk's? Kon)ù yi snig' ùm?]

Snig-ballied [snig'-baalid], *adj.* thin; said of a pig, horse, or other animal.

Snippet [snip'it], *s.* a little bit. **CHORLEY**. "Gie me just a *snippet* o' flannin'" [Gy'i mi jùst ù snip'it ù flaan'in].

Snoodle [snóo-dl], *v.n.* The same as **SNUDDLE** and **SNUGGLE**.

Snoozle [snóo-zl], *v.n.* to have a nap, snooze.

Snot-rag [snot'-raag'], *s.* a handkerchief.

Snotter [snot·ür], *s.* the nose. A slang word.

†**Snotty** [snot·i], *adj.* pert, conceited; used contemptuously.

Snouse [snaawz], *v.n.* to sleep. "I was up an' milkin' the key, wheil hey ley *snousin'* i bed" [Ahy wüz ùp ùn mil·kin dhü ky'ey, weyl ey ley snaaw·zin i bed]. Not equivalent to *snore*; it rather denotes a deep and placid slumber.

Snuddle [snüd·l], *v.n.* to cuddle. "See hai that big, marred lad *snuddles* up to his mother" [Sée aay dhaat· big·, maa·rd laad· snüd·lz ùp tū iz mād·h·ür].

Snuff [snüft], *v.a.* to sniff. An old man thus described to me the application of ether [ai·thür] preparatory to an operation on one of his eyes: "Hey leed it agen my nose, an' sed '*Snuff* it,' bur ah pushed it awee, for he was maskerin' me. Sö then hey put it a-thissa road" (showing me). "An' there was another mon i' the rowm, havin' his eye ta'en ait through pleachin' a hedge. Ah shouldnur ha' liked to ha' had watch; ah was glad ah was done fost" [Ey lee'd it ügy'en· mi noa·z, ùn sed '*Snuff* it,' бүр ah püsht it üwee·, für ee wüz maas·kürin mi. Sü dhen ey püt it ü)dhis·ü roa·d. ùn dhür wüz ünüdh·ür mon i dhü ruwm, aav·in iz ahy tai'n aayt throo plee·chin ü ej. Ah shüd·nür ü lahykt tū ü aad· waach·; ah wüz dlaad· ah wüz dün fost]. Compare Johnson's definition of *snuff* as "resentment expressed by *snuffing*."

Snuggle [snüg·l], *v.n.* to cuddle. More commonly **SNUDDLE**.

Snurt [snuurt], *v.n.* to snort; but used only of a horse. Compare Cotgrave, "*Esbrouer des narines, to snurt or snufter*."

Snyin' [snahy·in], *pres. part.* swarming, infested with (generally used of vermin). "Them feilds agen the woods bin *snyin'* wi' rappits" [Dhem feyldz ügy'en· dhü wüdz bin snahy·in wi raap·its]. From the verb *sny*, to swarm. See *snee* in Halliwell; and compare Chaucer, Prologue, 345, "Hit *snewede* in his hous of mete and drynke."

Soak alung [soa·k ülüngg·], *v.n.* to go at a steady, continuous pace, in driving or riding. "We com'n *soakin'* *alung* aw the

wee; we won never off the trot" [Wi kùmn soa·kin ùlúngg·au· dhū wee; wi wūn nev·ür of dhū trot]. Probably the same as "to *sog* alung;" see the example given under *Sog*.

Soaked [soa·kt], *p. part.* refreshed by sleep; generally, however, used with a negative. "Yo dunna look quite *soaked* this mornin'" [Yoa dùn)ũ lóok kweyt soa·kt dhūs mau·rnin]. Compare *HAFE-SOAKED*.

†**Soard** [soa·rd], *s.* bacon-rind. A.S. *sweard*. Note that *sward* in *greensward*, derived from the same word, has exactly the same sound in Cheshire [grey·nsoa·rd]. Compare *Prompt. Parv.*, pp. 482, 506, "*Swarde*, or *sworde* of flesche, Coriana; *swarde* of erpe, turf-flag, or *sward* of erth, Cespes."

Sock [sok], *s.* liquid manure.

Soder [soa·dūr], *v.a.* to solder. Compare *Is. xli. 7*, "It is ready for the *sodering*."

Soder up [soa·dūr ùp], *v.a.* The same as *SOTHER UP* (2), q.v.

Soféth [soa·feth·], *interj.* an exclamation of wonder or surprise = So! faith!

Soft-soap [soft-soa·p], *s.* flattery, blarney.

Soft-soap [soft-soa·p], *v.a.* to flatter, cajole. "Hoo thinks hoo knows haì to *soft-soap* mey; bu' *soft-soap* wanna do for mey, when there's nowt back it up" [Óo thingk's óo noa·z aay tũ soft-soa·p mey; bú soft-soa·p wù)nũ dóo fūr mey, wen dhūr)z nuwt baak· it ùp].

†**Softy** [sof·ti], *s.* a soft or silly person.

Sog [sog], *v.n.* to sway up and down; very like *SWAG* (1). "Theer he went *sog*, *sog*, *soggin'* on that owd mare o' theirs, an' I towd him he sit a hoss like a bag o' sond" [Dhéeür ée went sog, sog, sog·in on dhaat uwd mæ·r ũ dhæ·rz, ũn ahy tuwd im ée sit ũ os lahyk ũ baag· ũ sond].

†**Solid** [sol·id], *adj.* solemn, grave. "Nai, tell me *solid* an' sober what yo meenanen" [Naay, tel mi sol·id ũn soa·būr wot yoa·

mée-ünün]. "What mays yō look sō *solid*?" [Wot mai'z yū lóok sū solid?] "I'll tak my *solid* oath" [Ahy] taak m sol'id oə'th]. This last phrase is also noticed by Col. Leigh Qy., is this word confused with E. *stolid*?

†**Sond-pot** [son·d-pot], *s.* a bed of wet sand in the subsoil of a field, and generally occurring—as I am informed by drainers—between two beds of clay.

†**Songa** [songg-ū], *s.* a bunch of gleaned corn. The *-a* represents an original *-al* or *-le*. Cp. BRITCHA, WANGA. Bailey writes *Songal*, *Songle*. Wilbraham gives an interesting Latin quotation from Hyde, *De Religione Persarum*, p. 398, where "*manipulum*" is glossed by the author "*a Songall*." Wilbraham points out that Hyde was a Cheshire man. See following article.

†**Songa** [songg-ū], *v.a.* to glean. "My mother an' Polly bin gone *a-songa-in*" [Mi mūd'h-ūr ün Pol'i bin gon ũ songg-ūin]. A tendency is now (1887) noticeable to adopt the corrupt form †**Songer** [songg-ūr], which I see is the only one Mr. Holland has heard. Bailey and Wilbraham give only the normal *Songal*, and forms with the vowel termination. Randle Holme, again, has "Gleaning or Leasing or *Songoing*." See remarks on the termination *-le* on p. 8 of Introduction to this Glossary.

Soo [sóo], *s.* (1) a whistling sound. See *Soo*, *v.* Chaucer has *swough* for the whistling of the wind, also for a sigh. See *Cant. Tales*, 1981, 3619; also *Piers Pl.* B. xiv. 326 (quoted under **SIKE**).

(2) a whirring of machinery. *E.g.*, a man who had been at the Manchester Exhibition (1887) described the noise made by the engines as a "grät *soo*."

(3) a resounding noise or shout. A man, who was describing to me some of the old marling customs of the county, said "When annyb'dy come an' gen 'em (*i.e.*, the marlers) hafe-a-craïn or five shillin', the fost mon 'ud see, 'There's bin an honourable gentleman here, as has gen us part of a thaisand païnd;' an' then another 'd tak it up, 'I hope there'll come

another,' an' the fost mon 'ud see, 'An' make it aít;' an' then they'd aw bellack aít as laíd as they could gawp, 'An' make it aít,' an' there'd bey sich a *soo* across the country as yó never heerd" [Wen aan'ibdi kùm ün gy'en üm aif-ü-kraayn ür fahyv shil'in, dhü fos mon üd see, "Dhür)z bin ün on-ürübl jen'tlmün éeur, üz üz gy'en üz paa'rt üv ü thaay'zünd paaynd;"] ün dhen ünüdh-ür)d taak' it üp, "Ahy oa'p dhür)l kùm ünüdh-ür," ün dhü fos mon üd see, "Ün mai'k it aayt;"] ün dhen dhi)d au' bel-ük aayt üz laayd üz dhi küd gau'p, "Ün mai'k it aayt," ün dhür)d bey sich ü sóo ükros' dhü kùn'tri üz yü nevr-ür éeurd].

oo [sóo], *v.n.* †(1) to make a whistling noise; used, *e.g.*, of the sighing of the wind, the singing of a kettle, &c.

(2) to resound, echo. "It kept *sooin'* i my ears, I dunna know haí lung" [It ky'ept sóo'in i mahy éeürz, ahy dù)nü noa' aay lügg].

Cp. A.S. *swógan*, to howl like the wind.

oon [sóon], *adj.* early. "It's *soon* yet" = it is still early in the day.

oople [sóo'pl], *v.a.* to make supple, to reduce inflammation by external applications. "Yo mun *soople* the joint wi' oil, an' yo'n find it'll swage the swellin', an' yo'n bey as reight as a ribbin i' noo time" [Yoa' mün sóo'pl dhü jeynt wi' ahyl, ün yoa')n fahynd it)l swai'j dhü swel'in, ün yoa')n bey üz rey't üz ü rib'in i nóo tahym].

lope [soa'p], *s.* a "sup," a drop, a small quantity of any liquid. "Wun yó gie me a *sope* o' whee?" [Wùn yú gy'i)mi ü soa'p ü wee?]. "We'n had a nice *sope* o' rain" [Wi)n aad' ü nahys soa'p ü ree'n]. Not, as W. says, a *large* quantity, unless *sope* be qualified by some epithet like *good, fair, nice*.

soppin'-wet [sop'in-wet'], *adj.* soaking-wet. "I'll tak good care as noob'dy gets mey up to go *mushrowmin' agen*; my leit, an' aw up my legs bin *soppin'-wet*, an' it's a strange thing t, mey if I dunna ketch a bad cooth *after* it" [Ahy)l taak' gú'd ky'ae'z

ũz nŏo·bdi gy'ets mey ùp tũ goa· mũsh·ruwmin ũgy'en; mi feyt, ũn au· ùp mi legz bin sop'in-wet·, ũn it)s a strainzh thing· tũ mey iv ahy dũ)nũ ky'ech ũ baad· kŏoth aaf'tũr it].

Sorry [sor'i], *s.* sirrah. See **SIRRAH**.

Sother up [soa·dhũr ùp], *v.a.* (1) to coax. Bailey gives "Glaver, to *sooth up* or flatter."

(2) to consume, finish. "Hey soon *sothered* his money up" [Ey sŏo·n soa·dhũrd iz mũn'i ùp]. So "*sothered up*" often means bankrupt; and without reference to money matters, it has the general sense of "done for." Also **SODER UP**.

Soss [sos], *s.* descending force. "What's com'n to that sofy i'th' parlour?" "Whey, the lads won raungin' an' wrostlin' theer, an' they come dain upon it wi' sich a *soss* than they brokken the springs" [Wot)s kũmn tũ dhaat· soa·fi i)th paa·rlũr? Wey, dhũ laad·z wũn rau·nzhin ũn ros·lin dhéeũr, ũn dhi kũm daayn ũpon· it wi sich· ũ sos dhũn dhi brok·n dhũ spring·z]. See following article.

†**Soss** [sos], *v.n.* to descend with force upon. "Dunna *soss* upo' that form, or else yŏ'n smash the legs under it" [Dũ)nũ sos ũpũ dhaat· fau·rm, ũr els yũ)n smaash· dhũ legz ùn·dũr it]. I am indebted to Prof. Skeat for the following etymological note on this word: "It is the same word as *source* (of a river), from Lat. *surgere*. The M.E. *sours*, O.F. *sours*, meant, in fowling, the 'rise' or 'upward rush' of a bird. Chaucer uses it of an eagle. It was afterwards improperly used to mean 'rush' only, and then 'downward swoop,' as in Cheshire. The sense 'rush' remained; the direction of the force changed. See *Souse* in Johnson's Dictionary." For the sense of "downward swoop," compare Sylvester, as quoted in Cuthbertson's Glossary to Burns:

The falcon

With sudden *souse* her to the ground shall strike.

Also see **Souse** in this Glossary.

Sough [sũf], *v.a.* to drain. "The men bin *soughin'* i' the feilds"

[Dhū men bin sūf-in i dhū feyldz]. A verb formed from the ordinary subs. *sough*, a drain, sewer.

Soul [soa·l], *v.n.* to go about on the eve of All Souls' Day begging for fruit, beer, money, &c. Parties of *soulers* go together to all the larger houses in the neighbourhood singing a *souling-song*. Whatever they receive in response to their request is called a *soul-cake*. In S. Ches. it is customary for children to go the round in the morning and afternoon, begging apples, pears, &c., or money; while in the evening older people, such as farm servants, sing for beer or money. The following are the two versions of the *souling-song*, used by the children :

Soul, soul, a apple or two ;
 If ye han noo apples, pears 'un do ;
 Please, good Missis, a *soul-cake* ;
 Put yur hand i' yur pocket,
 Tak ait yur keys,
 Go dain i' yur cellar,
 Bring what yō please,
 A apple, a pear,
 A plum, or a cherry,
 Or any good thing
 That'll make us all merry.

Or the following is preferred if the party wish to "soul" for money rather than fruit:

Soul, soul, a apple or two ;
 If ye han noo apples, pears 'un do ;
 Please, good Missis, a *soul-cake*.
 The lanes are very dirty,
 My shoes are very thin ;
 I've a little pocket
 To put a penny in.
 One for Peter,
 Two for Paul,
 Three for them
 That made us all.

If there be no response to this touching appeal, the children run away, shouting derisively,

Soul, soul,
 A lump o' coal.

The *souling-song* commonly in vogue with farm servants runs as follows :

Here are two or three hearty lads,
 All in a mind ;
 We are come *a-soulin'*,
 Good nature to find.
 Go dain i' yur cellar,
 See what yō can find—
 Ale, beer, or brandy,
 Or the best of all wine ;
 But if you will give us
 One jug of your beer,
 We'll come nō more *a-soulin'*,
 Until another 'ear.

The lines given in the second song, beginning, "The lanes are very dirty," down to the end, are also often repeated or sung, if the *soulers* wish for money, instead of, or in addition to, beer.

†**Sour-dock** [saaw·ūr-dok], *s.* the common Sorrel.

†**Sourin'** [saaw·ürin], *s.* (1) vinegar. *Cp.* SOURSTUFF, below.

(2) buttermilk put into cream to make it sour enough for churning.

Sour-stuff [saaw·ür-stuf], *s.* vinegar. "Wun yō have a bit o' *sour-stuff* wi' yur meat?" [Wùn yū aav ü bit ü saaw·ür-stuf wi yūr meet].

†**Souse** [saaws], *v.a.* to beat about the face or head. "Souse his yed for him" [Saaws iz yed for im]. Thoresby's Letter to Ray gives "Souse on the ears, *i.e.* box." *Lit.* to "come down on." See Soss, above.

Sow [suw], *s.* †(1) the wooden collar by which cows were formerly, and may still be occasionally, tied in the boozies. Formed from *sole* (A.S. *sāl*, a rope), as [duw] for E. *dole*, alms.

(2) descending force, impetus; *e.g.*, "to come dain with a *sou*."

Sow [suw], *v.n.* to descend with force. Short for E. *souse*; compare E. *row* from *rouse*, a drinking-bout, uproar.

†**Spadger** [spaaj·ür], *s.* a sparrow.

†**Spang-few** [spaang·fyóo], *v.a.* to jerk into the air by means of a lever. The same as TRAP and TRAP-STICK (q.v.).

Sparrables [spaar·üblz], *s. pl.* "sparrow-bills"—small, headless nails which are put into shoe-soles. "A tooathry *sparrables* knocked into the side o' this sole 'ud keep it from wearin daïn, an' help it last lung'er" [Ü tóo·üthri spaar·üblz nokt in·tũ dhũ sahyd ü dhis soa·l üd ky'œp it früm waerin daayn, ün elp it laas·t lüנג·ür]. Randle Holme has "*Sparrow Bills, Nails to clout Shoes withal.*"

†**Sparrub** [spaar·üb], *s.* the ribs of a pig, when killed; or to quote Randle Holme's definition, as given by Miss Jackson, "*The Spar-ribs, the Ribs when they are cut from the sides of such Pork as is intended for Bacon.*"

Spattle [spaat·l], *s.* a spot of dirt, bespatterment. "My frock's aw o'er *spattles* wi' walkin' through the mud" [Mahy frok]s au· oa·r spaat·lz wi wau·kin thróo dhũ mùd].

Spattle [spaat·l], *v.a.* †(1) to bespatter, splash. "Whatever han yo done wi' yur frock, Mary?" "Oh, it's nobbut a bit *spattlet* wi' walkin'" [Wotev·ür aan· yoa· dùn wi yür frok, Mæ·ri? Oa·, it]s nob·üt ü bit spaat·lt wi wau·kin].

(2) to slap-dash with white on a black ground. The chimney-pieces in old-fashioned kitchen fire-places were frequently so *spattled*.

(3) to pepper with shot. "Them brids bin on the wheeat agen; if I can get cloose enough up to 'em, I'll *spattle* 'em with a tooathry shot" [Dhem brid·z bin on dhũ wéeüt ügy'en·; iv ahy]kn gy'et klóos ünuf· ùp tóo üm, ahy] spaat·l üm widh ü tóo·thri shot].

(4) to fritter away, spend. "Ay, he'll soon *spattle* his bit o' money awee; meebe he'll be reight when it's aw gone" [Aay, ée]l sóon spaat·l iz bit ü mùn·i üwee·; mee·bi ée]l bi rey't wen it]s au· gon]. See SPATTLIN'-BRASS, below.

Spattlin'-brass [spaat·lin·braas·], *s.* spending-money, pocket-

money. "Yo can bring me a new lash for my whip, an' tak what's ayt for *spatlin'-brass*" [Yoa·)kn bring· mi ũ nyōo laash· fūr mi wip·, ũn taak· wot]s aayt fūr spaat·lin·braas]. See SPATTLE (4), above.

†**Speckt baw** [spekt bau·], *s.* a suet dumpling, "speckled" or interspersed with currants. Also called SPOTTED DICK.

Spectables [spek·tūblz], *s. pl.* a common pronunciation of "spectacles," probably resulting from some confusion with the word *respectable*. BURLAND. NORBURY. "Dost know wheer my *spectables* bin, wench?" [Dūs noa· wéeūr mahy spek·tūblz bin, wensh?]

Spicy [spahy·si], *adj.* smartly dressed. "What a *spicy*, ston-d-furth-er young woman!" [Wot ũ spahy·si, ston·d·fuurdhūr yūngg wūm·ūn!]

Spigot-steean [spig·ūt·stéeūn], *s.* a large, earthenware, barrel-shaped mug or "steean," with a hole at the lower end to admit a spigot. See STEEAN.

Spinner [spin·ūr], *s.* an implement used for twisting hay-bands; generally used in the compound, **Hee-spinner** (hay-spinner).

Spiry [spahy·ūri], *adj.* long in the stalk, tall and weak; said of growing plants. "They're runnin' up very *spiry*" [Dhi]ūr rùn·in ũp veri spahy·ūri]. *Cp.* A.S. *spir*, a spire or stalk of a reed.

†**Spit** [spit·], *s.* (1) exact likeness. "We'dn a heifer the very *spit* o' this" [Wée)dn ũ ef·ūr dhū veri spit· ũ dhis·].

(2) a spadeful of soil; the depth of a spade. "Three or four *spit* deep." A very common meaning in many Eastern and Southern counties.

Spit [spit·], *v.n.* to rain slowly and intermittently, as at the beginning of a shower. "Polly, yo'd better run an' fatch the clooas off the line, fur it's *spittin'* o' reen" [Pol·i, yoa·)d bet·ūr rùn ũn faach· dhū tlóoūz of dhū lahyn, fūr it]s spit·in ũ ree·n].

Spittin' [spit'in], *adv.* "Spon *spittin'* fire-new" is a strong expression for "brand-new." Probably the expression was originally, "span, *spick*, and fire-new." For *fire-new*, cp. *Richard III.*, I. iii. 256.

†**Splashed** [splaash't], *p. part.* slightly intoxicated. "He's gotten a bit *splashed* at market" [Ée]z got'n ü bit splaash't üt maarkit].

†**Splather** [splaadh'ür], *v.n.* to sprawl. "He had bu' just spokken th' word, an' o'er he went *splatherin'* i'th' middle o'th' bruk" [Ée aad' bü jüst spok'n]th wuurd, ün oa'r ée went splaadh'ürin i)th mid'l ü)th brük]. See **Splotter**.

†**Splather-footed** [splaadh'ür-fütid], *adj.* awkward in gait or movement. "Hooa's that grät, lankin', *splather-footed* wench, as has just gone daïn the road?" "Whey, hoo's that Welsh 'un, as is sarvant-woman this 'ear at Woodford's" [Óoü]z dhaat' graet, laangk'in, splaadh'ür-fütid wensh, üz üz jüst gon daayn dhü roa'd? Wey, óo]z dhaat' Welsh ün, üz iz saa'rvünt-wüm'ün dhis éeür üt Wùd'füts].

Splatherin' [splaadh'urin], *adj.* loose-limbed, lanky. "A grät, big, *splatherin'* chap" [Ū graet, big', splaadh'ürin chaap].

Splenish [spley'nish], *adj.* spleeny, irritable.

Splent [splent], *s.* a splinter. "I've gotten a *splent* i' my leg, o'er slitherin' daïn a lather" [Ahy]v got'n ü splent i mi leg, oa'r slidh'ürin daayn ü laadh'ür]. M.E. *splent*; e.g., *Morte d'Arthur*, 2061 (ed. Brock).

Splice [splaahys], (1) *v.a.* and *n.* to beat. We can say both "He *spliced* him" and "He *spliced* into him."

(2) *v.n.* to set to energetically. "We mun *splice* into the work."

Splicin' [splaahy'sin], *s.* a beating. "Tha deserves what tha hanna gotten—a good *splicin'*" [Dhü dizaarvz wot dhü aa)nü got'n—ü gùd splaahy'sin].

Splotter [splodh'ür], *v.n.* (1) to sprawl. "Her legs flew from

under her, an' hoo went *splotherin'* upo' th' ice" [Ūr legz fló früm ün·dūr ūr, ün óo went splodh·ürin ūpü)dh ahys].

(2) to flounder (in a speech). "Theer he stood, splutterin an' *splotherin'* an aw the folks laughin' at him" [Dhéeür é stùd, splùt·ürin ün splodh·ürin ün au· dhū foa·ks laaf·in aat im].

†**Splother-footed** [splodh·ür·fütid], *adj.* the same as **SPLATHER-FOOTED** (q.v.).

Sputter [splüt·ür], *s.* bustle, hurry. "Hoo come in i' sich a *splutter*, hoo made me go aw of a tremble" [Óo kùm in i sich ū splüt·ür, óo mai·d mi goa· au· ūv ū trem·bl].

Sponge [spùnz], *s.* "To lee the bread i' *sponge*" [Tū lee· dhū bred i spùnz] is to put the yeast to the flour.

Spoontle [spóo·ntl], *s.* a spoonful. For a list of words similarly formed see Outlines of Grammar, p. 57.

Spot [spot], *s.* a drop. "There isnur a *spot* o' waiter i' the reen-tub" [Dhūr iz·nūr ū spot ū wai·tūr i)dhū ree·ntùb]. *Cp.* E. *spit*; A.S. *spētan*, to spit; Swed. *spott*, spittle.

†**Spot** [spot], *v.n.* to drop slowly. "It *spots* o' reen" [It spots ū ree·n], *i.e.*, the rain is coming in small and infrequent drops. *Cp.* SPIT (*vb.*); and Burns' word *spate*, used of a torrent after rain.

Spotted Dick [spot·id Dik] } *s.* (1) a large, spotted marble used
Spotty [spot·i] } as a taw in the game of marbles.
 (2) a *Spotted Dick* is also a suet dumpling with currants in it; the same as SPECKT BAW.

Spreed [spree·d], *v.a.* to spread; *pret.* **Sprod**; *p. part.* **Sprodden**. (The conjugation of this verb was accidentally omitted on p. 83 in the Outlines of Grammar.) "To *spreed*" or "to *spreed* onesel" is peculiarly used in the sense of "to make much of oneself, to swagger." "Look at him *spreedin'* theer; he thinks noo smaw beer on himsel naī he's gotten among the big nob's a bit" [Lóok üt im spree·din dhéeür; ée thingk's nóo

smau· bééür ün imsel· naay ée)z got·n ümüng· dhü big nobz ü bit]. The long vowel is correct; M.E. *spreeden*, A.S. *sprēdan*.

Sprent [sprent], *s.* (1) a sudden start or spring. "We went'n soakin' along for a tooathry mile, an' then th' pony gen a *sprent* aw of a sudden, an' chucked me forra't on to his yed" [Wi wen·tn soa·kin ülüng· für ü tóo·üthri mahyl, ün dhen th)poa·ni gy'en ü sprent au· üv ü sùd·in, ün chùkt mi for·üt on tū iz yed].* *Cp.* Icel. *sprettr*, a spring, *spretta*, to spring: where *tt* represents O.Icel. *nt*.

(2) a vigorous effort. "We mun make a *sprent*, an' get the work done, so as we con go Maupas wakes" [Wi mün mai·k ü sprent, ün gy'et dhü wuurk dùn, soa· üz wi)kn goa· Mau·pūs wai·ks].

†**Sprig-bit** [sprig·bit], *s.* a brad-awl; an instrument used to bore holes for "sprigs," or small nails.

Spriggy [sprig·i], *adj.* spruce, neat.

Springer [springg·ür], *s.* a wooden instrument used in thatching, pointed at each end and twisted in the middle. Mr. Holland has *Sprinker* in the same sense.

Spring-heeled Jack [spring·eyld *or* éeld Jaak·), *s.* a highway-man. There is a common belief that highway robbers are accustomed to wear *springs* in their heels, which enable them to run so fast as to evade pursuit. Servant-girls who have just received their year's wages at Christmas will frequently profess themselves afraid to go home after dusk, because "there are so many o' these *Spring-heeled Jacks* about." Dr. Skeat informs me that the original *Spring-heeled Jack* was a robber in London. His nickname became proverbial; and, as he was never caught, his real name remains unknown.

Springy [springg·i], *adj.* nimble, active. "He's a *springy* chap." Wilbraham has *Springow*.

*I heard a similar use to the above from a Nottingham man in Sept., 1887. Speaking of a runaway mare, he said "She went five yards at a *sprint*," meaning at a single spring. *Sprint*, in sporting phraseology, means a short, sharp race.

†**Sprit** [sprit·], (1) *v.n.* to sprout; said of potatoes and corn.

(2) *v.a.* to cause potato sets to sprout by putting them in a warm place.

(8) *v.a.* to take off the sprouts of potatoes.

†**Sprize** [sprahyz], *v.a.* to prize (open). “If ye conna find me the key o’ yander curn-coffer, I s’ll be like *sprize* it open” [Iv yi kon)ü fahynd mi dhü ky’ee· ü yaan·dür kuu·rn·kofür, ahy]l bi lahyk sprahyz it oa·pn].

Sprose [sproa·z], *s.* a fuss, display. “Nai, dunna go an’ make a greet *sprose* abowt a bit of a thing; if tha’d com’n into ever so many thaisand païnd, it ’ud be different” [Naay, dhü)nü gos· ün mai·k ü greet sproa·z übuw·t ü bit üv ü thingg·; iv dhü]d kùmn in·tü ev·ür sü men·i thaay·zünd paaynd, it üd bi dif·ürünt].

†**Sprose** [sproa·z], *v.n.* to make a fuss or display, to swagger. “I’m a pretty quaiet mon, if annyb’dy wanna vex me; bu’ when I seed a mon like him *sprosin*’ theer, an’ aw abowt nuwt, I’d a hard job to howd” [Ahy)m ü prit·i kwai·üt mon, iv aan·ibdi wü)nü veks mi; bü wen ahy séed ü mon lahyk im sproa·zin dhéeür, ün au· übuw·t nuwt, ahy]d ü aa·rd job tü uwd].

†**Spud** [spùd], *s.* a potato; a slang word.

Spunk [spùngk], *s.* semen virile.

†**Spur** [spuur], *s.* the thick root of a tree. Cp. *spurs* in *Tempest*, V. i. 47. This word should have been mentioned on page 56, among the substantives which take a plural in *n* [spuurn].

†**Squander** [skwaan·dür], *v.a.* to disperse, scatter in different directions. “A sope o’ reen ’ull soon *squander* the folks” [Ü soa·p ü ree·n ül sóon skwaan·dür dhü foa·ks]. Cp. *Merchant of Venice*, I. iii. 22, “and other ventures he hath, *squandered* abroad.”

Squashy [skwosh·i], *adj.* wobbly, said especially of a weakly or overgrown young person, but applied to anyone who, instead

of walking with a firm and upright gait, goes "wallockin' abowt like a barrow-trindle." Such, at least, was the description of the word given to me by a man at Norbury. Compare the word *squash*, used for a soft, unripe peascod in *Twelfth Night*, I. v. 166.

uat [skwaat-], *adj.* quiet. "To keep a thing *squat*" is not to let it get abroad. "Keep *squat*!" is equivalent to the vulgar "Lie low" or "Keep dark."

uatter [skwaat-ür], *v.a.* to scatter, in the sense of making an untidy litter. NORBURY. "Sey haī yo'n *squattered* that straw abowt; a pratty fowd yo'n make after it's bin brushed" [Sey aay yoa'n skwaat-ürd dhaat·strau·übuw't; ü praat'i fuwd yoa'n maī'k aaft-ür it)s bin brüsh't]. Hence metaphorically used of persons lying carelessly about. A man who had been to the Liverpool Exhibition of 1886 described some Laplanders he saw there as "lyin' in a tent *squattered* abowt th' fire" [lahy'in in ü ten't skwaat-ürd übuw't)th fahy-ür]. The meanings of *scatter* and *squander* (q.v. in this Glossary) seem to be confused in this word. Compare Lowland Scotch *squatter*, to throw water about, to flutter in water as a wild duck; and see Skeat's Dict., s.v. *Squander*.

ealer [skwee-lür], *s.* the swift.

size-crab [skwey'skraab], *s.* a somewhat contemptuous term for a small person. "Hey is sich a little *squeeze-crab*" [Ey iz sich ü lit'l skwey'skraab].

[skwib-], *s.* a squirrel. A boy informed me "It taks a good m to hit a *squib* with a catapult" [It taak's ü güd i'm tü it skwib·widh ü ky'aat-ürpült-ür].

[skwuurl], *v.n.* to peer, look round, or askance. A farmer said "I wanna have sich folks raīnd my bonk; I know what y bin after, auvays squintin' and *squirlin'* fur get a seight o' cheese" [Ahy wù)nü aav·sich foa'ks raaynd mahy bongk; noa·wot dhi bin aaft-ür, au·viz skwin'tin ün skwuurlin y'et ü seyt ü)th chee'z].

Squirt [skwuurt], *s.* an insignificant person. "What do I care for a little *squirt* like thee?" [Wot dóo ahy ky'æ:r fūr ũ lit:l skwuurt lahyk dhée?].

Squirtin' [skwuur tin], *adj.* insignificant. "A little *squirtin'* hom-nithom" [Ũ lit:l skwuur-tin om'nithom].

Squitch [skwich·], *s.* couch-grass. A.S. *cwic* (for initial *s* cf. *scrawl*). Also pronounced **Squatch** [skwaach·] "They bin brunnin' the *squatch* upo' Willey-moor" [Dhai· bin brún'in dhū skwaach· ũpū Wil'i-móoür].

Stad [staad·], *p. part.* saddled with, having the care or responsibility of. "I shouldna like to ha' bin *stad* with him" [Ahy shùd)nū lahyk tū ũ bin staad· widh im].

†**Stair-hole** [stae'r-oal], *s.* the place under the stairs, boarded in to form a kind of closet. "Iv yo dunna stop blahtin' yo sh'n go i' the *stair-hole*" [Iv yoa· dùn)ū stop blaa'tin yoa·)shn goa i dhū stae'r-oal].

Stait [staayt], *adj.* stout; only used in the archaic sense of "brave" "My tooth ached a-that-n, than I could hardly bear; an' I said to mysel 'I'll ha' this mon ait;' an' I went the doctor's with it; bu' when I got theer, I wonna *stait* enough for face th' pinsons" [Mahy tóoth ai·kt ũ)dhaat·n, dhūn ahy kūd aa·rdli baer; ũn ahy sed tū misel "Ahy)l aa dhis· mon aayt;" ũn ahy went dhū dok·tūrz widh it; bū wen ahy got dhéeür, ahy wo)nū staayt ũnūf fai's)th pin·snz]. *Cp.* O.F. *estout*, furious, rash.

Stait-drawd [staayt-drau'd], *adj.* of horses, strong and able to pull; *lit.* drawing stoutly. MACEFEN.

†**Stare** [stae:r], *s.* a starling. *Cp.* M.E. *stare*.

Stare-agog [stae:r-ũgog·], *s.* a gazer, one who stares open-mouthed.

Stare-agog, stare-agog,
Tumblet o'er the tatoe-hog.

[Stae:r-ũgog·, stae:r-ũgog·, Tùm·blt oa·r dhū tai·tū-og].

†**Starft** [staa·rft], *p. part.* See STARVE.

Stark aīt [staa·rk aayt], *adv.* completely out; said of a fire.

†**Star-slutch** [staa·r-slùch], *s.* star-slush; the gelatinous substance often on timber or gravel after rain. It is commonly supposed to be slush fallen from the stars. See Mr. Holland, *s.v.*

Starve [staa·rv], *v.a.* to make cold. “Th’ pump-hondle’s sō cōwd, it *starves* yūr honds to lee howt on it” [Th)pùm·p·ondl]z sū kuwd, it staa·rvz yūr ondz tū lee· uwt)n it]. The word is never used in connection with hunger. *Starvin’* is cold in the active sense, producing cold. “It’ll be *starvin’* to thy fingers, lad” [It]l bi staa·rvin tū dhi fing·gürz, laad·]. *Starved*, *starft* is cold, in the passive sense. “At *starft*? Ay, ah’m welly *starft* jeth” [Aat staa·rft? Aay, ah)m wel·i staa·rft jeth]. Perhaps it is necessary to translate the last example. “Are you cold?” “Yes, I am nearly dead with cold.” **Starft nakit** [staa·rft nai·kit], the ordinary equivalent for *stark naked* is the result of a mistaken derivation from this word; and the mistake is even continued in *starf weild mad* [staa·rf weylđ maad·].

Starven [staa·rvn], *part. adj.* sensitive to cold (a strong part. from *starve*). “It’s a nesh, *starven* little thing” [It]s ũ nesh, staa·rvn lit·l thingg·].

Starvin’ [staa·rvin], *part. adj.* cold. See STARVE.

Statute [staach·üt], *s.* salary, “appointed allowance.” TUSHINGHAM. QUOISLEY. “Hey on’y gets abowt two hundert a ’ear; bur hey tells mey hey hanna gotten to his full *statute* yet” [Ey oa·ni gy’ets ũbuw·t tōo ùn·dürt ũ éeür; bür ey telz mey ey aa)nū got·n tū iz ful staach·üt yet].

Staw [stau·], *v.a.* (1) to stop or bring to a standstill, of horses labouring under a heavy load. “We gotten *staved* up th’ lung bonk, wi’ th’ wheel in a raīt; an’ we hadden to weind every weide stich” [Wi got·n stau·d ùp)th lùng· bongk, wi)th weyl in a raayt; ũn wi aad·n tū weynd ev·ri weyd stich·].

(2) to cloy, satiate. “Nay, I’ll ha’ nō moor; I’ve etten

till I'm *stawed* a'ready; that corran'-bread 'ud *staw* anny mon"
[Nee; ahy]l aa/nũ móoür; ahy]v et'n til ahy]m stau'd üred-i;
dhaat kor'un-bred' üd stau' aan-i mon].

Mr. Holland gives the p. part. in both these meanings.
Bailey has "To *stall*, to glut or cloy."

Stawheft [stau'eft], *s.* "At *stawheft*" is said of horses who are *stawed* with a too heavy load, and obliged to rest at intervals. "We'dn a terrible looad; we wun at *stawheft* aw the wee" [Wi]dn ü ter'übl lóo'üd; wi wün üt stau'ef't au' dhü wee]. See **HEFT** and **STAW**.

†**Steean** [steyün, stééün], *s.* a large, deep stone or earthen vessel, principally used to contain milk in the process of forming cream, but also for other household purposes. "Three cream *steans*, two washing *steans*." Auctioneer's catalogue (Cholmondeley), August 30th, 1887.

Steek [steek], *v.a.* (1) to stake or place in the ring; said of marbles. "Steek yur dogles in" [Stee'k yür doa:glz in].
†(2) to cause constipation; only said of animals.

Steekler [steek'lür], *s.* a heavy blow. BURLAND. "I'll gie thee a *steekler*" [Ahy]l gy'i]dhi ü stee'klür]. According to Miss Jackson, the verb *steekle* is used in the border town of Whitchurch for "to kill."

Steekle up [steek'l ùp], *v.a.* to entice, coax, cajole. "I'll *steekle* 'em up" = I'll bring them over, persuade them.

†**Steel** [steel], *s.* (1) the handle of an implement, if straight; a circular handle is not a *steel* but a *stowk*. Bailey has "The *Stea*, the Handle of anything." Cp. A.S. *stela*, a handle.
(2) the stalk of a plant.

†**Steep** [stey'p, stéep] } *s.* rennet.
Step [step] }

Steepskin [stey'psky'in], *s.* The same as **BAGSKIN** (q.v.).

Steich [steych], *v.a.* to set up, to pile up (of sheaves of corn, turf, &c.). "I con remember when they used get turf off *Marley*

Moss, an' *steich* it up i' rucks" [Ahy]kn rimem·bür wen dhi yóos gy'et tuurf of Maa·rli Mos, ün steych it ùp i rùks].

sten [sten], *s.* the pole at the tail of a horse working in chains; so called because it *extends* or holds out the chains. *Cp.* O.F. *estendre*, to extend.

still on [stil·on], *conj.* nevertheless. "I'm sure that poor woman dunna want moor trouble till hoo's gotten; *still on*, if he wull go, there's noo daít hoo'll be glad sey him" [Ahy]m shóoür dhaat·póoür wùm·ün dù)nü waan·t móoür trùb·l til óo)z got·n; stil·on, iv ée wùl goa·; dhür)z nóo daayt óo)l bi dlaad·sey im]. The corrupt and meaningless form *still upon* is sometimes heard.

tilts [stil·ts], *s. pl.* the "tails" of a plough. *BICKLEY*. Also called *STRINGS*.

Stir [stuur], *v.a.* to plough land a second time across the former furrows.

stirk [stuurk], *s.* a barren two-year-old heifer.

stitch [stich·], a space of time. "Every weide *stitch*" is every now and then. Wilbraham gives "every *while stitch*," perhaps from defective hearing.

stock [stok], *v.a.* to pull up by the roots. We speak of "*stockin'* gorse with a hack" [stok·in gau·rs widh ù aak·]; and we say "The crows are *stockin'* the 'tatoes up" [Dhü kroa·z ùr stok·in dhü tai·tüz ùp].

stocken [stok·n], *p. part.* stunted in growth. "*Stocken!* he's none *stocken*; he auvays was little on his age—his fayther was a little 'un" [Stok·n! ée)z non stok·n; ée au·viz woz lit·l ün iz ai·j—iz fai·dhür wüz ù lit·l ün].

stodge [stoj], *s.* a thick, soft mass of any kind of spoon-meat. "Yø'n gen me a pratty *stodge*, Missis" [Yü)n gy'en mi ù praat·i stoj, Mis·iz].

Stodge [stoj], *v.a.* and *n.* to cram with anything "*stodgy*." "They

bin *stodgin'* (or '*stodgin'* 'emsels) wi' suppin'" [Dhi bin stoj·in (stoj·in ümsel·z) wi sùp·in].

Stond-further [ston·d·fuurdhür], *adj.* haughty, grand; inclined to keep inferiors at a distance. "A *stond-further* look." See also under *SPICY*. An imperative ("stand further!") used as an adjective.

†**Stond on** [stond on] } *v.a.* to be incumbent on. "It'll *stond 'em*
Stond upon [üpon·] } *upon* to be moor careful another time" [It] stond üm üpon·
 tū bi móoür ky'æ·rfül ünüdh·ür tahym]. The accusative of the person is always placed between the verb and the preposition. The expression "to *stond one on*" is so extremely common in S. Ches. that I am astonished to find that no other writer but Wilbraham has heard it. *Stand upon* is used by Shakspeare.

Stone [stoa·n], *v.a.* to whet, to sharpen on a grindstone. "These knives wanten *stonin'*" [Dheyz nahyvz waan·tn stoa·nin].

Stoney [stoa·ni], *s.* a stone marble.

Stonnack, Stonnacklerool [ston·üklróo·l], *s.* a stone marble, the same as *Stoney*. CHOLMONDELEY.

Storra [stor·ü], *s.* stir about; made by constantly adding flour or oatmeal to boiling water, and *stirring* the mixture. Mr. Holland has *Sturra* for "thick oatmeal porridge."

Stoved [stoa·vd], *p. part.* stifled or oppressed by a warm atmosphere. "It does one good to get a mowthle o' air after bein' *stoved* up i' the haise sö lung" [It dùz wün gùd tū gy'et ü muw·thl ü æ·r aaf·tür bée·in stoa·vd ùp i dhü aays sü lüנגg].

Stovin' [stoa·vin], *pres. part.* stewing, stifling; "sittin' *stovin'* i' the haise."

Stow [stuw], *s.* †(1) a stem, trunk of a tree or shrub. "We mun cut th' owd *stows* aít o' that hedge" [Wi mün kùt dh]uwd stuwz aayt ü dhaat·ej].

(2) a thick stick, cudgel. Cf. Devonsh. *stools*, *stumps*.

- †**Stow** [stuw], *v.n.* of corn, to spread, to produce two or more blades from one grain. "Yander'll be a thin crap, if it doesna stow" [Yaan'dür] bi ũ thin kraap; iv it dùz)nũ stuw].
- †**Stowk** [stuwk], *s.* the handle of any wooden or earthenware vessel. Bailey has "*Stowk*, a Handle to any thing."
- St. Patrick's Needle** [Sün Paat·riks Ney·dl], *s.* Anyone who has been in the Bankruptcy Court is described as having "gone through *St. Patrick's Needle*."
- Straddle-legs** [straad·l·leg·z], *adv.* astride. "Theer hoo was i' th' stackyard, gotten *straddle-legs* on a see-saw" [Dhéeür óo woz i)th staak·yoa·rd, got·n straad·l·legz on ũ see·-sau·].
- Straggled** [straag·ld], *p. part.* of corn, laid by storms. "Wheyat *straggled* i' the bottom" [Weyüt straag·ld i)dhũ bot·ũm].
- Stranger** [strai·njür, stree·njür], *s.* †(1) a smut clinging to the bars of a grate; it is supposed to foreshadow the arrival of a guest. See Mr. Holland, *s.v.*
(2) a strange thing, a wonder. BICKLEY. "It's a *stranger* to mey, if there's a rappit i' this hole at aw" [It)s ũ strai·njür tü mey, iv dhür)z ũ raap·it i dhis·oa·l üt au·].
- Strappuzin'** [straap·üzín], *part. adj.* untidy, slovenly; said especially of the boots, or bottoms of the trousers, like FLUMMOCKIN'. "I should räly bey asheemed o' gooin' *strappuzin'* along a-tha·t·ns, wi' my shoon unlaced" [Ahy shüd rae·li bey üshee·md ũ góo·in straa·p·üzín ülungg· ü)dhaat·nz, wi mi shóon unlai·st].
Cp. TRAPES.
- †**Strave** [strai·v, stree·v], *v.n.* to stray. "I wonder what hoo wants go *stravin'* off to Wrenbury at this time o' neight fur" [Ahy wun·dür wot óo waan·ts goa· strai·vin of tü Rem·bri üt dhis tahym ũ neyt fuur]. Compare "*weyues* and *streynes*" in Passus. I. 92 of C. Text in *Piers Plowman*.
- Straw** [strau·], *s.* See WHIPSTRAW.

Street [streyt, stréet], *s.* (1) "That's up another *street*" means "That's quite another thing."

(2) *Street* is sometimes used for a country by-lane, and in this meaning appears in fixed names of localities.

Streight [streyt], *adj.* (1) haughty, dignified; only so used in a few phrases. *E.g.*, a person who has been slightly treated will say, "Ah felt very *streight*" = I felt my dignity wounded.

(2) straightforward, direct; especially with reference to words, plain spoken. "He's a *streight* mon," *i.e.*, he says what he means. So commonly as an adverb, "Ah tow'd him reight *streight*" [Ah tuw'd im rey't streyt].

Strickle [strik'l], *s.* a wooden implement used to "strike" off an even measure of corn. *Strickle* is likewise the form used in North and Mid Shrop.; while Randle Holme and Mr. Holland both write *Strickles*.

†**Strike** [strahyk], (1) *v.a.* to level corn in the measure. Compare STRICKLE and STRUCKEN.

(2) *v.n.* to heat, to remain at a desired heat; said of an oven "We'n let it *strike* a bit afore we setten in, else it'll blister the loaves" [Wi'n let it strahyk ü bit üfoa'r wi set'n in, els it] blis'tür dhü loa'vz].

Strines [strahynz], *s. pl.* (1) the plough-tails. BURLAND. Also called STILTS.

†(2) the handles of a wheelbarrow.

Strock [strok], *s.* a section of the iron rim that goes round a wheel. Randle Holme and Mr. Holland write *Stroke*.

†**Stronomize** [stron-ümahyz], *v.n.* to be in a brown study; literally, to be "astronomizing" or stargazing. "What a't the *stronomizin'* abaät, theer?" [Wot üt dhü stron-ümahyzin übaay't, dhéeür?]

Strucken [strük'n], *p. part.* even, level; of a measure of grain. "It's *strucken* mizzer" [It's strük'n miz-ür], lit. it is measure which has been *struck*, or levelled with the *strickle*.

†**Stud** [stúd], *s.* (1) an upright piece of wood to which laths are nailed in making a partition, or lining a wall.

(2) a piece of iron used for nailing the tires on to wheels.

Stulch [stúlsh], *s.* stealth; only used in connection with **HULCH** (q.v.). Compare Shrop. *stelch*, stealth.

Stulch [stúlsh], *v.a.* to stun. “Ah’ve gotten my elbow badly *stulched*” [Ah]v got·n mi el·bū baad·li stúl·sht].

†**Stut** [stút], *v.n.* to stutter; the old word of which E. *stutter* is a frequentative. M.E. *stoten*. “I *stutte*, I can nat speake my wordes redyly.”—Palsgrave.

Sub [sùb], *s.* a payment in advance. “Con yö gie me a *sub* upo’ this job, mester?” [Kün yū gy’i mi ũ sùb ũpū dhis’ job, mes·tūr ?]

Sub [sùb], *v.a.* to pay a sum of money in advance on a job. “The mester’s *subbed* me a bit” [Dhū mes·tūr]z sùbd mi ũ bit]. Mr. Holland has the word in the opposite sense of “to draw money.”

†**Suck** [sùk], *s.* a ploughshare.

Between the sickle and the *suck*
All Engeland shall have a pluck.

—*Rob. Nixon’s Cheshire Prophecy.*

Suck [sùk], *interj.* a word used in calling calves: “*Suck, suck, suck.*”

Suckle [sùk·i], *s.* the pet name for a calf. See preceding article.

†**Suckin’ gonder** [sùk·in gon·dūr], *s.* a term applied to an extremely silly person. “Tha’s nō moor sense till a *suckin’ gonder*” [Dhaa]z nū móoür sens til ũ sùk·in gon·dūr].

Sulky [sùl·ki], *adj.* heavy; said of wheels. “The wheils runnen despert *sulky*; they wanten grease” [Dhū weylz rùn·ün des pürt sùl·ki; dhi waan·tün gree·z].

Summat [sùm·üt], *s.* a somewhat—used as a substantive. “Hoo wouldna tell me; but ah could sey there was a *summat*” [Óo wùd·nū tel· mi; büt ah kùd sey dhür wüz ũ sùm·üt].

†**Summer an' winter** [sùm·ür ün win·tūr], *v.a.* to know a person a long time, to test his character under all circumstances. "I've *summered an' wintered* him, an' I know he's jonnack" [Ahy)v sùm·ürd ün win·türd im, ün ahy noa' ée)z jon'uk].

Sunday [sùn·di], *s.* "I'll make him look two roads for *Sunday*" is a threat of an indefinite character, roughly equivalent to "I'll open his eyes for him."

†**Sunsuckers** [sùn·sùkürz], *s. pl.* the streaks of light often seen radiating from the sun when behind a cloud, or before sunrise and after sunset. When *sunsuckers* are observed, one often hears the remark, "Look, we s'n ha' reen—the sun draws wet" [Lóok, wi)sn aa ree'n—dhü sùn drau'z wet].

Suppin' [sùp·in], *s.* (1) milk and water boiled together and thickened with oat-meal. "Yo'd a good basin o' *suppin'* for yur breakfast; I think yo wanna tak much hurt than noon" [Yoa)d ü güd bai'sin ü sùp·in für yür brek·füst; ahy think·yoa wùn)ü taak·mùch uurt dhün nóon].

(2) calves' food. This generally consists of skimmed milk, with other ingredients; or is made from some kind of specially prepared "calf-meal."

Sup up [sùp ùp], *v.a.* to feed and bed down the live stock of a farm for the night. "Gie me the lantern, an' I'll go an' *sup up*, as we can be off to bed, for it's gettin' leet" [(Gy)i)mi dhü laan·türn, ün ahy)l goa·ün sùp ùp, üz wi)kn bi of tū bed, für it)s gy'et·in lee·t].

Surfeited [suu·rfitid], *p. part.* unwell; lit., "overdone." A general term, of which I have noted two special uses.

(1) A cow is said to be *surfeited* when her appetite is gone. No idea of the ordinary meaning of *surfeited* is apparent.

(2) A person's feet are often said to be *surfeited* when they are hot and tired.

Compare Mr. Holland, *s.v.* *surfeit*.

Surry [suuri], *s.* sirrah. See **SIRRY**.

Swaddle [swaad·l], (1) *v.a.* of liquids in a vessel, to sway from side

to side; so used, *e.g.*, of a milk-pudding. Generally to sway so as to spill; in this sense to *swaddle o'er* is mostly used.

(2) *v.a.* to spill. "Yo'n *swaddle* that milk o'er" [Yoa)n swaad-l dhaat mil-k oa'r]. Cf. SWAGGLE and SWILKER.

Swag [swaag:], *s.* force, impetus of a descending body, which *sways* that on which it falls. Thus one comes down with a *swag* upon the spring of a bicycle, or upon a hay-stack, or boggy ground, &c. Compare *sweigh* in Chauc. *Boeth*, II. i. 32; also in *Man of Lawes Tale*.

Swag [swaag:], (1) *v.n.* to come down with a force; to jog up and down upon. "Dunna *swag* upo' that bicycle-spring." See preceding article.

(2) *v.n.* to sway from side to side; said of water in a vessel, of a milk-pudding which is not consistent, and the like. Compare SWAGGLE, SWADDLE.

†(3) *v.a. p. part.* A beam which is bent or depressed in the middle is said to be *swagged*. Bailey gives "To *sag*, to hang down on one Side." Compare Shakspeare's use of *sag*, to be depressed, in *Macbeth*, V. iii. 10, ". . . the heart I bear shall never *sag* with doubt, nor shake with fear."

†**Swage** [swai:j], *v.a.* to assuage or reduce a swelling by external applications. "Put a warm pooltice to it, an' it 'll *swage* the swellin', an' may the joint feil easier" [Pùt ù waa'rm póo'ltis too it, ün it] swai:j dhũ swel'in, ün mai' dhũ jeynt feyl ee'ziür].

Swaggle [swaag'l], *v.a.* and *n.* a less common, but more correct, form of SWADDLE (q.v.). Compare SWAG.

Swath [swaath:], *s.* (1) a row of mown grass. Compare *Troilus and Cressida*, V. v. 25,

And there the strawy Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him, like the mower's *swath*.

(2) a crop. A heavy crop is spoken of as "a good *swath*."

Mr. Holland gives *swarth*. Bailey and Shakspeare have the same form. *E.g.*, *Twelfth Night*, II. iii., "an affectioned ass that cons state without book and utters it in great *swarths*." The *r* is here intrusive

(cp. A.S. *swaþu*, and E. slang *lark* from A.S. *lāc*), and merely marks the lengthening of the preceding vowel. But this lengthening is itself anomalous, and is the only case I remember to have met with of open short A in Anglo-Saxon passing into long [aa] in the S. Ches. dialect.

Swath [swaath·], *v.a.* to encumber another mower with one's *swath* by throwing it in his way.

Swauve [swau·v], *v.n.* to lean over, hang over. A mother will say to her children "Come, gie me elbow-rowm; dunna come *swauvin'* o'er me" [Kùm, gy'i)mi el·bū·ruwm; dū)nū kùm swau·vin oar mi]. Cp. WAUVE.

Swauve off [swau·v of], *v.n.* of a load of hay, to topple over. For *sworve* = *swerve* (A.S. *sweorfan*).

Swauver o'er [swau·vür oar], *v.n.* the same as SWAUVE O'ER.

Sweak [swee·k], *s.* a crane used to suspend a pot or kettle over a fire.

Sweddles [swed·lz], *s. pl.* a child's swaddling-band.

Swedgel [swej·il], *s.* a fat person. "A bawson *swedgel* of a woman" [Ū bau·sn swej·il üv ü wùm·ün].

Sweel [swee·l], †(1) *v.n.* to burn away. *E.g.*, a candle *sweels* away when it stands in a draught. Bailey gives "To *Swale*, to burn, to waste, to blaze away like a Candle." Cp. M.E. *swelen*, *swalen*; A.S. *swēlan*; Ger. *schwelen*, to burn. Sylvester, *Die Barts*, p. 67, has "this shaggy earth to *swele*." Connected with E. *sultry*. See SWELTED, below.

†(2) *v.a.* to reduce a swelling. "We mun see if we conna *sweel* awee that lump i' th' hoss'es leg wi' some o' that grease as mester browt throm Maupas" [Wi mün sée iv wi kon]ü swee·l üwee· dhaat· lùmp i)dh os·iz leg wi sùm ü dhaat gree's üz mestür bruwt thrüm Mau·pūs].

(3) *v.a.* to disperse the milk in the human breast or in the teats of an animal. "This poor cat's in awful peen; they draint aw her kitlins off her—they mid ha' thowt on to leeave her one; an' naī, look at the poor thing's dids—we shan have get some oil an' *sweel* the milk awee" [Dhis póoür ky'ast's in

auf'ül pee'n ; dhi draaynt au' ür ky'it'linx of ür—dhi mid ü thuwt on tü léöüv ür won ; ün naay, lóok üt dhü póoür thingz did'z—wi shün aav'gy'et süm ahyl ün swee'l dhü mil'k üwee'].

†**Sweeler** [swee'lür], *s.* a dealer in corn. FADDILEY.

†**Sweet** [swee't], *v.n.* to sweat. Two special uses of this word may be here noted.

(1) of cheese, to ferment in the process of ripening.

(2) of hay, to heat and ferment in the stack.

N.B.—This verb is conjugated thus:

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. Part.</i>
[swee't]	[swaat']	[swaat']
[swaat']		

I think that [swaat'] in the present is a modern corruption. Chaucer has *swatte*, Spenser *swat*. This form [swaat'] also represents the substantive *sweat*.

†**Swelten** [swey'tn], *v.a.* to bid at an auction with the sole view of raising the price for the buyer. This is called “*sweitenin'* the lots.”

Swelch [swelsh], *s.* a heavy fall. “He went a pratty *swelch*” [Ey went ü praat'i swelsh]. *Cp. E. squelch.*

Swelch [swelsh], *v.a.* and *n.* the same as *swilker*.

Swelcher [swel'shür], *s.* anything large, overgrown, or exceeding normal limits. A stack of more than usual dimensions was called a “pratty *swelcher*.”

†**Sweltded** [swel'tid], *past part.* sweltered, over-heated. “Leeave that door open, I'm terribly *sweltded*” [Leyüv dhaat' dóoür oa'pn, ahym taer'bli swel'tid]. M.E. *swelten*, to swoon away; A.S. *sweltan*, to die—connected with *swölan*, to burn. See **SWEEL**, above.

Swey [swey], *s.* a swing. “We'n had a grand *swey* put up i' th' orcha't, an' we *sweyn* atop 'n it aw dee” [Wi)n aad' ü graan'd swey püt üp i)dh au'rchüt, ün wi sweyn ü)top'n it au' dee'].

Swey [swey], *v.a.* and *n.* to sway or swing. “He was *sweyin'*

backa'ts an' forra'ts on a boo" [Ée wüz swey-in baak'üts ün for'üts on ü bóo]. "Come an' *swey* me" [Kùm ün swey mî]. See also preceding article. Cp. E. *sway*, M.E. *swaien*. "þe sail *swieid* on þe see."—E. E. *Allit. Poems*, iii. 156 (ed. Morris).

Swey-boat [swey·boa't], *s.* (1) a swing-boat, such as is often seen at a country wakes.

(2) a block of ice cut from the surface of a frozen pond, and left to float in the water. Boys often cut a number of these *swey-boats* for the sake of the excitement and danger attendant on venturing upon them.

†**Swift** [swif't], *s.* a sand lizard.

Swig [swig·], *s.* spiced ale and toast. See Miss Jackson's Shropshire Word Book for the method of preparation.

Swilk [swil·k], *v.a.* and *n.* the same as SWILKER.

Swilker [swil·kür], (1) *v.n.* of liquids in a vessel; to sway from side to side, so as to spill.

(2) *v.a.* "Carry that pon o' milk in, and see as yõ dunna *swilker* it" [Ky'aar'i dhaat· pon ü milk in, ün sée üz yũ dùn]ũ swil·kür it]. Cp. SWAG, SWAGGLE, SWADDLE, SWILK, and SWELCH. Bailey has "To *Swilker* Ore, to dash over. N.C."

Swinga-trey [swingg·ü-trey], *s.* a bar of wood put behind a horse in harness to keep the traces open; a swingle-tree. See TREE.

Swinge [swin·j], *v.n.* See SWOP. *Swinge* = *swing* (originally a causal form, A.S. *svengan*).

Swinters [swin·türz], *s. pl.* fragments. "Look aít wi' yur elbow theer! if yo jowen up agen the stond, yo'n knock the flower-pot aw to *swinters*" [Lóok aayt wi yür el·bũ dhéeür! iv yoa juw·ün up ügy'en· dhũ stond, yoa)n nok dhũ flaaw·ür-pot au tũ swin·türz]. Another form is SWITHERS.

†**Swippa** [swip·ü], *s.* the upper part of a flail; the part which strikes. Randle Holme gives "The *Swiple*, that part as striketh out the corn." A subs. from E. *swipe*, to strike.

Swither [swidh·ür], *s.* (1) a quick, rushing movement, "Summat come past me wi a pratty *swither*" [Sùm·üt kùm paas·t mi wi ù praat·i swidh·ür]. Generally used of horizontal motion through the air. *Cp.* A.S. *swipe*, quick; Ger. *ge-schwind*.

(2) the phrase "to cut a *swither*" is curiously parallel to the common expression "to cut a *dash*," to which it is equivalent in meaning.

(3) **Swithers**, *s. pl.* fragments; another form of **SWINTERS** (q.v.).

Swob [swob], *s.* a shaking. Marshy ground which sways beneath the feet is said to be "all of a *swob*." *Cp.* **Wob**.

Swob [swob·], *v.n.* to sway beneath the feet; said of marshy ground. *Cp.* **SWOP** (2).

Swobby [swob·i], *adj.* wobbly, apt to sway beneath the feet.

Swop [swop], *s.* an exchange. "Wut make a *swop*?" [Wüt mai·k ù swop·?]

Swop [swop], (1) *v.a.* to exchange. To **swop an' swinge** is to be always *swopping*, to have a mania for it. "He never sticks to owt lung; he's auvay *swoppin' an' swingein'*" [Ée nev·ür stik·s tü uwt lüנגg·; ée)z au·vi swop·in ün swin·jin].

(2) *v.n.* to yield to the pressure of the hand. *E.g.*, a ripe gooseberry is said to *swop* in the hand.

†**Swoppery** [swop·üri], *s.* exchange. "*Swoppery's* noo robbery" [Swop·üri)z nóo rob·üri], is a frequent proverbial expression.

†**Sword** [soa·rd], *s.* a perforated upright piece of wood or iron placed in front of a cart. By means of pegs placed through the successive holes of the sword and connected with the body of the cart, the latter may be raised to any angle. Mr. Holland spells *Sord*.

Synnable [sin·übl], *s.* a syllable. **MACEFFEN. TUSHINGHAM**; perhaps general along the Shropshire border. See Chapter on Pronunciation, under **L** (2), p. 18.

T.

Tack [taak·], *s.* †(1) a bad or musty flavour; said principally of a cask or barrel. "It's a *tack* on it, that barrel has" [It]s ũ taak· on it, dhaat· baaril aaz·].

(2) the "taking" of a farm. "It's the best *tack* as ever I seid" [It]s dhũ best taak· ũz ev·ŕ ah'y seyð, *i.e.*, the farm in question was taken on the best conditions.

†(3) a lease. "He's gotten a *tack* on it for a good many 'ear" [Ée·]z got·n ũ taak· on it fŕ ũ gŕd men·i éeŕ]. Cuthbertson, in his Glossary to the Poetry and Prose of Burns (1886), quotes (under *Herry*) a passage from a letter of Sir William Ewrie to the Lord Privy Seal of England (1540), "After them come a poor man making a hevie complainte that he was herey throw the courtiers taking his fewe in one place and his *tack* in another."

Tacted [taak·tid], *v.a. pret. and p. part.* accosted, tackled. "I *tacted* two women off Willey Moor abowt these politics, b they gen me a pratty nointin', afore they'd done wi' me" [Ah taak·tid too wim·in of Wilimóŕ ũbuw·t dheyz pol·ŕtikis, b dhi gy'en mi a praat·i nahy·ntin ũfoa·r dhi]d dũn wi mi. The word is probably for *attacked*, the initial syllable being dropped, and a *t* inserted on the analogy of the intrusive *d* in *drowned*.

Tad [taad·], *s.* only used in the adverbial phrase "on the *tad*," which has the following senses.

(1) in unstable equilibrium. A thing is said to be "o' the *tad*" when just about to topple over.

(2) on the point or eve of. "Just upo' th' *tad* o' th' folks' gooin' vote" [Jŕst ũpũ]th taad· ũ]th foa·ks góo·in voa·t] = on the eve of the polling-day.

(3) it has the special sense of "ready to start." "Ah'm po' the *tad*" = I may start any moment.

'**ain** [taayn], *s.* (1) a town; used for the smallest hamlet: *e.g.*, Bickley *Tain* consists of half-a-dozen houses, Norbury *Tain* of very few more.

(2) parish; especially with reference to parish relief. "Th' *tain* 'ull help her" [Th]taayn ùl elp ùr]. "Hoo gets hafe-a-crain a wik from th' *tain*" [Óo gy'ets ai'f-ù-kraayn ù wik-frùm)th taayn].

ak [taak-], **Tay** [tai-], *v.n.* to betake oneself. "Th' cat *took* aīt o' the barn at a pratty bat" [Th]ky'aat·tòok aayt ù dhū baa·rn üt ù praat·i baat]. "Hey *took* o'er th' hedge" [Ey tòok oa·r)dh ej].

ak-awee [taak-ùwee-], *s.* appetite. "He's a rare *tak-awee*, anny-haī; an' sey the meat as he put aīt o' seight at supper, yò'd think he'd bin elemt for a fortnit; an' then he went aīt an' towd their Jim as he should leeave if he couldna get better meat, an' moor on it" [Ée)z ù rae·r taak-ùwee-, aan·i-aay; ùn sey dhū meet ùz ée pùt aayt ù seyt üt sùp-ùr, yū)d thingk-ée)d bin tlemt fūr ù faurtnit; ùn dhen ée went aayt ùn tuwd dhae·r Jim ùz ée shūd léeu·v iv ée kùd)nū gy'et bet-ùr meet, ùn móou·r on it].

fak up [taak-ùp], *v.a.* to borrow. "They hadden *tak up* a ruck o' money when they wenten to th' place, an' there's a daīt if they'n gotten streight yet" [Dhi aad·n taak-ùp ù rùk ù mùn·i wen dhi wen·tn tū)th plai·s, ùn dhūr)z ù daayt iv dhi)n got·n streyt yet]. Compare 2 *Henry VI.*, IV. vii. ad fin., "My lord, when shall we go to Cheapside, and *take up* commodities upon our bills?"

tallant [taal-ùnt], *s.* a hayloft. BICKLEY, NORBURY, and generally in the more southern district; the word more frequently used farther north being BAUKS (q.v.). "Get up upo'th' *tallant*, an' throw some hee daīn i'th' bing for the key" [Gy'et ùp ùpū)th taal-ùnt, ùn throa· sūm ee· daayn i)th bing· fūr dhū ky'ey]. This word, either in the form *tallant* or *tallat*, is used in most W. Midland and S. Western counties.

- †**Tall-boy** [tau-l-bahy], *s.* a tall, narrow ale-glass standing upon a stem or foot.
- Tallock** [taal-ük], *s.* a good-for-nothing, idle person, a ragamuffin. "A shackazin' owd *tallock*" [Ū shaak-ūzin uwd taal-ük].
- Tallockin'** [taal-ükin], *adj.* (1) idle, good for nothing. "Hoo's a hoozy *tallockin'* brivit" [Ōo)z ũ óo·zi taal-ükin briv-it].
(2) slovenly, untidy. "Didna hoo look *tallockin'?*" [Did) nū óo lóok taal-ükin?]
- Tally** [taal-i], *adv.* in concubinage. "They bin livin' *tally*."
- Tallyin'-iron** [taal-i-in-ahy-ürn], *s.* a "quick," or Italian iron; an iron used for getting up frills. The word is a corruption of "Italian iron," quasi "a '*Tali-an* iron."
- Tally-wag** [taal-i-wag], *s.* membrum virile. See Bailey *s.* *v.* *Tarriwags*.
- †**Tally-weife** [taal-i-weyf], *s.* a concubine.
- Tan** [taan·], *v.n.* to worry; to harp on one string: always, I think, used in the pres. part., and always in a kind of reduplicated form, "*tan, tan, tannin'*." "Hoo's bin on aw mornin', *tan, tan, tannin'*, than hoo's made me as mad as a tup in a haute" [Ōo)z bin on au· mau·rnin, *taan·, taan·, taan'in'*, dhün óo mai·d mi ũz maad· ũz ũ tũp in ũ au·tũr].
- Tang** [taang·], *s.* a prong (in a hay-fork, &c.). For an example see NAYWORD. Randle Holme has "The *Tangs* or Forks," *Acad. of Arm.*, III. viii. Compare Icel. *tangi*.
- Tanglement** [tangg·lmünt], *s.* a tangle, entanglement. NORBURY. "This rope's in a pratty *tanglement*" [Dhis roa·p)s in ũ praat·i taangg·lmünt].
- Tank** [taangk·], *s.* a blow with a hard instrument; *e.g.*, "to fatch a mon a *tank* upo' the yed with a pikel" [tũ faach· ũ mon ũ taangk· ũpũ dhũ yed widh ũ pahy·kil]. The word is onomatopœic (cp. *tinkle, twang*), and represents fairly well the sound of a blow of the kind described.

Tantaddlin' [taantaad·lin], *part. adj.* unsubstantial; said of confectionery. "A *tantaddlin'* tart" is a light, delicate tart, designed to tickle the palate rather than to satisfy the appetite. The word has generally a depreciatory sense. See following article.

Tantaddlement [taantaad·lmünt], *s.* a trifle. The connotation of this word is exceedingly hard to express. It is often contemptuously used of all mere accomplishments, which seem wanting in solid value, of confectionery as opposed to plain food, &c.

Tap [taap], *s.* rate of speed. "Hoo was comin' dain th' road at a pratty owd *tap*" [Óo wüz kùm·in daayn]th roa'd aat· ü praat·i uwd taap·].

†**Tap** [taap·], *v.a.* to re-sole boots or shoes.

Taper [tai·pür], *v.a.* (1) to moderate, dilute (wines, spirits, &c.).

(2) to reduce gradually. A woman said her cat had been feeding on milk and "wouldna like to be *tapered dain* to whee (whey)" [wùd·)nü lahyk tū bi tai·pürd daayn tū wee·].

†**Tassel-rag** [taas·il-raag], *s.* a mild term of reproach used to a female. "Come aīt o' that, yō little *tassel-rag!* conna be reight bu' what yō bin i' some mischief!" [Kùm aayt ü dhaat·, yū lit·l taas·il-raag! kon)ü bi rey't bū wot yū bin i sùm mis·chif!]

Tassock [taas·ük], *s.* a good-for-nothing person. "A drunken *tassock* of a fellow" [Ů drüngk·n taas·ük üv ü fel·ü].

†**Tatchin'-end** [taach·in-end], *s.* an "attaching end;" the waxed thread used by shoemakers. Compare Bailey's word "A *Tach* [of Attache, a fixing, F.], a Hook, Buckle, or Grasp."

Tatherum-a-dyal [taadh·ürüm-ü-dyaal], *s.* complicated or unintelligible language. TUSHINGHAM. A man told me he liked to listen to a certain preacher, because he had "none o' this dicsonary *tatherum-a-dyal*" [non ü dhis dik·sünüri taadh·ürüm-

ü-dyaal]. ?connected with **TOTHEB**, Shropshire *tather*, a complication, tangle.

†**Tatoo-trap** [tai·tü·traap], *s.* a slang word for the mouth.

Tattarat [taat·üraat], *adj.* an unruly person, or one wanting in stability. A farm lad who was continually leaving or being dismissed from his situations would be called a *tattarat*. “Yö *tattarat*” was used to an unruly horse.

Taw [tau·], *s.* †(1) a marble, used to shoot with, in contra-distinction to *dumps* (q.v.).

(2) a mischievous person. “He’s a regular *taw*—up to aw sorts o’ tricks an’ weinats” [Ée]z ü reg·ilür tau·—üp tü au saurts ü trik·s ün wey·naats].

Taxy-waxy [taak·si·waak·si], *s.* a portion of meat composed mainly of skin or cartilage. A variant of *pax-wax*, for which see Skeat’s Dictionary.

Tay [tai·], *v.a.* and *n.* to take, betake oneself; see **TAK**. The loss of the *k* in *take* was a mark of the Northern dialects. See Oliphant, *Old and Middle English*, pp. 820, 880, 450.

†**Ted** [ted], *v.a.* to turn and spread out new-mown grass. “I shal leeave yander hee i’ the swath a bit yet, for it’s noo use beginnin’ o’ *teddin’* wheile the weather’s like it is” [Ahy]shl lééü yaan·dür ee· i)dhü swaath· ü bit yet, für it)s nóo yöos bigy’in· ü ted’in weyl dhü wedh·ür)z lahyk it iz]. Compare *Tusser*, p. 121, ed. E.D.S., “to *ted* and make hay;” and Bailey “*To Tede Grass*, to turn and spread abroad new-mown Grass. S. and E.C.”

Tedious [tee·jüs], *adj.* (1) careful, scrupulous. “Yo bin so *tedious* about yur cleean fowds” [Yoa· bin sü tee·jüs übuw·t yür kléeün fuwdz].

(2) lasting a long time, slow. “We’n gotten a *tedious* job luggin’ that bit o’ hee off Bickley Moss; we han to bring it upo’ poles fost part o’ the road, for we conna tak th’ hosses o’ that mizzacky graind” [Wi]n got·n ü tee·jüs job lüg·in dhaat·

bit ü ee' of Bik·li Mos; wi aan·tū bringg· it üpü poa·lz fost paa·rt ü)dhü roa·d, für wi kon)ü taak· dh)os·iz ü dhaat· miz·üki graaynd].

†(3) troublesome. A cross child would be said to be very *tedious*.

†**Teecam** [teyüm, téëüm], *v.a.* to pour. "Hoo's *teeamt* a bucketle o' soft waiter dain the fowd, when hard 'ud ha' done just as well this dry time" [Óo)z téëümt ü buk·itl ü soft wai·tür daayn dhü fuwd, wen aa·rd üd ü dùn jüst üz wel dhis drahy tahym]. "Han yö *teamed* that last bag o' meal into th' coffer?" [Aan·yü téyümd dhaat· laas·t baag· ü mee·l in·tü)th kof·ür?] Compare Icel. *tæma*, to empty.

Teedee [téë·dée·], *s.* a lump of ordure. *Cp.* Icel. *tað*, ordure.

Teegle up [tee·gl üp], *v.a.* to entice, lead on from step to step. See **STEERLE UP**.

†**Teel-ends** [tee·l·endz], *s. pl.* tail-ends; a name applied to the small and inferior grains blown to the outside of the corn-heap in winnowing with a *fan*.

Teeler [tee·lür], *s.* a (tailor or) caterpillar.

Teel-soaken [tee·lsoa·kn], *adj.* tail-soaked; a term applied to an affection of heifers, in which the lowest joint of the tail becomes loosened and softened, generally from lack of sufficient nourishment. "What do you think of my new heifer, George?" "Well, hoo looks as ev hoo'd bin *teel-soaken* an' poverty-strucken through th' winter" [Wel, óo lóoks üz ev óo)d bin tee·lsoa·kn ün pov·ürti·strük·n thróo)th win·tür].

Teeny-tiny [tee·ni·tahyni], *adj.* very tiny. "A little *teeny-tiny* ün." This is a reduplication of *tiny*, for which we have the two forms *teeny* [teeni] and *tiny* [tahyni]. This use of both forms may be paralleled by a common expression used when the wind is very boisterous. "The *wind's* blowin' the *wind* about" [Dhü win·)z bloa·in dhü weynd übuwt].

Teity [tey·ti], *adj.* squeamish. "He's so despart *teity-stomached*,

yǒ can get nowt as does for him" [Ée]z sū des·pūrt tey·ti·stūm·ūkt, yū)kn gy'et nuwt ūz dūz for im].

Tell-tale-tit [tel·tai·l·tit], *s.* a tell-tale, talebearer.

Tell-tale-tit,
Yur tongue shall be split,
And every little dog in Nantwich
Shall have a little bit.

—*Popular Rhyme.*

Tell to [tel tóo], *v.n.* to tell anyone where to find a thing. See **KNOW TO**.

Tent [tent], *v.a.* †(1) to tend, keep watch over. "Tent the fire, as it doesna go aít" [Tent dhū fahy·ūr ūz it dūz)nū goa· aayt]. Compare *Burns*,

If there's a hole in a' your coats
I rede ye tent it,
A chiel's amang ye takin' notes,
And, faith, he'll prent it.

—*On Captain Grose's Peregrinations through Scotland.*

†(2) to scare or keep off, *arcere*; e.g., to tent crows.

(3) to prevent. "I'll tent him from doin' that" [Ahy] tent im frūm dōo·in dhaat·].

Than [dhūn], *conj.* till. "We delayed writing than now, because of getting the harvest over" (Extract from letter dated August 11th, 1887).

Thatch-peg [thaach·peg], *s.* a stick sharpened at one end for use in thatching.

†**Thick an' three-fowld** [thik· ün thrée·fuwld], *adv.* thickly, with little intermission. "They gotten it abowt as he was gooin' Ameriky; an' the bills come droppin' in thick an' three-fowld" [Dhi got·n it ūbuw·t ūz ée wūz gōo·in Ūmer·iki; ün dhū bil·z kum drop·in in thik· ün thrée·fuwld]. The same meaning is also expressed by the phrase **Thicker an' Faster**.

†**Thick-yed** [thik·yed], *s.* a blockhead. "' Well, mester, hāi bin 'ee this mornin'?' 'Oh, reight.' 'That's well; some on 'em

bin on'y hafe reight.' 'Oh, they bin the *thick-yeds*'" ["Wel, mes'tür, aay bin)ěđ dhūs mau·rnin?'" "Oa·, reyt." "Dhaat's wel; sùm ün ün bin oa·ni ai·f reyt." "Oa·, dhai· bin dhū thik·yedz].

Thief [theyf, théef], *s.* a burning excrescence on the wick of a candle, which causes it to gutter. Miss Jackson quotes the word in the same sense from Randle Holme (*Acad. of Arm.*, Bk. III, ch. iii, p. 102).

Thin [thin·], *adj.* piercing; said of the wind. "It's a very *thin* weind this mornin'" [It)s a ver·i thin· weynd dhūs mau·rnin]. Such a wind is often said "to make *thin* linin's"—*i.e.*, it makes one's clothes feel thin.

things [thing·z], *s. pl.* in the Cheshire farmer's mouth has the special sense of "live stock." His last duty at night is to "look his *things*." This sense of the word is obviously natural in a pastoral district. So the Welsh, a nation of drovers, call live stock "da" (goods).

think [think·], *s.* a thing; only so pronounced in the compounds [sùm·think, aan·ithink], &c., and in the phrase "one *think* or another" [won think· ür ünùdh·ür]. See Chapter on Pronunciation under Ng (8).

thinkins [think·inz], *s. pl.* opinions. "Yo wanna auter my *thinkins*" [Yoa wùn·)ü au·tür mi think·inz].

thinskinnd [thin·skind], *adj.* of land, with a thin surface-soil; opp. to *deep*.

thom [thom], *v.a.* to "thumb," to use roughly. NORBURY. Of a man who was always getting into difficulties with his neighbours it was said "He get's terr'bly *thommed* by one or another" [Ée gy'ets tæ·rbli thomd bi won ür ünùdh·ür].

thonder [dhon·dūr], *pron.* and *adv.* "*Thonder's* a pretty good cai" [Dhon·dūr]z ü priti gūd ky'aay]. See Chapter on Pronunciation, p. 22, under Y. Also see YANDER.

Thrave [thrai·v], *s.* a quantity of reaped corn in the straw, con-

sisting of twenty-four sheaves or three "hattocks." A farmer will speak of having so many *thrave* to the acre. (Note plural *thrave*.)

Wilbraham defines a thrave as "generally twelve, but sometimes twenty-four, sheaves of corn." Mr. Holland has his own explanation of this ambiguous definition, which I refer the reader to, though I do not agree with it. I prefer to quote Blount's *Glossographia*, p. 647 (as given by Miss Jackson), "*Thrave* of Corn, was two *Shocks*, of six, or rather twelve sheaves apiece. *Stat.* 2 H. 6 c. 2. In most Counties of *England*, twenty-four sheaves do now go to a *Thrave*. Twelve sheaves make a *Stook*, and two *Stooks* a *Thrave*." Bailey has "A *Thrave*, 24 Sheaves or 2 *Shocks* of Corn set up together N.C."

†**Threep daïn** [thréëp daayn], *v.a.* to contradict, maintain an opposite opinion to. "I towd her o'er an' o'er agen as Kitty'd never bin at chapel, but hoo wud *threep* me *daïn* as hoo had" [Ahy tuwd ūr oa'r ūn oa'r ūgy'en' ūz Ky'it-i]d nev'ūr bin ūt chaap·il, bŭt óo wŭd thréëp mi daayn ūz óo aad·]. Cp. *Perkin Warbeck's Confession*, "It was at Cork that the people of the town first *threaped* upon him that he was the son of the Duke of Clarence." A.S. *préapian*.

†**Three-cornered** [threy·kau·rnŭrd], *adj.* irritable. NORBURY. "Yo mun mind what yo sen to th' mester; he's in a very *three-cornered* wee this mornin', he welly snapped my yed off when I spok to him just naï" [Yoa mŭn mahynd wot yoa' sen tŭ]th mes·tŭr; ée]z in ū veri threy·kau·rnŭrd wee· dhŭs mau·rnin, ée wel'i snaap·t mahy yed of wen ahy spok tóo im jŭs naay].

Threek [three·k], *s.* a cluster of thistles growing in a field. NORBURY. "Here, go back an' cut that *threek* as yó'n left thee'r" [Éeŭr, goa· baak· ūn kŭt dhaat· three·k ūz yŭn left dhééŭr].

Three-square [threy· or thréé·skwae·r], *adj.* †(1) triangular. (2) irritable in temper. "Hoo's in a very *three-square* humour" [Óo]z in ū veri thréé·skwae·r yóo·mŭr]. Compare **THREE-CORNERED**, above.

hreewik [threy·wik], *s.* a space of three weeks. "Hoo's bin jed gettin' on for a *threewik*" [Óo)z bin jed gy'et·in on fūr ũ threy·wik].

hreshet [thresh·it], *s.* a flail. Very occasionally heard as a plural substantive †**Threshets**.

thrid-thrum [thrid·thrùm], *s.* a tangle. "This clookin's aw in a *thrid-thrum*" [Dhis tlóo·kin)z au· in ũ thrid·thrùm]. Lit., tangle of thread; *cp.* **THRUM**.

thrift [thrift], *s.* "thriving" or growing pains.

thriller [thril·ür], *s.* a shaft-horse. See **THRILL-HOSS**.

thrill-gears [thril·gey·ürz], *s. pl.* the harness of a shaft-horse.

thrill-hoss [thril·os], *s.* a shaft-horse. See **THRILLER**. Bailey gives "*Thiller, Thill Horse*, that Horse that is put under the Thill." Shakspeare has the form *fill-horse* in *Merchant of Venice*, II. ii. 100 (Globe ed.): "Thou hast got more hair on thy chin than Dobbin my *fill-horse* has on his tail."

thrills [thril·z], *s. pl.* the shafts of a cart. See **CART**. The *r* is intrusive. Bailey has "*Thill*, the Beam or Draught-tree of a cart or waggon." A.S. *þille*, a thin piece of wood. Shakspeare has *fill* in *Troilus and Cressida*, IV. ii. 48: "Come your ways, come your ways; an you draw backwards, we'll put you i' the *fills*." See **THRILL-HOSS**, above.

thrippas [thrip·üz], *s. pl.*
thrippa-slotes [thrip·ü·sloa·ts], *s. pl.* } See **CART**.

throg [throg], **Throggy** [throg·i], *s.* a thrush; a word chiefly used by boys.

throistle [thros·l], *s.* a thrush. "To stare like a choked *throistle*" [Tü stae·r lahyk ũ choa·kt thros·l] is a common phrase. Compare the similar phrases given under **CAT** and **EARWIG**. A.S. *prostle*, M.E. *prostel*.

throottle [throt·l], *s.* the throat. "Here's summat to meisten thy

throttle, lad" [Eyür)z sùm'üt tū mey-an dhi thro't-l, laad].
A diminutive of *throat*.

Throw [throa:], *v.a.* to hinder, throw behindhand. "It'll *throw* me terribly wi' the work" [It]l throa· mi ter'übli wi dhū wuork]. **FLING** and **CAST** are similarly used.

Thruggil [thrüg'il], *s.* a short, stunted person; a dwarf. "Did yö sey that wench? What a little *thruggil* hoo is!" [Did yū sey dhaat· wensh? Wot ü lit'l thrüg'il öo iz!]

Thrum [thrùm], *s.* †(1) a tangle. "This skein's in a *thrum*" [Dis sky'ai'n)z in ü thrùm].

(2) odds and ends of yarn and thread. Bailey has "A *Thrum*, an End of a Weaver's Warp." Compare *Midsummer Night's Dream*, V. i. 292: "Oh, Fates, come, come; cut thread and *thrum*." Also *Merry Wives of Windsor*, IV. ii. 77: "There's her *thrummed* hat and her muffler too."

(3) "To sing three *thrums*" is to purr, as a cat does. Burns uses *thrum* as a verb meaning "to purr." Compare Icel. *pruma*, to rattle, and the E. verb *thrum*. "Three *thrums*" should probably be written as a single word, *three-thrums*, since it looks like a mere reduplication of *thrum*.

Thrum [thrùm], *adj.* thickly grown, of crops. "Them turmits (turnips) binna very *thrum*" [Dhem tuu·rmits bin')ü ver-i thrùm].

Thrumble up [thrùm·bl ùp], to tie or fasten clumsily. "Ah've gotten th' geet *thrumbled up* with a cheen" [Ah)v got'n)th gy'ee't thrùm·bld ùp widh ü chee'n]. Compare **THRUM** (1).

Thrummock [thrùm·ük], *s.* a tangle; a longer form of **THRUM**.

Thrummy [thrùm·i], *adj.* tangled.

†**Thrunk** [thrùngk], *adj.* thronged, crowded. A man at Burland, who had a large family of boys, invited some friends who were attending a neighbouring camp-meeting to dinner. His house was small, and his youthful progeny kept getting into everybody's way. At last the good man lost patience, and exclaimed "Theise lads bin like the devil—they auvays wun get wheer

it's *thrunkest*" [Dheyz laad·z bin lahyk dhū dev·l—dhi au·viz wūn gy'et wéeūr it)s thrūngk·ist]. "As *thrunke* as three in a bed" [Ūs thrūngk ūs thrée in ū bed] is a common expression. Compare A.S. *þrunge*, close, thronged, from *þringan*, to press.

†**Thrutch** [thrùch], to squeeze. (1) *v.a.* "*Thrutch* 'em in" [Thrùch ūm in]. Hence the common phrase "to be *thrutcht* fur rowm" [tū bi thrùcht fūr ruwm].

(2) *v.n.* "*Thrutch* up, nai" [Thrùch ùp, naay] = Make room, now.

Ray gives as a Cheshire proverb, "Maxfield (= Macclesfield) measure, heap and *thrutch*." Bailey has "*Thrutcht*, thrust. N.C." A.S. *þryccan*. Compare **THRUNK**, above, from *þringan*, with which this verb has the same connexion as Ger. *drücken* with *dringen*. See Kluge's *Etym. Ger. Dict.*, s.v. *drücken*.

†**Thrutchins** [thrùch·inz], *s.* the moisture *thrutched* out of a cheese under press. It is very salt and proverbially nasty.

Thrutch-puddins [thrùch·pùdinz], *s.* a chubby person or animal. See **THRUTCH** and **PUDDINS**.

Thump [thùmp], *adv.* indeed, of a truth. "Yo wanna go Maupas to-neight?" "I wull, *thump*" [Yoa· wūn]ū goa· Mau·pūs tū·ney·t? Ahy wūl, thùmp].

†**Thunderbowt** [thun·dūrbuwt], *s.* a corn-poppy.

Thunge [thùnz], *s.* (1) a loud, hollow sound, as of thunder, "retentissement," an onomatopœic word. It is the word always used to imitate the sound of a gun, like the E. *bang*. "*Thunge!* off it go's" [Thùnz! of it goz].

(2) a heavy fall, producing a loud noise. "He come daïn sich a *thunge*" [Ée kùm daayn sich· ū thùnz].

Thunge [thùnz], *v.n.* to bang, produce a loud noise or "*thunge*." "They'd locked th' door o' th' aïtside, an' theer I was *thungin'* fur hafe an hour afore anny·b'dy come to me" [Dhi)d lokt]th dóoūr ū)dh aaytsahy·d, ūn dhéeūr ahy woz thùn·zhin fūr ai·f ūn aaw·ūr ūfoa·r aan·ibdi kùm tóo mi].

Thunk [thùngk], *s.* †(1) a thong; a leathern shoe-latchet. "Hey

begun undo a very big *thunk*" [Ey bigùn· ùndóo· ù veri big thùngk]=He began to get into a very great rage. "Can yò gie me two or threy *thunks* for my shoon" [Kùn yū gy'i) mi tóo ūr threy thùngks fūr mi shóon]. Cp. Wycliffe's version, *Mark* i. 7, "I knelinge am not worthi for to vndo, or vnbynde, the *thwong* of his schoon."

(2) a hard substance in a cow's udder.

Tice [tahys], *v.a.* to entice. "It's yo're faut o' mey pleein' truant—yo *ticed* me" [(It)s yoa·r fau·t ù mey plee·in tróo·ùnt—yoa· tahyst mi].

Tickle [tik·l], *adj.* (1) ticklish, nice, delicate. "It's a *tickle* job; yo'n ha' be careful" [(It)s ù tik·l job; yoa·)n aa bi ky·ae·rfùl].

(2) sensitive; said of balances. "Theise scales binna very *tickle*; the raist must ha' gotten i' the jeints" [Dheyz sky·aiz bin·)ù veri tik·l; dhū raayst mùst ù got·n i)dhū jeynts]. Compare Chaucer, *Miller's Tale* 3480, "The world is now ful *tikel* sikerly;" and Gascoigne, *The Fruites of War*, "A *tickell* treasure, like a trendlynge ball." N.B.—This word is never pronounced [tit·l], as *tickle* (vb.) sometimes is.

†**Tickle-stomached** [tik·l-stùm·ùkt], *adj.* squeamish. Compare **TERRY**.

Tidy [tahy·di], *adj.* Besides the usual meaning of neat, this word signifies †(1) decent, honest. "He's as *tidy* a mon as anny i' this country" [Ée)z ùz tahy·di ù mon ùz aan·i i dhis kùn·tri].

(2) good (in an idiomatic sense). "Yo bin here i' pritty *tidy* time" [Yoa· bin éeür i prit·i tahy·di tahym].

†(3) considerable. "We'n a *tidy* toothry tatoes" [(Wi)n ù tahy·di tóo·thri tai·tüz]. The word nearly corresponds to the E. *decent*, as colloquially used.

Tiff [tif·], *s.* (1) condition. "The hosses bin i' pretty good *tiff* fur their work" [Dhū os·iz bin i prit·i gùd tif· fūr dhūr wuurk].

(2) style. "That'll be abowt my *tiff*" [Dhaat·)l bi ùbuw·t mahy tif·].

Compare Fr. *attiféer*, to trim, deck (Cotgrave).

ft [tɪf·t], *s.* a tiff, ill-temper; the same as **TUFT**.

fty [tɪf·ti], *adj.* touchy in temper. "Yo han mind hai yǒ speak'n to her—hoo's a bit *tifty*" [Yoa' aan' mahynd aay yǔ spee'kn too ūr—óo)z ū bit tɪf·ti].

ike [tahyk], *s.* a cur. Compare *Piers Plowman* B. xix. 87; *King Lear*, III. vi. 78; *K. Henry V.*, II. i. 81.

Ill [tɪl·], *conj.* than. See pp. 60 and 95 in the Outlines of Grammar; and **TIN**, **THAN**, in the Glossary.

Inber-toed [tɪm·būr-toa'd], *adj.* with toes turned inwards.

ime ago [tahym ūgoa·], **Time back** [baak·], *adv.* some time ago.

ime an' agen [tahym ūn ūgy'en·], *adv.* repeatedly. "I've tow'd him *time an' agen*; bur hey taks nǒ heed o' what I see" [Ahy]v tuwd im tahym ūn ūgy'en·; bur ey taak's nǔ eyd ū wot ahy see·].

In [tɪn·, tūn, tn], *conj.* till. See **THAN** and **TILL**.

ine [tahyn], *v.a.* to close up a gap in a hedge. "Wheer's mester?" "He's i' th' feilt wi' the men, *tinin'* hedges" [Wéeūr]z mes·tūr? Ée)z i)th feylt wi dhū men, tahynin ej·iz]. A.S. *týnan*, to close.

Ipe [tahyp], (1) *v.a.* to turn. "Here's Mrs. Jones sent yǒ a pair o' traisers, an' hoo says hoo thinks wi' turnin' an' *tipin'* a bit yo con meebe make 'em do fo' yǒ" [Eyūr]z Mis·iz Joa'nz sent yǔ ū pae·r ū traay·zūrz, ūn óo sez óo think's wi tuu·rnin ūn tahy·pin ū bit yǔ)kn mee·bi mai·k ūm dóo fo)yǔ].

(2) *v.a.* to knock over. "Nai, sey as yo dunna *tipe* that can o'er wi' yur foot" [Naay, sey ūz yoa· dùn)ŭ tahyp dhaat· ky'aa·n oa·r wi yūr fǒot].

†(8) *v.n.* to fall over. "Hoo was tooken wi' one on her feenty aitches, an' hoo *tiped* o'er" [Óo wūz too·kn wi won ūn ūr feenti ai·chiz, ūn óo tahypt oa·r].

Cp. Linc. *tipe*, to toss. Thoresby's Letter to Ray gives "Tipe over, to overturn."

Tippin' [tip'in], *adj.* excellent. "They bin *tippin'* cheers; they'n do well for go i' ahr parlour" [Dhi bin tip'in chéeürz; dhijn dóo wel für goa·i aa·r paa·rlür]. Compare **TOPPIN'**.

Tire [tahy-ür], *s.* weariness. "My bones fair achen wi' *tire*" [Mi boa·nz fae·r ai·kn wi tahy-ür].

†**Tit** [tit·], *s.* a horse, nag. "Hoo's a nice, little *tit*" [(Ó)z ú nahys, lit·l tit·]. "Tak th' gentleman's *tit*, an' give him a good feid o' curn" [Taak·)th jentlmünz tit·, ün gy·iv im ü ghð feyd ü kuurn]. The word would not be naturally applied to the very finest class of horses, although there is no such positive depreciation implied in it, as appears in Tusser's use of *tit*.

By *tits* and such
Few gaineth much.

—*September's Abstract*, p. 31 (ed. E.D.S.).

†**Tit-back** [tit·baak], *s.* horse-back. "Has he gone afoot?" "Now (=No), he went upo' *tit-back*" [Nuw, ée went üpü tit·baak·]. The following quotation is from Collier, *Works*, p. 52, as given by Mr. Hallam in his *Four Dialect Words*, p. 57. "I'r ot heawse in o crack, on leet o' th' owd mon i' th' fowd, ossin' t' get o' *tit-back*."

Titty [tit·i], *s.* mother's milk. "The little kitlins han bin havin' some *titty*" [Dhü lit·l ky·it·linz ün bin aav·in süm tit·i]. *Cp.* DIDDY.

Tizzacky [tiz·üki], *adj.* asthmatic.

To an' agen [tóo ün ugy'en·], *adv.* to and fro. See **AGEN**.

To'art as, to'arts as [toa·ts üz], *prep.* in comparison with; *lit.* toward as.

Toddlish [tod·lish], *adj.* slightly intoxicated, half tipsy. "Now (=No), he wanna drunk, bur he was a bit *toddlish*" [Nuw, ée wo)nü drùngk, бүr ée wüz ü bit tod·lish].

To-do [tü·dóo·], *s.* †(1) an ado, fuss. "There'll be a pratty *to-do* when the mester hears on't" [Dhür)l bi ü praat·i tü·dóo· wen dhü mes·tür éeürz on)t].

(2) trouble. "We'd sich a *to-do* to make him go wom baît his mammy" [Wi]ð sich ũ tũ-dóo· tũ mai·k im goa· wom baayt iz maam·i]. "I conna get my places straight withaît a big *to-do*" [Ahy kon]ũ gy'et mi plai·siz streyt widhaay·t ũ big· tũ-dóo·].

(3) an occurrence of a public kind, a fête, &c. "There's gooin' bey a big *to-do* at Cholmondeley belungin' to this P'im-rose League" [Dhür]z góo·in bey ũ big· tũ-dóo· üt Chùm-li bìlungg·in tũ dhis· Pim·roa·z Lee·g].

ton [ton], *pron.* the one; the one or the other. "Stee!" said Sally Evans to her husband Stephen, "Stee! wut thee be quait? tha'll ha' thy foot i' pot ur pon, *ton*, just naî" [Stey] wùt dhey bi kwait? dhaa]l aa]dhi fòo·t i pot ũr pon, ton, jùs naay]. "I'll ha' *ton* ur tother on 'em" [Ahy]l aa ton ũr tũdh·ũr on ũm]. Compare

For outhèr he sal the *tane* hate
And the *tother* luf after his state,
Or he sal the *tane* of tham mayntene
And the *tother* despyse.

Hampole's *Pricke of Conscience*, p. 31 (ed. Morris).

A.S. *paet án* and *paet oper*.

'toad [tóoüd], *s.* (1) a toad; a term of strong depreciation applied to a person or animal. "Yö nowd *tooad!* yo'n bin upstairs agen" [Yũ nuwd tóoüd! yoa]n bin ùpstae·rz ũgy'en]—addressed to a cat. "Sarve him reight, a drunken owd *tooad!* noo matter if he'd bin kilt" [Saa·rv im rey·t, ũ drùngk'n uwd tóoüd! nóo maat·ũr iv ée]d bin ky'il·t].

(2) The expression "as full (*e.g.*, of anger or other emotion) as a blown *tooad!*" [ũz fùl ũz ũ bloa·n tóoüd] deserves notice here.

Tooads'-gress [tóoüdz-gres], *s.* the weed *Spergula Arvensis*; the same as DODDER and BEGGAR'S-NEEDLE.

Tooken to [tóo·kn tóo], *p. part.* astonished, taken aback. "I was *tooken to* when I seed him stöndin' at th' door, an' mey thinkin' he was i' Liverpool aw the wheile" [Ahy woz tóo·kn tóo wen

ahy séed im ston·din üt)th dóóür, ün mey thingk'in ée wüz i Liv·ürpóol au· dhü weyl].

Toony-throny [tóo·ni·throa·ni], *adj.* (1) inconsistent, captious. "Fost yó sen one thing, and then yó sen another; ah never seed annyb'dy so *toony-throny*" [Fost yü sen won thingg', ün dhen yü sen ünúdh·ür; ah nev·ür séed aan·ibdi sü tóo·ni·throa·ni].

(2) in confusion, in the wrong place. "Theise key bin aw *toony-throny*," *i.e.*, will get into the wrong boozies [Dheyz ky'ey bin au· tóo·ni·throa·ni].

†**Toot** [tóot], *v.n.* to pry, spy. "He was hootin' an' *tootin'* abowt aw the wheil we wun talkin'" [Ée wüz óo·tin ün tóo·tin übuw·t au· dhü weyl wi wün tau·kin]. A man who surprised two lovers was asked, "Come, naí, what'n yó want *tootin'* here?" [Kùm, naay, wot)n yü waan't tóo·tin éeür?] *M.E. toten*, to spy; see Skeat's Dictionary s.v. *Tout*, and Richardson's Dictionary s.v. *Toot*.

Toothy [tóo·thri, tóo·üthri, tóo·thüri], (1) *indef. pron.* two or three, a few. "Han yó *toothy* chips spare (= to spare)?" [Aan yü tóo·thri chip's spaer?]

†(2) *s.* a few. "I've a good *toothy* o' them black sheep" [Ahy)v ü gùd tóo·thri ü dhem blaak· shéep].

Tooth-wareh [tóoth·waa·roh], *s.* tooth-ache.

Top [top], *s.* (1) "That's the *top* an' the bottom on it" corresponds to "that is the long and the short of it."

(2) "I conna may *top* nur bottom on it" [Ahy kon·)ü mai' top nür bot·üm on it] means "I can't make head or tail of it."

Top [top], *v.a.* (1) to snuff (a candle).

(2) to cut off the leaves and fibrous roots of turnips.

†(3) to "top up" a stack is to complete the top of it.

†**Topper** [top·ür], *s.* a term of commendation applied to a person or thing. One might say of a good plough, "It's a *topper*;" or to a good child, "Yo bin a *topper*."

'oppin' [top'in], *adj.* excellent, "tip-top." "I've gotten a *toppin'* knife for tenpence at Cawley's o' Nantweich" [Ahy]v got'n ü top'in nahyf fur tenpüns üt Kau-liz ü Naantwey'ch]. I do not know the word in Mr. Holland's sense, "noted, eminent." Mr. Robert Browning uses *topping* in the sense of "excellent" in his translation of the Agamemnon—"a *topping* actor." I think ἀκρος is the word in the original. Compare TIPPIN'.

Top-sawyer [top-sau'yür], *s.* the head or chief. "He's th' *top-sawyer* among 'em" [Ée]z th]top-sau'yür ümüngg' üm].

opteels [top'teelz], *adv.* head over heels. "Hey, mester, sey mey turn *opteels*" [Ey, mes'tür, sey mey tuurn top'tee'lz].

ore [toa:r], (1) *v.a.* to pull through, tide over a difficulty. "I shanna bake tin Setterday; we'n hardly bread enough to last, bur ah'll may a borm dumplin' to *tore* us on" [Ahy shaa)nü bai'k tin Set'ürdi; wi)n aa'rðli bred ünüf tü laas't, бүr ah]l mai' ü bau'rm dùm·plin tü toa:r üs on].

(2) *v.n. e.g.*, in the preceding example it might be said "We san *tore* on wi' the borm-dumplin." Compare Toze.

oss a baw [tos ü bau·], *phrase.* School-children very often toss up a soft ball, such as is used in the game of *rounders*, and catch it again, repeating—

*Toss a baw, toss a baw, tell me true,
Häi m'ny 'ears shall I gö schoo'.*

[Tos ü bau·, tos ü bau·, tel mi tróo, aay)mni éeürz shül ahy gü skóo]. Then they count "One, two, three," &c., for as many times in succession as they are able to catch the ball.

ossicated [tos'iky'ai'tid], *p. part.* harassed, worried. I have some little doubt whether this be a genuine Cheshire word, as my only authority for it was born in English Maelor (Flintshire), and spent the first seventeen years of her life there. She has lived nearly forty years in Cheshire, and retains remarkably little of her early habits of speech; but, as I have

not heard the word from any native Cestrian, I have thought it best to state my doubts concerning it. See Miss Jackson, s.r.

Tot [tot], *s.* a little cup. "Th' Wesleyans bin gooin' have their treat o' Wednesday; an' them as gon bin to bring their own *tots* with 'em" [Th) Wes-liünz bin góo·in aav· dhür tree·t ü Wen·zdi; ün dhem üz gon bin tū bring· dhür oa·n tots widh üm].

Tother [todh·ür], *s.* a tangle. "Nai 'en (=then*), yo'n be gettin' that thatch-coard all in a *tother*, an' yo wunner undo it agen, I know" [Naay en, yoa)n bi gy'et·in dhaat· thaach·koa·rd an·l in ü todh·ür, ün yoa wun)ür ündóo it ügy'en; ahy noa·].

Totherment [todh·ürmünt], *s.* (1) finery. "Hoo'd sich a lot o' ribbins an' *totherment* abowt her, hoo mid ha' bin woth her thaisands, on'y then maybe hoo wouldner ha' looked sich a trallock" [Óo)d sich ü lot ü rib·inz ün todh·ürmünt übuwt ür, óo mid ü bin woth ür thaay·zündz, oa·ni dhen mai·bi óo wüdnür ü lóokt sich ü traal·ük]. The word is formed from **TOTHERY** (q.v.).

(2) any kind of appendage or superfluity; possibly by false derivation from *tother* (=the other).

(3) a tangle, complicated mass. "There's a p'atty *totherment* o' weids yander" [Dhür)z ü paat·i todh·ürmünt ü weydz yaan·dür]. Formed from **TOTHER**, a tangle, which see above.

Tothery [todh·üri], *adj.* tawdry, flimsy-fine. "I may noo accaint o' sich *tothery* fol-the-rol; gie mey a good thing as'll stond wear" [Ahy mai· nóo üky'aay·nt ü sich· todh·üri fol·dhü·rol; gy'i mey ü güd thingg· üz)l stond wae·r]. *Tothery* is evidently another form of *tawdry*, and rather a remarkable one considering the derivation of *tawdry* (from St. Audrey, the lace sold at St. Audrey's fair in the Isle of Ely and other places being called *tawdry-lace*. See *Winter's Tale*, IV. iv. 258, and Skeat's Dict., s.v. *Tawdry*).

* This omission of initial [dh] is the converse case to that which appears in [dhon·dür]=yonder. See Chapter on Pronunciation, under Y.

Totle-pony [toa·tl·poa·ni], **Toty-pony** [toa·ti·poa·ni], *s.* a teetotum. I subjoin an etymological note on this word kindly sent me by Prof. Skeat. "The derivation is from Lat. *totum* and *pone*. The very primitive teetotums . . . had only four sides, marked: T (take all); H (take half); N (nothing); P (pay). These are English adaptations; the toys were originally marked with *Latin* letters, such as: T (*totum*), which gives the derivation of the word; D (*dimidium*); N (*nihil*); P (*pone*) *Pone*=put down, pay." For the last word compare **Pony** in this glossary.

Touchous [tùch·üs], *adj.* touchy in temper.

Touse [taawz], *v.n.* to pull. "Did ye ever see sich a pleeful little thing as this kitlin' is? Look at her nat, *tousin'* at my yoarn" [Did yi ev·ür sée sich· ü plee·fùl lit·l thingg· üz dhis· ky'it·lin iz? Lóok aat· ür naay, taaw·zin üt mahy yoa·rn]. Bailey gives "To *Touwz*, to tug or pull about, to tumble," and "To *Touwz* Wool, *i.e.* to *toze* it, to card or dress it." Compare *Measure for Measure*, V. i. 818. "We'll *touse* you joint by joint, but we will know your purpose;" also *toaze* in *Winter's Tale*, IV. iv. 760, and E. *tease* (of wool). *Touse* answers to A.S. *tásian*, M.E. *tose*; and *tease* to A.S. *tásan*, the same word as *tásian*, with "umlaut," or mutation of vowel.

Tousle [taaw·zl], *v.a.* to jostle, use roughly; *sensu malo*, to disarrange the dress. Bailey has "*Tou'zled*, pulled about, tumbled, rumbled." Compare Low German *tuseln*, to pull about, Ger. *zausen*; also E. *tussle*, and **Touse** above.

Touslin' [taaw·zlin], *s.* rough treatment, horse-play. "Ah'll gie ye a regular *touslin'*" [Ah]l gy'i yi ü reg·ilür taaw·zlin].

Toze [toa·z], *v.a.* and *n.* to pull through, tide over a difficulty: used exactly like **Tore**, which see. Compare Shropshire *toze*, to pull; E. *tease*; also **Touse** in this Glossary.

Traddle [traad·l], *v.a.* to work a treadle. "Hoo'd *traddle* a tricycle, if yo'd get her one" [Óo)d traad·l ü trahy·sikl, iv yoa'd gy'et ür won]. The substantive *treadle* is also pronounced [traad·l].

†**Trade** [traɪ'd, tree'd], *s.* a handicraft. "Are yō bringin' him up to a *trade*?" "Ay, ah've put him to a *whilreight*" [Ū yū bringg'in im ùp tū ũ traɪ'd? Aay, ah)v pùt im tū ũ wil-reyt]. *Trade* has, of course, no necessary connexion with *barter*, as far as its original signification is concerned. It meant simply the *tread* or way of life which a person followed. (*Tread* is likewise pronounced [tree'd] in S. Ches.)

†**Tradesman** [traɪ'dzmün, tree'dzmün], *s.* a craftsman. "I'm a *tradesman* aít o' work" [Ahy)m ũ tree'dzmün aayt ũ wuurk].

Tragwallet [traagwaal'it], *v.n.* to wander about in a slovenly fashion, like *TRAPES*; to gad about. WRENBURY; NORBURY. "I wonder at 'em gooin' *tragwalleitin*' abowt the country a-that-ns" [Ahy wùn'dür aat' ũm góo'in traagwaal'itin ũbuw't dhū kùn'tri ũ)dhaat'nz].

Trail [traɪ'l, tree'l], *s.* seeds laid on the ground as a lure for birds.

Trallock [traal'ük], *s.* a dowdy-looking woman or girl. "If I was a young wench like yo, I should be ashamed o' anny'b'dy seein' me go alung the road sich a *trallock*" (for *Glossic* see MAUKIN).

Trallock [traal'ük], *v.n.* (1) to trail; said of a dress. "Hai it does *trallock*!" [Aay it dùz traal'ük!]. This is a rare sense of the word, but it supplies the key to the next meaning, as well as to *TRALLOCK* (*sb.*) and *TRALLOCKIN'*. Compare E. *trail*.

(2) to act in a slovenly or slipshod manner; to "mess about" without accomplishing much. "What are yō doin' *trallockin*' theer?" [Wot ũ yū dóo'in traal'ükin dhéeür?]. Generally used in the *pres. part.*

Trallockin' [traal'ükin], *adj.* untidy or slovenly-looking; of a dress, or the like. "Them window curtains bin gotten to look very *trallockin*'" [Dhem win'dü-kuu-rtinz bin got'n tū lóok ver'i traal'ükin]. So a table-cloth was said to be "too *trallockin*'" when it was too long for the table, and consequently got into the way of the persons seated at table.

Trammil [traam'il], *s.* dirt clinging to the boots or lower garments.

I have found that "the *trammils* of sin" is taken by some Cheshire people to mean "the defilement of sin."

Trammil [traam'il], (1) *v.n.* to tramp, generally along dirty roads, and so like TRASH. "I s'l ha' to *trammil* aw the wee to Marbury for post that letter o' mester's" [Ahy]sl aa)tü traam'il au·dhü wee·tü Maa'rbrī fūr poa's dhaat·let'ür ü mes'turz].

(2) *v.a.* of dirt, to cling to the feet or lower garments. "Räly, wench, hai tha a't *trammiled!* Wherever 'st 'ee bin?" [Rae'li, wensh, aay dhü aat traam'ild! Weeürev'ür]st i bin?]

(3) *v.n.* of dirt, to deposit itself from dirty shoes or lower garments. "Ah wish ye wouldna leyav aw this dirt abowt; it does sö *trammil* i' the cleyan places" [Ah wish·yi wùd)nü leyüv au·dhis duurt übuw't; it dùz sü traam'il i dhü kleyün plai'siz].

Tranklibobs [traangk'libobz], *s. pl.* the same as TRANKLIMENTS, which see below.

Tranklibobus [traangk'liboabüs], *s.* an indefinite term applied to any implement the reverse of neat in appearance, or to one which has evidently been patched up for a makeshift. The word is of fairly general application, but will be better understood by a particular example. A farmer found himself in want of a cowstrap, and supplied the deficiency by piecing together two remnants of cowstraps. This, though effectual for the purpose, presented a very awkward appearance, and was therefore called a *tranklibobus*.

Trankliments [traangk'limünts], *s. pl.* belongings, gear; a vague term used to designate any odds and ends which the speaker cannot or will not further define. "If I am to wheite-wesh th' haise-pleece, I mun have aw theise *trankliments* tayn ait; I mun have a cleyar bonk" [Iv ahy aam·tü weyt-wesh dh)aay's-plee's, ahy mün aav·au·dheyz traangk'limünts tai'n aayt; ahy mün aav·ü tleyür bongk]. This word reminds one

very strongly of the old sense of *trinkets*, and I think it extremely likely that the two words are connected. See *Trinket* in Skeat's Dictionary.

Trap [traap'], *v.a.* to jerk into the air by means of a lever. A common sport among boys is "trappin'" or "trap-stickin' a tooad." A piece of wood is balanced on a stump or stone, and a toad is placed upon one end of it; the other end is then struck sharply, and the unhappy toad is jerked up many yards into the air, to the great delight of all on-lookers. See TRAP-STICK and SPANG-FEW.

†**Trapes** [traip's], *s.* a dirty walk. "I've had sich a *trapes* through the gress after them ducks; they wun get to that fur pit when they con" [Ahy]v aad' sich ü traip's throó dhũ gres aaftür dhem dũks; dhi wun gy'et tũ dhaat' fuur pit' wen dhi kon].

Trapes [traip's], *v.n.*† (1) to walk through wet or dirt. "If I was yo, I'd sey if I couldna do withaít *trapesin'* off to Maupas of a reeny neight like this" [Iv ahy wüz yoa', ahy]d sey iv ahy kùd)nũ dóo widhaay't traip'sin of tũ Mau'püs üv ü reeni neyt lahyk dhis].

(2) to walk with dirty boots over a clean floor. "I tell yò once for aw, I wunner ha' yò *trapesin'* o'er my cleean floors" [Ahy tel yũ wùns fūr au; ahy wù)nür aa]yũ traip'sin oar mahy kléeün flóoürz].

(3) to drag in the dirt, of a dress. "Ah daít it'll *trapes*, if yò han it made sò lung" [Ah daayt it]l traip's, iv yũ aan' it mai'd sũ lùngg]. So a woman with dirty garments was called "a poor, *trapes't* thing."

Compare Du. and Low. Ger. *trappen*, to tramp; and E. *trip*, *tramp*.

Trap-stick [traap'-stik], *v.a.* to shoot into the air by means of a lever; the same as TRAP (q.v.).

Trash [traash'], *s.*† (1) in plur., old shoes. "An owd pair o' *trashes*" [Ūn uwd paer ü traash'iz]. Compare Norw. *truga*, Icel. *pruga*, a snow-shoe; and E. *trudge*.

(2) a slattern. NORBURY. "Hoo's sich a *trash*, I wouldner have her abowt the bonk, if I was Mester" [Óo)z sich ü traash·, ahy wùd)nür aav· ür übuw·t dhü bongk, iv ahy wüz Mes·tür].

(3) a wet, dirty walk or journey. "What a *trash* it'll bey for th' hosses!" [Wot ü traash· it)l bey für)dh os'iz!]
Compare TRAPES.

†(4) the drag of a waggon wheel.

Trash [traash·], (1) *v.n.* to trudge, or walk especially through wet or dirt; like "trapes," also used of walking with dirty boots over a clean floor. Hence applied to a slovenly style of walking, as with shoes that are down at heel.

(2) *v.a.* it is often used actively in the phrase "to *trash* one's shoes off one's feet." Cp. SLATHERTRASH and TRASHBAG.

(3) *v.a.* to lead through dirt or mire. "Ah wonder at him *trashin'* his hosses along them lanes" [Ah wùn·dür aat· im traash·in iz os'iz ulùng· dhem lai·nz].

(4) *p. part.* **Trashed**, having one's garments wet and dirty. "What a poor, *trashed* owd thing I should ha' looked, agen I'd gotten o'er them feilds, if I'd had to ha' walked" [Wot ü pooür, traash·t uwd thingg· ahy shùd ü lóokt, ügy'en· ahy)d got'n oa·r dhem feylz, iv ahy)d aad· tü ü wau'kt]. See TRASH, *subs.*

Trashbag [traash·baag], *s.* (1) a person whose boots or clothes are dirty, and generally who is slovenly in dress or habits.

(2) in pl., old shoes. "I'm wearin' theise pair o' owd *trashbags* abowt the haise; they dun very well indoors, an' one has to be careful naī-a-dees" [Ahy)m wae·rin dheyz paer ü uwd traash·baags übuw·t dhü aays; dhi dùn ver·i wel in'dóoürz, ün wùn aaz· tü bi ky'ae·rfül naay·-ü-dee·z].

†**Traunce** [trauns], *s.* a long and aimless journey. "Yo'n gen me a pratty *traunce* abaít the tain lookin' fo' yò; bur ah mid ha' known yo'd may for the Craín" [Yoa)n gy'en mi ü praat·i trauns·übaay·t dhü taayn lóo·kin fo)yü; bür ah mid ü noa'n yoa)d mai· für dhü Kraayn]. Dr. Skeat thinks this word is

probably an error for *prance*; he has heard "a pretty *prance*," similarly used; also "to *prance* about," as in the following article.

†**Traunce** [trau'ns], *v.n.* to have a long and fruitless walk. "I wonder haī lung hey's gooin' keep me *trauncin'* abowt a-this-ns, afore hey ges me my answer" [Ahy wūn·dūr aay lūngg ey]z gōo'in ky'ee'p mi trau'nsin ūbuw't ū) dhis'nz, ūfoa·r ey·gy'ez mi mi aan'sūr]. See preceding article.

Trazzle [traaz·l], *v.n.* to walk through wet and slush. BURLAND. MACEFEN. "I do wonder at yō, comin' *trazzlin'* through th' muck a dee like this" [Ahy dōo wūn·dūr aat·yū, kūm'in traa·z'lin thrōo)th mūk ū dee·lahyk dhis·]. Compare DRAZZIL and TRASH.

†**Travis** [traav·is], *s.* a railed-off place used for shoeing restive horses. "*Treuys*, to shoe a wyld horse in, *trauayl à cheval*." Palsgrave. Low Latin *travata*, a building or enclosed space, from a supposed Low Latin form *travare*, to enclose with beams (*trabes*). See *Travail* in Skeat's Dictionary.

Tree [trei, trée], *s.* the handle of a spade. See SHOVEL-TREE. A.S. *treow*, *tréo*, timber, a piece of wood. Cp. E. *axle-tree*, *swingle-tree*.

†**Trench** [trensh], *v.a.* and *n.* to dig two spades deep, burying the sod at the bottom.

Tricker [trik·ūr], *s.* a trigger. The old form of the word (Du. *trekker*, from *trekken*, to draw). Compare *Hudibras*, pt. i. c. 8 l. 528,

And as a goose
In death contracts his talons close,
So did the knight, and with one claw
The *tricker* of his pistol draw.

Tricklins [trik·linz], *s. pl.* sheep's dung.

Trig [trig·], *s.* †(1) a trot (but not applied to a horse). "He's auvays upo' th' *trig*" [Eé)z au·viz ūpū)th trig·]. "Yo mun go at the *trig*, if yo want'n get theer i' time" [Yoa· mūn goa· ūt dhū trig·, iv yoa· waan·tn gy'et dhéeūr i tahym].

(2) a small gutter. "There wants a bit 'of a *trig* cuttin' theer" [Dhūr waan'ts ū bit ūv ū trig' kūt'in dhee'ūr].

Trig [trig], *v.n.* to trot. "Come, naī, *trig* along wi' yō" [Kūm, naay, trig' ūlūngg' wi'yū].

Trig-gutter [trig'-gūtūr], *s.* a small gutter; the same as **TRIG** (2) or **PRICK-GUTTER**.

†**Trindle** [trin'dl], *s.* the wheel of a barrow. "Hey gō's wallockin' abowt like a barrow-*trindle*" [Ey goz wol'ūkin ūbuwt lahyk ū baar-ū-trin'dl]. *Trindle* (A.S. *tryndel*, as in *win-tryndel*. See Skeat's Dict., *s.v.* *trundle*) meant originally anything that turns round, or anything of a round shape; *e.g.*, Cranmer's *Articles of Visitation*, "Whether they have not removed all images, candle-sticks, *trindels*, or rolls of wax." See **TRUNDLE**, *vb.*

Trollock [trol'ūk], *s.* an old coat or other garment. "An owd *trollock*" [Ūn uwd trol'ūk].

Trollup [trol'ūp], *s.* †(1) a dowdy woman. Bailey has "A *Trollop*, a slatternly woman."

(2) a helpless tumble. "Ah seed him go a pratty *trollup* upo' th' mexen" [Ah séed im goa' ū praat'i trol'ūp ūpū]th mek'sn].

†**Trolly** [trol'i], *s.* a lurry; a low, two-wheeled cart.

Troose [tróos], *s.* (1) noise, stir, fuss. "They mid'n ha' comen into a fortin, by the *troose* they maken abowt it" [Dhi mid'n ū kūm'ūn in'tū ū fau'rtin, bi dhū tróos dhi mai'kn ūbuwt it].

(2) disturbance, commotion. "What a *troose* it mays to have a bit o' company!" [Wot ū tróos it mai'z tū aav' ū bit ū kūm'pūni!] *W. trust*, noise.

†**Trows** [truwz], *s. pl.* a steelyard. A final *n* seems to have been dropped in this word. Compare M.E. *tron*, a steelyard (O.F. *trone*; Lat. *trutina*). See Skeat's Dict. *s.v.* *Tron*, and compare **DRONES** in this Glossary.

Truck [trūk], *s.* dealings. The word is always used with a negative. "I'll ha' noo *truck* with a mon like that" [Ahy] aa nōo

trūk wídh ũ mon lahýk dhaat:]. Compare *Hackluyt's Voyages*, i. 228 (quoted in Skeat's Dict.), "by way of merchandise, *trucke*, or any other respect." From O.F. *troq*, defined by Cotgrave as "a *truck*, *trucking*."

Trull [trùl], *s.* a slatternly woman. "Hoo's a nasty *trull*" [Óo]z ũ naas'ti trùl]. *Trull*—a German imported word—is used in literary English for a woman of bad character. See *Antony and Cleopatra*, III. vi. 95 (where it is used of Cleopatra); and Richardson's Dictionary for other examples.

Trully [trùl-i], *s.* a dowdy woman. *Cp.* TROLLUP and TRULL.

Trump [trùmp], *v.n.* pedere. Also a subs.

*†**Trundle** [trùn·dl], *s.* the wheel of a barrow; the same as TRINDLE.

Trundle [trùn·dl], *v.a.* *(1) to wheel a barrow.

(2) to twirl a mop. "It's nat a thing ye seyn 'em do só often naí-a-dees—*trundlin'* a mop" [It]s naat· ũ thingg· yi seyn ũm dóo sū of n naay·-ũ-dee z—trùn·dlin ũ mop]. Palsgrave has "I *tryndell*, as a boule or a stone dothe, *je roulle*."

Try [trahy], *s.* an instrument used to separate corn that has been winnowed from the seeds that are among it. Compare F. *trier*, to sort, cull, whence the E. verb *try*.

†**Tub-guts** [tùb·gùts], *s.* a pot-bellied person. "Sich a *tub-guts* of a fellow." Compare Bailey's word "*Panguts* [of *πᾶν*, Gr. all, and *guts*], a gorbelly'd Fellow, a Fat-guts."

†**Tucked-up** [tùkt-ùp], *p. part.* having a small stomach; said of an animal.

Tuffock [tùf·ùk], *s.* a tuft (of grass, &c.).

Tuft [tùft], *s.* ill temper, tiff. "Hoo went off in a bit of a *tuft*" [Óo went of in ũ bit ũv ũ tùft]. See TUFF.

Tuft [tùft], *v.a.* to vex. "Hoo was a bit *tufted*, like, at 'em nat askin' her, when they hadden that last dooment theer" [Óo

wūz ũ bit tũftid, lahyk, ũt ũm naat· aas·kin uur, wen dhi aad·n dhaat· laas·t dŕo·mũnt dhŕeũr].

tumbril [tũm·bril], *s.* a dung-cart. The *Prompt. Parv.* has. "Tomerel, donge cart." Compare

My corpse in a *tumbril* laid, among
The filth and ordure, and enclos'd with dung.

—Dryden, *The Cock and the Fox.*

Tumbril is a derivative of the verb to *tumble* (q.v. in Skeat's *Etym. Dict.*), because it is so constructed as to allow of the manure *tumbling* out, when necessary. Bailey has "*Tumbler*, a cart. Cant." Jamieson also gives "*Tumbler*, a small cart, lightly formed." The latter word is used by Burns.

ummy [tũm·i], *s.* food. A slang use (*lit.* Tommy). "Ah tak my *tummy* wi' me i' my bass" [Ah taak· mi tũm·i wi)mi i)mi baas·].

amnowp [Tũm·nuwp], *s.* a tom-tit. "Yander's a *Tumnowp* i' th' gooseberry bushes; ah daĩt hey's peffilin'" [Yaan·dũr)z ũ Tũm·nuwp i)th gŕo·zbri bũsh·iz; ah daayt ey)z pef·ilin]. *Cp.* M.E. *nope*, a bulfinch.

in [tũn], *v.a.* to fill a barrel by means of a wooden funnel. "My owd naunt used tell a tale abowt a cousin o' hers; hoo was, like, a bit shackazin' o'er her work, an' a despert body for cant; an' hoo'd stond theer talkin' a wheile, an' then hoo'd see (= say), 'Bur I mun gŕo *tun*;' and then hoo'd set agate o' talkin' agen, an' just naĩ hoo'd see agen, 'Bur I mun gŕo *tun*;' an' theer hoo'd bey th' hooal dee, an' never did noo *tunnin*' nor nowt else, on'y talked abowt it. Some folks bin a-that-ns, yo known, mester" [Mahy uwd naan·t yŕoos tel ũ tai·l ũbuwt ũ kũzn ũ uurz; ŕo wũz, lahyk, ũ bit shaak·ũzin oar ũr wuurk, ũn ũ des·pũrt bod·i fũr ky'aan·t; ũn ŕo)d stond dhŕeũr tau·kin ũ weyl, ũn dhen ŕo)d see; "Bũr ahy mũn gũ tũn;" ũn dhen ŕo)d set ũgy·ait ũ tau·kin ũgy'en; ũn jũs naay ŕo)d see·ũgy'en; "Bũr ahy mũn gũ tũn;" ũn dhŕeũr ŕo)d bey dh)ŕoũl dee; ũn nev·ũr did nŕo tũn·in nũr nuwt els, oar·ni tau·kt

übuw't it. Sùm foa'ks bin ü)dhaat'nz, yoa' noa'n, mestür].
Bailey has "To *Tun* up, to put liquor into a *Tun*, &c."

Tunnin'-dish [tùn'in-dish], *s.* a tin funnel used for filling bottles.
Compare *tun-dish* in *Measure for Measure*, III. ii. 182.

†**Tup** [tùp], *s.* a ram. Notice the phrase, "as mad as a *tup* in a hafter (halter)."

†**Tup-cat** [tùp'ky'aat], *s.* a tom-cat.

Tuppenny [tùp'üni], *s.* a term of familiarity or endearment.
"Well, owd *tuppenny*!" [Wel, uwd tùp'üni]. Compare Bailey
"*Trupenny*, a Name given by way of Taunt to some sorry fellow, &c., as an old *Trupenny*."

†**Turf** [tuurf], *s.* peat, dried and cut into pieces for fuel.

†**Turmit** [tuu rmit], *s.* a turnip.

Turmit-lantern [tuu'rmit-laan'türn], *s.* a turnip-lantern; a lantern made by scooping out the inside of a turnip, carving the shell into a rude representation of the human face, and placing a lighted candle inside it. It is a common device of mischievous lads for frightening belated wayfarers on the road—the popular idea of "Owd Scrat," with eyes of fire and breathing flame, being pretty accurately represented by one of these hideous *turmit-lanterns*.

Turn [tuurn], *s.* season. MACFEN. TUSHINGHAM. "So and So has made a jell o' money this *turn*" [Soa' ün Soa' üz mai'd ü jel ü mùn'i dhis tuurn]. "Yander feyld was sown wi' wuts last *turn*" [Yaan'dür feyld wüz soa'n wi wùts laas' tuurn]. This word appears with the same meaning in the Cornish language of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; *e.g.*, Jordan's *Creation of the World*, Act III. p. 88 (ed. Gilbert, 1827), "War tha glowas in *torma* (= *torn ma*)" = to hear thee at this season. *Torn* is undoubtedly an English word borrowed from some southern dialect.

Turnel [tuu'rnil], *s.* a large, shallow, generally lozenge-shaped tub, used for salting meat.

†**Turn o'er** [tuurn oa'r], *v.a.* to repeat. "I've heerd a jell; but it inna woth *turnin' o'er* agen" [Ahy]v éeürd ü jel; büt it i)nü woth tuu rnin oa'r ügy'en'].

†**Tush** [túsh], *s.* a tusk. This form occurs in Shak.

Whose *tushes* never sheathed he whetteth still,
Like to a mortal butcher bent to kill.

— *Venus and Adonis*, 617.

And whom he strikes his crooked *tushes* slay.

— *Ibid.*, 624.

Tusch, *tosch* are found in M.E., and *tosche* occurs in the *Prompt. Parv.* Bailey gives the form *Tushes*.

Tut, tutty [tùti], *s.* a foot (a word used to children). "Keep it little *tutties* warm" [Ky'ee'p it lit'l tùti'z waa'rm].

Tuttle [tùt'l], *s.* an instrument; only used in such expressions as "a poor *tuttle*," which always refers to a person's capacity for work. "Hoo's a poor *tuttle*" [Óo]z ü póoür tùt'l].

†**Twarly** [twaar'li], *adj.* peevish, cross; only, I think, applied to a child. BRANDLEY. "It's cuttin' its teith, I reckon, an' it mays it that *twarly* I can do nö good with it" [It]s kùt'in its teyth, ahy rek'n, ün it mai'z it dhaat' twaa'rli ahy]kn dóo nū gùd widh it]. Wilbraham alone of previous writers has the word, which is not common. I ascertained that it was not known at Norbury.

Twattle [twaat'l], *v.n.* to loiter, trifle. "What are yé doin' theer, *twattlin'*" or "*twattlin'* yur time awee?" [Wot ür yi dóo'in dheyür twaat'lin yür tahym üwee?]

Tweak [twee'k], *s.* a "pinch," a sharp, severe pain. "I'd a bit of a *tweak* o' bally-warch" [Ahy]d ü bit üv ü twee'k ü baal-i-waa'rçh]. "It was rätther a sharp *tweak* to get th' tooth drawn" [It wüz ræ'dhür ü shaa'rp twee'k tū gy'et]th tóoth draun]. Bailey has "*Tweag, A Tweak, Perplexity, Trouble, Vexation.*" Halliwell gives "*Twick, a sudden jerk*" (8th ed., 1874). Compare Ger. *Zwick*.

†**Twitch** [twich·], *s.* a short stick with a noose at one end, used for holding a refractory horse by the mouth. Compare E. *tweak*, to pinch.

Twintered [twin·türd], *adj.* withered, shrivelled. "This fowl's leg's aw *twintered*" [Dhis fuwlz leg)z au· twin·türd]. "Them tatoes bin gone *twintered* wi' bein' frost-bitten" [Dhem tai·tüz bin gon twin·türd wi bey·in fros·t-bitn].

†**Twist** [twis·t], *s.* an appetite. "Hai's yur new wagginer ossin'?" "Well, he's gotten a grand *twist*, that's abowt aw as I can see (=say) for him yet" [Aay)z yür nyóo waag·inür os·in? Wel, ée)z got·n ü graan·d twis·t, dhaat)s übuwt au· üz aly kün see· for im yet]. This word is also used in London slang.

Twizzle [twiz·l], *s.* a twist, flourish; *e.g.*, a flourish at the end of a MS. is a *twizzle*.

Twizzle [twiz·l], (1) *v.a.* to twist, flourish, *e.g.*, to *twizzle* a stick.

(2) *v.a.* to twirl. "Hoo sems to have nowt do bu' sit an' *twizzle* her thombs" [Óo semz tü aav· nuwt dóo bü sit ün twiz·l ür thomz].

†(8) *v.a.* to writhe; *e.g.*, to *twizzle* the neck of a fowl.

†(4) *v.n.* to twine. "Hai the clip-me-dick *twizzles* raínd the curn!" [Aay dhü tlip·mi·dik twiz·lz raaynd dhü kuurn!] *Twizzle* is a frequentative of *twist*, quasi *twist-le*. Cp. Burns' word *twistle*, to twist.

Two-double [tóo·-düb·l], *adj.* double. "Lap it up *two-double*, an' put it raínd yur neck, it'll help keep th' cowl aít" [Laap it ùp tóo·düb·l, ün püt it raaynd yür nek, it)l elp ky·ee·p)th kuwd aayt]. "Th'owd chap's bent welly *two-double* wi' rheumatic" [(Dh)uwd chaap·s bent wel·i tóo·düb·l wi róo·maat·ik].

Two-faced [tóo·-fai·st or -fee·st], *adj.* double-faced, hypocritical. "Hoo's a fause, *two-faced* brivít, that's aw hoo is! hey'll bey sadly cheated if hey has her" [(Óo)z ü fau·s, tóo·-fai·st brivít, dhaat)s au· 'óo iz! ey)l bey saad·li chee·tid iv ey aaz· ür].

Two-foot [tóo·füt], *s.* a carpenter's rule, two feet in length.

Two Twins [tóo·twin·z], *s. pl.* twins. "There was *two twins* at a birth" [Dhür wüz tóo twin·z üt ü buurth]. "They bin as like as *two twins*" [Dhi bin üz lahyk üz tóo twin·z].

U.

Unbethink [ün·bithingk·], *v. refl.* to recollect. "Ah knowd his features, but ah couldna like *unbethink mysel* on his name" [Ah nos·d iz fee·chürz, бүт ah күд·нү lahyk ün·bithingk·misel·ün iz neem]. This word is more properly *umbe-think*, A.S. *ymbepencan*, M.E. *umbepenken* (q.v. in Stratmann). The A.S. prefix *ymbe-*, *ymb-*, *embe-* (about), corresponded to O.L. Germ. *umbi*, and Mod. Ger. *um*. Compare Wyclif's Version, *Hebr.* v. 2., *umbi-lapped* = compassed (with infirmity); *Cursor Mundi*, 8468, *umbi-loke* = look around.

Underbethink [ün·dürbithingk·], *v. refl.* to remember, recollect. A corrupt, but common, variation of **UNBETHINK**, due to popular etymology, which strove to find a meaning for *umbe-*, *unbe-*, after the true sense was lost sight of.

Underbuild [ün·dürbil·d], *v.a.* to build in new material under an already-existing wall.

Underlin' [ün·dürlin], *s.* a small or weakly animal in a herd which is bullied by the others. "It's a little *underlin'*, an' it gets räther put upon by th' others" [It]s ü lit·l ün·dürlin, ün it gy'ets rae·dhür püt üpon· bi)dh üdh·ürz]. *Underling* is used in the Cleveland district for a dwarfish or illgrown child.

Uedge [ünej·], *v.a.* to mow round the sides or *edges* of a field of hay or corn, so as to prepare the way for the mowing-machine.
NORBURY.

Ungain [üngy'ai'n], *adj.* the opposite of **GAIN** (q.v.), in most senses.

(1) awkward, clumsy; *e.g.*, of tools.

(2) of persons, awkward, ungainly, not active.

(3) ill-fitting; of boots and the like.

†(4) inconvenient, indirect; of roads, &c.

From Icel. *gegn*, "gain," handy, with E. prefix *un-*. See Skeat's Dict. under *Ungainly*.

Unhinge [ʊnɪnˈzh], *adj.* inactive, stiff-jointed. See **HINGE**.

†**Unhooder** [ʊnˈʊd̥ʊr], *v.a.* to take off the "hoods" from corn-hat-tocks. See **HOODS**.

Unkeind [ʊnkiˈeyˌnd], *adj.* unkindly, cold; said of soils. "I knowed as they'd never get a crap off that feild, it's sich a cowl, *unkeind* clee-soil" [Ahy noaˈd ūz dhi)d nevˈʊr gyˈet ū kraapˈ of dhaatˈ feyld, it)s sich ū kuwd, ʊnkiˈeyˌnd tlee -sahyˈ]. The sense of "unresponsive," almost of "ungrateful," seems to be implied by the word, just as ἀχάριστοι in 2 Tim. iii. 2 appears in Wycliffe's version as "vnkynde." The root-meaning is, of course, "unnatural." See following article.

Unkeindly [ʊnkiˈeyˌndli], *adj.* not thriving; unnatural. "Them plants i' the window looken very *unkeindly*; yo shouldna let the cowl air in upon 'em sō much" [Dhem plaanˈts i dhū windˈdū lōoˈkn verˈi ʊnkiˈeyˌndli; yoaˈ shùd)nū let dhū kuwd aer in uponˈ ūm sū mūch]. Compare Dryden, *Palamon and Arcite*, 1688-9:

Mine is the privy pois'ning, I command
Unkindly seasons and ungrateful land.

Unlap [ʊnlaap], *v.a.* to unwrap. Hooker has *unlapt* in the sense of *unwrapped*. See Skeat's Dict. s.v. *Lap*; also **LAP** in this glossary.

†**Unlucky** [ʊnlʊkˈi], *adj.* of cattle, mischievous, apt to break their bounds. "If that cai go's on bein' sō *unlucky*, we s'n be forced put her a yoke on, an' it's very sildom as we'n had put a yoke upo' anny o' ahr key" [Iv dhaatˈ kyˈaay goz on beyˈin sū ʊnˈlʊkˈi, wi)sn bi foaˈst pùt ūr ū yoaˈk on, ūn it)s verˈi silˈdūm ūz wi)n aadˈ pùt ū yoaˈk ūpū aanˈi ū aar kyˈey].

Unmay [ùnmai·], *v.a.* to unmake; to undo, unlock. “Didstna hear a knock? go an’ *unmay* the door, an’ sey hooar’s theyar” [Did·s)nū eyūr ū nok·? goa ün ùnmai· dhū dóoür, ün sey óoür]z dheyūr].

Unto’artly [ùntoa·ürtli], *adj.* †(1) untoward, unmanageable, reckless. “Noob’dy can do nō good with him; he’s a *unto’artly* yowth, an’ he’s gotten his mother’s mester” [Nóo·bdi kün dóo nū gùd widh im; ée)z ū ùntoa·ürtli yuwth, ün ée)z got·n iz mùdh·ürz mes·tūr]. This is the negative form of *towardly* as in *Timon of Athens*, III. i. 37, “I have observed thee always for a *towardly* prompt spirit.”

(2) unpromising. NORBURY. “I daít it wunna yild very well—it looks sō *unto’artly*” [Ahy daayt it wù)nū yil·d ver·i wel—it lóoks sū ùntoa·ürtli].

Unwady [ùnwai·di], *adj.* soon consumed, uneconomical.

Up-end [ùp·en·d], *v.a.* to overturn, upset. “If tha ses anny moor to mey, ah’ll *up-end* thee” [Iv dhū sez aan·i móoür tū mey, ah)l ùp·en·d dhi].

†**Uphowd** [ùpuw·d], *v.n.* to uphold, assert, pledge one’s word for the correctness of an assertion. “That’s true, I’ll *uphowd* it” [Dhaat·s tróo, ahy)l ùpuw·d it]. It is also frequently used with a personal object. “He got a pratty ruck of brass aít o’ that job, I’ll *uphowd* him” [Ée got ū praat·i rùk ū braas· aayt ū dhaat· job, ahy)l ùpuw·d im].

Upkegged [ùpky·eg·d], *p. part.* upset. NORBURY. “The barrel was *upkegged*, an’ aw th’ drink runnin’ aít” [Dhū baar·il wüz ùpky·eg·d, ün au·)dh dringk· rùn·in aayt]. Compare KEIK.

Ups [ùps], *interj.* fie! See YAPS.

Upset [ùp·set], *s.* a row. There’s bin a terr’ble *upset* i’ Parliament” [Dhür)z bin ū taer·bl ùp·set i Paa·rliment].

Upshoot [ùp·shóot], *s.* (1) an uproar, a row. “What was aw the *upshoot* abowt i’ the neight?” [Wot wüz au· dhū ùp·shóot ùbuw·t i dhū neyt?]

(2) an upshot, issue. "Th' *upshoot* on it was as he tow'd him he wonna to come abowt the bonk agen" [Dh]up'shoot on it woz ūz ée tuwd im ée wo)nū tū kām ūbuw't dhū bongk ūgy'en']. *Upshot* or *upshoot* seems originally to have been *up-shut*, conclusion. The form *upshut* is still used in Dorset.

†**Upsides** [ŭpsahy'dz], *adj.* even. "Hoo's auvays agate o' mey, but I'll bey *upsides* with her yet afore I've done with her" [Óo]z au viz ūgy'ai't ū mey, bŭt ahy)l bey ŭpsahy-dz widh ūr yet ūfoa:r ahy)v dùn widh ūr].

Upstairs [ŭp'staerz], *adj.* high, considerable. "I've gotten a good, *upstairs* price for my cheese" [Ahy)v got'n ū gŭd, ŭp'staerz prahys fŭr mi chéez].

†**Up to the knocker** [ŭp tū dhū nok'ŭr], *adj.* and *adv.* smart, proper, comme il faut. "Hoo was dressed *up to the knocker*" [Óo wŭz drest ŭp tū dhū nok'ŭr].

†**Up to the nines** [ŭp tū dhū nahynz], *adj.* and *adv.* equivalent in meaning to the preceding. [I suspect it is because 9 is the highest number denoted by a single symbol. W. W. S.]

†**Urchin** [uu'rchin], *s.* a hedgehog. M.E. *vrchon*, O.F. *ireçon*. Cotgrave has "Herisson: an *Vrchin* or Hedgehog."

Urge [uurj], *v.a.* to shove. "What are yō *urgin'* at mey fur?" [Wot' ū)yŭ uu'rjin ūt mey fuur?]

†**Ussels** [ŭzsel'z], *refl. pron.* ourselves. See p. 68 in the Outlines of Grammar. It is tempting at first sight to connect this form with the A.S. form *wé ús silfe*, which was superseded in the thirteenth century by *our self*. But the existence of [ŭz] as a possessive pronoun (see p. 68) makes this theory unnecessary.

†**Utick** [yóo'tik], *s.* the whinchat; so called from its note "*U-tick, tick, tick.*"

Uzzard [ùz'ŭrd], *s.* the old name for *Z* (q.v.). The expression "as crookit as a *uzzard*" [ŭz króo'kit ūz ū ùz'ŭrd] is still occasionally used.

V.

'amp up [vaam·p ùp], *v.a.* to mend, put into repair. "I've sent my bicycle to th' smithy to be *vamped up*, an' then I'm gooin' get shut 'n it" [Ahy)v sent mahy bahy·sìkl tũ)th smidh·i tũ bi vaam·t ùp, ùn dhen ahy)m góo·in gy'et shùt)n it]. The original meaning of this word was to mend a boot by putting a new *vamp*, or upper leather, on the sole.

ariety [vũrah·y·ütì], *s.* a peculiar use in connexion with this word requires notice. A Cheshire housewife, apologising to her guests for the plainness of the food set before them, will tell them that she has no *variety* for them: meaning "nothing out of the common way," nothing but simple and ordinary fare. I have little doubt that Wilbraham is referring to this common expression when he explains *variety* as "a rarity."

'arsed [vaa·rsüd], *adj.* universal; only used in connexion with the substantive *world*. "Hoo's nowt i' the *arsed* world to do" [Óo)z nuwt i dhũ vaa·rsüd wuurld tũ dóo]. "They'n sowd him up, rump an' stump; an' nai he's nowt i' the *arsed* world for caw his own" [Dhi)n suwd im ùp, rùmp ùn stùmp; ùn naay ée)z nuwt i dhũ vaa·rsüd wuurld fũr kau· iz oa·n]. For *'arsal*, an abbreviation of *universal*; cp. *'Varsity* for *University*.

Vast [vaas·t], *s.* a great quantity. "There's a *vast* o' folks com'n here every 'ear i' th' summer" [Dhũr)z ù vaas·t ù foa·ks kùmn éeür ev·ri éeür i)th sùm·ũr]. *Vast* is used as a subs., though with a somewhat different sense, in *Tempest*, I. ii. 328; *Hamlet*, I. ii. 198; *Pericles*, III. i. 1.

Veil [vai·l, vee·l], *s.* a caul (of a child, a calf, &c.). Persons who are born with a *veil* over their faces are accounted lucky, and are sometimes said to bear a charmed life.

'essel [ves·il], *s.* a collective noun signifying the instruments of cheesemaking. In an ordinary farm-house there is always one

servant called the *vessel-cleaner*. Her duty is to clean the various articles pertaining to the dairy apparatus; and this is called "doing the *vessel*." For an example, see *INSENSE*.

Virgin honey [vuu·rjin ùn·i], *s.* the honey produced from the hive of a second swarm from the parent-stock.

†**Virgin Mary's Honeysuckle** [Vuu·rjin Mæ·riz Ûn·isùkl], *s.* common garden Lungwort.

†**Virtue** [vuu·rchü], *s.* strength, flavour, essential excellence. "Yo mun cork that medicine-bottle up well, else the *virtue* 'll aw go ait'n it" [Yoa· mün kau·rk dhaat· med·sn·bot·l ùp wel, els dhü vuu·rchü] au· goa· aayt)n it]. Compare Shak., *Sonnets* 81, 18; *Tempest*, I. ii. 27. Also the E. *by virtue of*.

†**Vittrit** [vitrit], *adj.* angry, vicious, bitter. "They bin very *vittrit* agen the mester" [Dhai bin ver·i vit·rit ügy·en· dhü mes·tür]. "Hoo's bin despert *vittrit* wi' mey ever sin hoo left Lodmore's; hoo wull have it I towd tales on her to th' missis" [Óo)z bin des·pürt vit·rit wi mey ev·ür sin óo left Lod·mürz; óo wül aav it ahy towd tai·lz on ür tü)th mis·iz]. Short for *inveterate*.

†**Vivers** [vahy·vürz], *s. pl.* the fibres of a plant. Evidently a corruption of E. *fibres*.

Voyage [vahy·ij], *s.* a journey, whether by land or sea. "I've often thowt I should like go a *voyage* among the Welsh mountains" [Ahy)v of·n thuwt ahy shüd lahyk goa· ü vahy·ij ümùng· dhü Welsh muw·ntinz]. Fr. *voyage*, a journey. Compare *Much Ado about Nothing*, I. i. 88, "Is there no young squarer now that will make a *voyage* with him to the devil."

W.

Wack [waak'], *s.* chance, luck; in the phrase "to tak one's *wack*." "Aw reet; if yo wanna be howpen, yo mun tak yur *wack*" [Au· réet; iv yoa· wùn·)ü bi uw·pn, yoa· mün taak· yür waak·].

“Mun we cheer up an’ be lively; or mun we aw tak ur *wack* an’ dey together?” [Mùn wi chey·ür ùp ùn bi lahy·vli; ür mùn wi au· taak· ür waak· ün dey tügy·edh·ür?]

†**Wacker** [waak·ür], *s.* a shiver; *e.g.*, to be “aw of a *wacker*.”

†**Wacker** [waak·ür], *v.n.* to shiver. “I’m that starft, than I fair *wacker* wi’ coud” [Ahy)m dhaat· staa·rft, dhün ahy fae·r waak·ür wi kuwd]. Miss Jackson gives *acker* for Shropshire.

Wade [wai·d], *s.* endurance, “last.” “There’s a good jell o’ *wade* in it” [Dhür]z ü güd jel ü wai·d in it], of something which is economical in use, and so lasts a long time.

Wade awee [wai·d üwee·], *v.n.* (1) to go away or diminish gradually. Thus money or provisions are often said to *wade awee*, and I have heard a cough spoken of as *wadin’ awee*.

(2) The converse use which follows is common. “Bones an’ go·anna *waden awee* wi’ the money” [Boa·nz ün goa·aan·ü wai·dn üwee· wi dhü mùn·i]. This might equally well be expressed as under (1) “The money *wades awee* wi’ buyin’ bones an’ goanna.”

Compare A.S. *wadan*, to go, trudge, cognate with Lat. *vadere*.

Wady [wai·di, wee·di], *adj.* slow in consumption; lasting a long time; of which a little goes a long way. The application of this word is very wide, and it has no exact equivalent in literary English. Generally speaking, it is applied to anything which exceeds expectation in point of quantity. Thus it is specially used of articles of consumption. A cheese is said to “eat very *wady*” when only a small portion is consumed at each meal. Cloth which wore an unusually long time would be called *wady*. A *wady* mile is a long or tedious distance; and generally, *wady* as applied to a specified distance would imply the speaker’s belief that it was greater than it was said to be. A *wady* walker would be one who took long strides, and so got over a good deal of ground without any appearance of haste. Wilbraham has “*Wheady*, that measures more than it appears to be.”

So Bailey, "A *Wheady* Mile, a Mile beyond Expectation, a tedious one. Shrop." It is, of course, an adjective formed from the verb "to *wade*," above.

Waft [waaft], *s.* (1) rapid movement. "Hoo doesner have *waft* enough for keep her warm" [Óo dùz)nür aav· waaft ünùf fùr ky'ee·p ùr waa·rm].

(2) energy. "Some folks semn to ha' noo *waft* in 'em—neether *waft* nur shift" [Sùm foa·ks semn tũ aa nòo waaft in ùm—nee·dhür waaft nür shift].

Waft [waaft], *v.n.* to move quickly about. *E.g.*, a housemaid bustling about her work will describe herself as "*waftin'* an' draughtin' abaft." See **DRAUGHT**. Compare the transitive use of the verb in *Winter's Tale*, I. ii. 872, "*wafting* his eyes to the contrary."

Waggon [waag·in], *v.a.* and *n.* to groom, be a groom or waggoner. "Ah'm *waggonin'* at Mester Done's this 'ear" [Ah)m waag·inin ùt Mes·tùr Doa·nz dhis éeür].

Waken [wai·kn], *part. adj.* awake. "Binna yò *waken* yet, lads?" [Bin·)ü yü wai·kn yet, laad·z?"] A strong past participle of the verb "to wake."

†**Wakes** [wai·ks, wee·ks], *s.* the annual festival of a village or parish, held on or about the anniversary of the Saint to whom the parish church is dedicated. Mr. Holland is wrong in supposing that the *Wakeses* [wai·ksiz] are held only in the autumn; I know of at least two that are held much earlier in the year. This fact greatly lessens the probability of his theory that they are a survival of some pagan autumnal festival. Among the country-people the *Wakeses* are the fixed points of time from which everything is reckoned. I will take a few examples from places in South Cheshire. At Wybunbury Wakes, held at the beginning of March, fig-pies are eaten, no other fruit being then obtainable. At Bunbury Wakes rye-grass and clover should be ready to cut; also cows begin to "bate" in their milk, and, as the milk then becomes much richer in quality.

dairy maids begin to take some cream from the milk set aside for making cheese. At Wrenbury Wakes early apples are ripe. Before Marbury Wakes all thrifty husbandmen have, or should have, got their corn in. At Acton Wakes crabs are ripe. Hence this Wakes, in common, I think, with some others, was also called Crab Wakes; and crab-throwing, especially at the village parson, was the favourite pastime of the day. This crab-throwing frequently resulted in a general scuffle in which blood flowed freely and heads were broken all round.

Wakesin' [wai'ksin], *s.* a present brought home from a wakes.
Cp. CHRISTMASIN' (2) and *E. fairing.*

†**Wallet** [waal-it], *s.* a workman's bag. It is usually slung over his shoulder, and contains his tools, his dinner, &c.

Wallock [wol'ük], *v.n.* to roll in one's walk, have an unsteady gait. NORBURY. "Wallockin' abowt like a barrow-trindle"
[Wol'ükin übuw't lahyk ü baar'ü-trin'dl]. *Cp.* *E. wallow.*

Waly [wai-li], *adj.* irregular in shape; *e.g.*, a plank which tapers off towards the end, so as not to be of uniform thickness throughout, is said to be a *waly-ended* plank. Compare Mr. Holland's *Wany*.

†**Wammicky** [waam'iki], *adj.* fatigued, feeble. "Well, Mrs. Purcell, how are you?" "Well, I feyl very weak an' *wammicky*" [Wel, ahy feyl ver'i wee'k ün waam'iki]. "Why, what do you mean by *wammicky*?" "Oh, ready to go aw of a ruck" [Oa', red'i tü goa' au' üv ü rük].

Wan [waan'], *v.a.* to beat. "Bran yo, I'll *wan* yo'r hide fo' yø"
[Braan' yoa, ahy] waan' yoa'r ahyd fo)yü]. ? for *wand*, quasi to beat with a *wand*.

Wand [waan'd], *s.* a stick, or switch. "I con do nowt bairt my *wand*, neether fatch key up nur nowt else" [Ahy]kn dóo nuwt baayt mi waan'd, nee'dhür faach' ky'ey üp nür nuwt els]. *Icel. vöndr*, a switch. The meaning of *wand* in S. Ches. is

much wider than in the standard English of the present day. Cp. *Merchant of Venice*, I. iii. 85, "The skilful shepherd peeled me certain *wands*."

Wane [wai'n], *v.a.* to wean. One often hears the remark made of *lee wuts*, or oats sown on newly-ploughed grass land, that "it's *wanin'*-time with 'em."

Wanga [waangg-ū], *v.n.* to totter, walk feebly and unsteadily. "I'm that sick an' feeble, I can hardly *wanga*" [Ahy)m dhaat sik ün fee-bl, ahy kün aardli waangg-ū]. The pres. part. *wanga-in'* [waangg-ū-in] is used for "feeble, ailing." "I feel very *wanga-in'* this mornin'." The last syllable of *wanga*, which never takes an *r*, represents the termination *le*. Cp. Wilbraham's *Wangle*, Miss Jackson's *Wangling*, *Wankle*. See following article.

Wangy [waangg-i], *adj.* faltering, giddy. "I feyl very *wangy*" [Ahy feyl veri waangg-i]. Hence it obtains the wider meaning of "failing in health." Cp. **WANGA-IN'** under **WANGA**. "Th' owd chap sems very *wangy* an' queyar; I daät hey's gooin' aw one road." "Ay, poor owd fellow, the sexton's shooen his shovel at him" [Dh)uwd chaap semz veri waangg-i ün kwey-ür; ahy daayt ey)z góo'in au won roa'd. Aay, póoür uwd fel-ü, dhü sek-stün)z shóo·kn iz shùv·l aat·im]. Bailey has "*Wankle*, limber, flaccid." A.S. and O.L.G. *wancol*.

Wanter [waan'tür], *s.* a person who goes to an auction, intending to buy. "What! noo *wanters*?" exclaimed an auctioneer, on failing to get a bid.

Wapper [waap-ür], *s.* a wasp. "There's a ronk owd *wapper's* neist i' th' meadow hedge-cop; wut come an' help us tak it to-neight?" [Dhür)z ü rongk uwd waap-ürz neyst i)th med-ü ej-kop; wüt kùm ün elp üz taak it tü-ney't?]

†**Waps** [waap's], *s.* a wasp. A.S. *waps*.

†**Warch** [waa·rch], *s.* an ache, pain; e.g., *tooth-warch*, *wattle-warch*. &c.

†**Warch** [waa'rch], *v.n.* to ache. "My heart fair *warches* for the poor clemt little thing" [Mi aart faer waa'rchiz fūr dhū pōoūr tlemt lit'l thingg']. Bailey has "To *warch*, to *wark*, to ache; to work. N.C."

Warcher [waa'rchūr], *s.* a contemptuous term for a small, insignificant person. BICKLEY. "He's a pratty *warcher* to go of a job like that" [Ée)z ū praati waa'rchūr tū goa' ūv ū job lahyk dhaat-].

Warchin' [waa'rchin], *adj.* insignificant, contemptible. BICKLEY. See preceding article.

Warm up [waa'rm ūp], *v.n.* to agree with warmly, to be enthusiastic about. "Ah cudna *warm up* wi' that keind o' work" [Ah kūd)ñū waa'rm ūp wi dhaat' ky'eynd ū wuurk].

Warmship [waa'rmship], *s.* warmth, "Come thy wees within air o' th' fire, an' get some *warmship*, for tha't a poor starft-lookin' little thing" [Kūm dhi wee'z widhin' ae'r ū)th fahy'ūr, ūn gy'et sūm waa'rmship, fūr dhū)t ū pōoūr staa'rft-lóokin lit'l thingg'].

†**Warra-bee** [waar-ū-bée], *s.* a large wart on the body of an animal, supposed to be due to the presence of a worm. NORBURY. See below.

Warra-breeze [waar-ū-bréez], *s.* the same as above. BICKLEY. Bailey gives *Wary-breed*, with a reference to *Warnel Worm*, for which see following article.

Warra-worm [waar-ū-wuurm], *s.* the same as above. Bailey has "*Warnel Worms*, Worms on the Backs of Cattle, within their Skin."

Wastrel [wai'-stril], *s.* (1) a wasted person. "Whey, what a *wastrel* yo'm gone to look!" [Wey, wot ū wai'-stril yoa')m gon tū lóok !]

(2) a good-for-nothing fellow, a scoundrel. "I'll ha' noo truck wi' sich a *wastrel*" [Ahy] aa nōo trūk wi sich' ū wai'-stril]. Not a spendthrift, as Mr. Holland has it for other parts of Cheshire.

†(8) any manufactured article which is in any way faulty. A "nookshotten" cheese is called a *wastrel*; a faulty piece of earthenware, such as those which are frequently sold very cheap in the markets, is called a *wastrel*, &c.

Wattle [waat'l], *s.* the ear. "I'll warm thy *wattle* fo' thee" [Ahy]l waa·rm dhi waat'l fo]dhi].

Wattle-warch [waat'l-waa·rch], *s.* the ear-ache.

†**Wauk** [wau'k], *v.a.* to move a flag or stone along the ground by rearing it on one end, and then shifting it forward by using the two corners of the bottom end alternately as pivots. A causal form of E. *walk*.

Waut [wau't], *s.* an upset. "We'n had a *waut* i' the road" [Wi]n aad· ü wau't i dhü roa'd].

Waut [wau't], †(1) *v.a.* to overturn. "We wun *wauted* daïn this bonk" [Wi wün wau'tid daayn dhis bongk]. *Cp.* REEAN-WAUTED.

(2) to lay low, slay. "I'd *waut* him," said a man to me of Arabi Pasha.

(8) *v.n.* to topple over. "Ah daït yur looad 'll *waut*" [Ah daayt yür lóoüd]l wau t].

For *walt*, A.S. *wæltan*. Bailey has "to *walt*, to overthrow, to totter or lean one way. N.C."

Wauve [wau·v], *s.* the angle at which spokes are fixed in the nave of a wheel. A wheel is said to have much or little *wauve* according as its circumference stands out much or little beyond the centre.

Wauve [wau·v] (1), *v.a.* to cover. "Put th' tatoes i' th' beiler, an' *wauve* it o'er wi' th' lid" [Püt]th tai·tüz i]th bey·lür, ün wau·v it oa·r wi]th lid]. Bailey has "To *whoave*, to cover, to whelm over. *Chesh.*" M.E. *hwelven*; see *Whelm* in Skeat's Dict.

†(2) *v.n.* to lean over. "That waw *wauves* o'er a jell" [Dhaat· wau· wau·vz oa·r ü jel]. So the circumference of a

wheel is said to *wauve* when it stands out above the centre. See preceding article.

(8) to topple over. A load which is badly put on will *wauve* o'er. In this sense *swauve* is more usual, and *wauve* in this sense may be a blunder for *swauve*.

Wax [waak's], *s.* animal excrement.

Way [wee'], *s.* (1) "In a poor way" has two meanings. (*a*) poorly, ill. "Th' owd missis is in a despert *poor wee*" [Dh)wd mis'is iz in ũ des'püt póóür wée]. (*b*) cross, irritable. "Dun yo think yo should go in a *poor wee*, if I was to ax yø a question" [Dün yoa thingk yoa shüd goa in ũ póóür wée, iv ahy woz tũ aak's yũ ũ kweschün]. So we say "to put out of the way" for "to annoy."

(2) "In a big way" means proud, elated. "— 'll bey in a *big wee* naí he's tain th' prize at th' Cheese Show" [—]l bey in ũ big' wee' naay ée)z tai'n)th prahyz üt)th Chee'z Shoa'].

(3) "To be gooin' aw one *wee*" is a euphemism meaning to be sinking fast, to be approaching death. For an example see under **WANGY**; and compare *Henry V.*, II. iii. 15 (Clar. Press ed.), "for after I saw him fumble with the sheets and play with flowers and smile upon his fingers' ends, I knew there was but *one way*." See Dr. Wright's note on this passage in the Clarendon Press edition.

(4) The genitive case of this word in common with *manner*, *road*, *fashion*, is largely used to form adverbs and quasi-adverbial expressions; *e.g.*, *anny-wees* [aan'i-wee'z], *other-wees* [ũdh-ür-wee'z], *o'this wees* [ũ dhis' wee'z]. So "Go thy *wees*" [Goa'dhi wee'z]. Compare "any *ways* afflicted" in the Prayer Book;" "other-*gates*" in Shak. *Twelfth Night*, V. i. 198; "this *ways*" in *Merry Wives*, II. ii. 50; "come your *ways*" in *Troilus and Cressida*, III. ii. 47. Also compare the German "Gehe deines *Weges*." See Outlines of Grammar, p. 55.

Way [wai', wee'], *interj.* whoa! An exclamation used to a horse, when he is required to stop.

†**Wear** [wæːr], *v. a.* to spend. "Well, what did yō *wear* on it?" [Wel, wot did yū wæːr on it?] This word is in no way connected with the E. *wear*, but is derived from W. [*g*]wario, where the initial *g* is merely euphonic, as in *gwin*=*wine*, Lat. *vin-um*.

†**Wedged** [wejd], *part. adj.* swelled and hard; said of a cow's udder that has become gorged with milk.

Weather [wedhːr], *s.* "Under the *weather*" [Ûnːdūr dhū wedhːr] means out of sorts. "Well, Mester Johnson, an' hai's the little wench?" "Well, hoo sems, like, a bit *under the weather* to-dee, so I towd her hoo'd better keep quaiet a-wom" [Wel, Mesːtur Jonːsn, ün aayz dhū litːl wensh? Wel, oo semz, lahyk, ũ bit ünːdūr dhū wedhːr tū-dee, sū ahy tuwd ũr oo)d betːr kyːeeːp kwaiːt ũwomː].

Weather [wedhːr], *r a.* of hay, to expose to fog and rain. By *weathered* hay the Cheshire farmer understands hay that is of a bad colour through exposure.

Wed [wed], *s.* a forfeit. "They wun just-a-meet agate o' cryin' the *weds* when I went in" [Dhi wūn jüsːt-ū-méet ũgyːaɪt ũ krahyːn dhū wedz wen ahy went in]. A.S. *wed*, a pledge. Compare

Wed no schalt thou have of me!
Ac I wol have *wed* of thee.

—*Kyng Alisaunder*, l. 885 (ed. Weber).

Mi lond ich wulle sette to *wedde*.

—*Lazaramon*, 25172.

Weebly [weːbli], *adj.* weakly, ailing.

Weeny [weːni], *adj.* tiny. "Hoo's sich a *weeny* little wench, wi' the *weenest* little scrinch of a nose" [Ūoɪz sichː ũ weːni litːl wensh, wi dhū weːni-ist litːl skrinsh ũv ũ noʌz]. "Gie me just a teeny (= tiny, *weeny* bit)" [Gyːɪmi jüst ũ teeːni, weːni bit]. Compare Ger. *weenig*.

Woo-wow [wɔːwɔːw], *adj.* ill-balanced, tottering; said generally of a load. Noun use. "That load's aw *woo-wow* already, an' it's a struggler to say if ye dander ha' some on it off, afore ye

getten far" [Dhaat· lóoüd]z au· wee·-waaw üred·i, ün it)s ü stree·njür tü mey iv yi dùn)ür ü sùm ün it of, üfoa·r yi gy·et·n faa·r].

Weinat [wey·naat], *s.* an antic, trick. "At yur *weinats* again!" [Aat· yür wey·naats ügy·en·!]

Weind [weynd], *s.* (1) wind, breath; and so, a pause to get wind. "Wey'n have a *weind* here" [Wey)n aav· ü weynd eyür]. Hence it is often used of the after-dinner siesta. "Wheer's Jim the wagginer?" "He's havin' his *weind* i' th' bing" [Wéeu·r]z Jim· dhü waag·inür? Ée]z aav·in iz weynd i)th bingg·].

(2) Note also the phrase "the wind's blowin' the *weind* about" [Dhü win·)z bloa·in dhü weynd übuw·t], for which see under **TEENY**.

Weind [weynd], (1) *v.n.* to take breath. "Yo'n be fair jigged up afore noon, if yo dunna stop an' *weind* a bit" [Yoa·)n bi fae·r jig·d üp üfoa·r noón, iv yoa· dùn)ü stop ün weynd ü bit].

(2) *v.a.* to allow to take breath. "Yo mun *weind* yur hosses atop o' Hinton Bonk" [Yoa· mün weynd yür os·iz ü)top· ü In·tn Bongk].

(3) *v.a.* to beat. "Snag at mey, wull hoo? A little tooad of a pup like that! I'll *weind* her if hoo does bite me" [Snaag· üt mey, wül óo? Ü lit·l tooüd üv ü púp lahyk dhaat·! Ahy)l weynd ür iv óo dùz bahyt mi]. A common threat of an indefinite character is "I'll *weind* yur watch [waach·] fo' yö."

Weinder [wey·ndür], *s.* (1) a huge portion of food; *e.g.*, a whole round of bread with cheese would be called a "weinder."

(2) a heavy blow; *e.g.*, to "fatch him a pratty *weinder*" [faach· im ü praat·i wey·ndür]. See **WEIND** (3), above.

Weindins [wey·ndinz], *s. pl.* the boughs which are interwoven with the stakes used to shore up the bank of a stream. The whole operation of shoring up a bank is called "staking."

Weindy [wey·ndi], *s.* a mad, hare-brained person. "I wonder hai

he dars trust his hosses wi' sich a *weindy* as him" [Ah wùn·dūr aay ée daa·rz trùst iz os·iz wi sich· ù wey·ndi üz im·].

Weindy [wey·ndi], *adj.* mad, hare-brained. "It's one on his *weindy* tricks" [It]s won on iz wey·ndi triks]. "Ya *weindy* foo! conna yò let the hoss·alooan wheil he's havin' his bit o' curn? Sarve yò reight if he knocked yur breens ait" [Yaa· wey·ndi fòo! kon·ù yù let dhū os ùlòo·ün weyl ée]z aav·in iz bit ù kuurn? Saa·rv yù rey·t iv ée nokt yūr bree·nz aayt].

Weisen [wey·zn], †(1) *v.n.* to ponder, meditate (lit., grow wise). "Ah've just bin *weisenin'* abowt what that owd fellow said i'th pulpit th' tother neight" [Ah]v jùst bin wey·znin ùbuw·t wot dhaat· uwd fel·ù sed i]th pil·pit th) túdh·ür neyt]. This word is sometimes used by Cheshire people who do not habitually use the dialect. "Turn up at committee to-morrow night, and we'll have some *wisening* talk."

(2) *v.a.* to teach, enlighten. "That'll *weisen* him a bit" [Dhaat·]l wey·zn im ù bit].

†**Weisle** [wey·zl], *s.* a potato-stalk; also called a **Haulm**. "Clap theise Farmers' Glories up i' hampers, an' throw a toothry *weisles* upo'th' top" [Tlaap· dheyz Faarmürz Dloa·riz ùp i aam·pürz, ün throa· ù tóo·thri wey·zlz ùpü]th top]. "The tops of Carrats and Parsnips are by Gardiners termed *Wisalls*" (Randle Holme, *Acad. of Arm.*, Bk. II. ch. iii. p. 55).

†**Welly** [wel·i], *adv.* well nigh, nearly. About Bickley and Cholmondeley one hears the double form *welly nigh* [wel·i nahy].

Welt [welt], *s.* the "rib" at the top of a sock or stocking.

†**Welt** [welt], *v.a.* to beat. "Hoo's frikkent, if hoo go's wom bait the money, as her mother'll *welt* her" [Óo]z frik·nt, iv óo goz wom baayt dhū mùn·i, üz ùr mùdh·ür] welt ùr].

†**Wench** [wensh], *s.* a girl. The word has no offensive connotation: it is the usual correlative to *lad*. "Hoo's a rare, fine, buxom *wench*, noo matter what anny·b'dy says" [Óo]z ù rae·r, fahyn,

bùk'sùm wensh, nóo maat'ür wot aan'ibdi sez]. Compare Shakspeare, *Tempest*, II. i. 43 (Globe ed.), "Temperance was a delicate *wench*."

Wer [wuur], *s.* only used in the expression, "as bitter as *wer*." *Bitter* should properly be *sour*, as the original meaning of *wer* is "crab-apple;" and it is so given by Ray. Bailey also has "Wharre, Crabs, Crab Apples. *Cheshire*;" and he is followed by Wilbraham.

Werrit [wer-it], *s.* worry, anxiety. "I've had sich a *werrit* wi' them childern, gettin' 'em off schoo' agen" [Ahy]v aad· sich· ù wer-it wi dhem chil·dürn, gy'et'in ùm of skóo ügy'en].

†**Werrit** [wer-it], *v.a.* and *n.* to worry, make or be anxious. To *worry* in its literal sense is *werry* [wer-i].

Wetcha [wech-ü], *v.a.* to wet the feet. "Ah daít yo'n *wetcha* yursel" [Ah daayt yoa]n wech-ü yürsel]. An irregular formation from *wetchat*, *wetchüt* (wetshod), which was supposed to be a *pass. part.* I have even heard "This reen 'ull *wetchüt* the folks" [Dhis ree'n ül wech-üt dhü foa'ks].

What fur [wot fuur], *phrase*, occasion to remember; a word used with reference to punishment, scolding and the like. "I'll gie thee *what fur*, if I can get howt o' thee" [Ahy]l gy'i)dhi wot fuur, iv ahy]kn gy'et uwt ü dhi].

†**Wheelbarrow farmer** [wey·lbaarü faa·rmür], *s.* a cottage farmer, holding a few acres of land, and using a wheelbarrow instead of a horse and cart.

Mr. Holland gives the word, and assigns it to Wrenbury, where it is undoubtedly in use, as in many other places in S. Cheshire. But in the name of English grammar in general, and Wrenbury grammar in particular, I must protest against the illustrative sentence which Mr. Holland's informant has supplied him with. A Wrenbury man *could* not have perpetrated such a sentence as "Uz wheelbarrow farmers pays more rent than big farmers, and we're obliged to grow twice as much on uz land." I cannot, of course, say what was the exact form of the sentence as originally heard; but the following reconstruction of it is at least in accordance with

Wrenbury grammar: "Uz wheilbarrow farmers peen moor rent till big farmers, an' we'm forced grow twice as much on uz land" [Ūz weylbaarū faa'rmürz pee'n móóür rent til big' faa'rmürz, ün wi)m foa'st groa' tweys üz mùch on üz laan'd].

Wheite-wood [weyt-wùd·], *s.* under-wood in a forest (lit. *white-wood*). "Th' wood-reengers han bin here, seemin'ly, cuttin' the *wheite-wood*" [Th)wùd-ree'njürz ün bin éeür, sée·minli, kùt·in dhū weyt-wùd·].

Wheite-puddins [weyt-pùd·inz], *s. pl.* a kind of sweet sausages (lit. *white-puddings*), made of boiled groats, minced fat of pork, chopped herbs, with currants, sugar, and spice.

Whet [wet], *s.* a turn, bout; a metaphor from mowing. "There's copper at the foot o' Bickerton Hills, if they could bu' ger at it; they'n had two or three *whets* at it" [Dhur]z kop·ür üt dhū füt ü Bik·ürtn ilz, iv dhai kùd bü gy'er aat· it; dhai)n aad· too ür threy wets aat· it]. "Come, lad, never give in! have another *whet*" [Kùm, laad·, nev·ür gy'iv· in! aav· ünùdhr wet].

†**Whetstone** [wet·stün], *s.* a lump in the udder of a cow, consequent upon the ducts having been overcharged.

Which [wich·], *pron.* what (in exclamatory sentences). "*Which a big lie!*" [Wich· ü big· lahy!] The use is well known in M.E., e.g., *Confessio Amantis*, iii. 244. "*Whiche a sinne violent.*"

Whiffle [wif·l], *v.n.* (1) to veer, shift; said of the wind. "The weind *whiffles* abowt sö, annyb'dy can hardly tell what keind o' weather to expect" [Dhū weynd wif·lz übuwt sü, aan·ibdi kün aa·rdli tel wot ky'eünd ü wedh·ür tü ükspek·t].

(2) to stir, when lightly blown upon by the wind. "I think the weind's gettin' up a bit, the tree-tops bin beginnin' *whiffle* abowt a bit" [Ahy think dhū weynd]z gy'et·in ùp ü bit. dhū trée·tops bin bigy'in·in wif·l übuwt ü bit·].

Whigged [wig·d], *adj.* curdled; said especially of the milk in a pudding which has been subjected to too intense heat.

†**Whigs** [wig·z], *s. pl.* roots or other obstruction choking up a drain. “Th’ sough’s welly stopped up wi *whigs*” [(Th)sùf)s wel·i stopt ùp wi wig·z]. *Whigs* seems to stand for *twigs*. The latter is occasionally pronounced *kwigs* in S. Ches. (see under **QUIST**). For the dropping of the *k* in *kw* or *qu*, cp. **WICK**, below.

Whimmy [wim·i], *adj.* whimsical.

Whip [wip·], *s.* See **WHIPSTRAW**.

Whippersnapper [wip·ürsnaap·ür], *s.* a hobbledehoy; a depreciatory term. Compare **WHIPSTRAW**, below.

Whippet [wip·it], *s.* a cross-bred terrier, used for “rabbiting.”

Whipstraw [wip·strau], *s.* a young and inexperienced person, a hobbledehoy. A term of contempt. Sometimes *whip* and *straw* are used separately. A Cheshire farmer once expressed to me great contempt for the opinions of a “lot of *whips* and *straws*” like us University men. Cp. **WOPSTRAW**, and for the last syllable of the word **DWINDLESTRAW**.

Whirlers [wuu·rlürz], *s. pl.* clogs. **BURLAND**. “He was wearin’ a pair o’ *whirlers*” [Ée wüz wæ·rin ù pæ·r ù wuu·rlürz]. Compare Mr. Holland’s word *Whellers*, “extra stockings without feet, or hay-bands wrapped round the legs to protect them from wet.”

Whirligog [wuu·rligog], *s.* that which whirls or turns; only metaphorically used in the phrase “like a *whirligog*.” “Hoo’s a poor, skitter-witted thing, flirtin’ an’ jumpin’ abowt theer like a *whirligog*” [Óo)z ù póoür sky’it·ürwitid thing·, fluu·rtin ün jùm·pin ùbuw·t dhéeür lahyk ù wuu·rligog]. Miss Jackson has the word with the meaning “turnstile;” this may have been the original meaning in Cheshire. Mr. Holland has *whirligig* for a turnstile.

†**Whot** [wot], *adj.* hot. “Eh, mon, it’s *whot*.” “As *whot* as love nine dees owd” [Ûz wot ùz lùv nahyn dee·z uwd] is a common expression. See **W** on p. 22 (Chapter on Pronunciation).

Wib-wob [wib·wob], *s.* a shaking. A load of manure was said to be "aw of a *wib-wob*" [au· üv ü wib·wob]. Compare E. *wobble*.

Wick [wik·], *s.* (1) the "fly" in sheep. **Wicks** are specifically the maggots that are produced on the bodies of sheep afflicted with this disease. *Cp.* **WICK**, *adj.*

(2) the "quick," the sensitive part below the surface of the skin. See **WICK**, *adj.*, below.

†**Wick** [wik·], *adj.* alive, live, "quick." "Things won better when that other owd mon" (*i.e.*, Beaconsfield) "was *wick*" [Thing·z wün bet·ür wen dhaat· üdh·ür uwd mon wüz wik·]. The old sense of *quick*; *cp.* **QUILT** and **WELT**. *Wick* is used as a subs. when we speak of a finger or toe nail growing into the *wick*.

†**Wicket** [wik·it], *s.* a garden-gate. **MACEFEN** and **SHROPSHIRE BORDER**. See **HATCH**, which is the more common word throughout S. Ches.

Wick-set [wik·set], *s.* a quickset.

Wick-wood [wik·wud], *s.* quicksets. A *wick-wood* hedge is a quickset hedge.

Wid [wid·], *interj.* a word used to call the ducks. *W. hwyaid*.

Widd'nins [wid·ninz], *s. pl.* the place where a stocking is widened (S. Ches. [wid·nd]), the calf.

Widdy [wid·i], *s.* a child's word for a duck.

†**Widow** [wid·ü] } *s.* a widower. See Gender in Outlines
 †**Widow-mon** [wid·ü-mon] } of Grammar, p. 57.

Wiff-waff [wif·waaf], *s.* foolery. **BRINDLEY**. "Come, let's ha' none o' yur *wiff-waff*" [Küm, let)s aa non ü yür wif·waaf]. See **QUIFF**; *wiff-waff* is a reduplication of *whiff*, connected with *quiff* as *wick* with E. *quick*. Compare E. *whiff*, *W. chrif*.

Wig [wig·], *s.* a small, oblong bun, with sugar and carraway-seeds in it. "I'm welly clemt jeth, Mester; ah've sitten here wi' my butter ever sin th' market opent, an' ah've had nowt bur a ha'penny *wig* of aw dee" [Ahy)m wel·i klemt jeth, Mes·tür;

ah)v sit'n éeür wi mi bùt'ür ev'ür sin)th maa'rkit oa'pnt, ün ah)v aad· nuwt бүр ü ai'pni wig üv au' dee]. Originally a "wedge-shaped" bun, from A.S. *wecg*, a wedge; *cp.* Ger. *Weck*, a wheaten bun.

Wil-fire [wil·fahy'ür], *s.* wild-fire, a term applied to the blue flame sometimes seen flickering over the surface of a coal in a grate.

†**Wimberry** [wim·büri], *s.* the bilberry. The "Wimberry Hills" are the hills at Bulkeley, where great numbers of people go yearly to gather bilberries.

Wimwam [wim·waam], *s.* †(1) a whim. "Tak nõ heid o' what that chap says; hey's full o' *wim-wams*" [Taak nõ eyd ü wot dhaat· chaap sez; ey)z fül ü wim·waamz].

(2) "A *wim-wam* to weind the sun up" [Ü wim·waam tü weynd dhü sùn ùp] is often used as an evasive answer to the question, "What have you there?" or "What are you talking about?"

†**Windle-stree** [win·dl·stree·], *s.* a long dry blade of grass in a field. "Ay, it's bin a despert bad time for gress; I'm sure, to look at my feilds, it sems as if there was nowt bu' *windle-strees* on 'em" [Aay, it)s bin ü des·pürt baad· tahym für gres; ahy)m shóöür, tü lóok üt mahy feyldz, it semz üz iv dhür wüz nuwt bü win·dl·stree·z on üm].

Window-rags [win·dü·raag·z], *s. pl.* shreds, fragments. "If I could ha' gotten at him, I'd ha' torn him aw to *window-rags*" [Iv ahy küd ü got'n aat· im, ahy)d ü toa·rn im au· tü win·dü·raag·z].

†**Windy-mill** [win·di·mil or wey·ndi·mil], *s.* a wind-mill.

Wing [wing·], *v. a.* (1) to fling, hurl, "send flying." "If tha ge's me anny moor o' thy kim-kam, I'll tak thee by th' cooat-collar, an' *wing* thee aít o' th' door" [Iv dhü gy'ez mi aan'i móoür ü dhi ky'im·ky'aam, ahy)l taak· dhi bi)th kóoüt·kol'ür, ün wingg· dhi aayt ü)th dóoür].

(2) to dust with the wing of a goose.

†**Wink-a-peep** [wingk·ü-péep], *s.* the pimpernel.

Winna [win·ü], *v.n.* (1) to neigh, whinny; said of a horse.

(2) to laugh low, sniggle. "He was *winna-in'* aw the wheile he was tellin' th' tale" [Ée wüz win·ün au· dhü weyl ée wüz tel·in)th tai·l]. A frequentative of E. *whine*; compare Chaucer's *whinen*, used of a horse (Prol. of *Wyf of Bathe*, 386), "For as an hors, I couthe bothe bite and *whyne*."

†**Winrow** [win·roa·], *s.* a long row of hay, ready to be "cocked." Bailey gives "*Wind-Row*, Hay or Grass taken up into Rows, in order to be dried by the Wind before cocking up."

†**Winter-praid** [win·tür·praayd], *adj.* winter-proud, over-luxuriant; said of autumn-sown wheat which, during an unusually mild winter, has thriven too rapidly, and which is therefore liable to be laid by storms.

Wipe [weyp], *s.* a stroke. "Dost want a *wipe* i' th' teeth?" [Düst waant ü weyp i)th téeth?] See following article.

Wipe [weyp], *v.a.* to strike. Probably a form of E. *swipe*. Compare SWIPPA.

Wisk [wis·k], *s.* a cough, in horses, cows, and other domestic animals. "I think we'd better keep that cai up a neight or two, for hoo's gotten a bit of a *wisk* a'ready" [Ahy thingk·wi)d bet·ür ky·ee·p dhaat· ky'aay ùp ü neyt ür too, für 6o)z got·n ü bit üv ü wis·k üred·i].

†**Wisket** [wis·kit], *s.* a basket or small hamper. Bailey has "*Whisket*, a Scuttle or Basket. N.C."

Wiskettle [wis·kitl], *s.* a basketful, hamperful. "A *wiskettle* o' wick snigs (live eels)" [Ü wis·kitl ü wik·snig·z].

†**Witch** [wich·], *v.a.* to bewitch. "Nai, go yur wees straight off to schoo', an' dunna yo see nowt to them nasty gypsies atop o' Brindley Leya (=Lea); dunna yo gö neyar 'em nai, wun yö. else they'n meebe *witch* yö" [Naay, goa· yür wee·z streyt of tü skoo, ün dù)nü yoa· see· nuwt tü dhem naas·ti jip·siz ü)top· ü

Brin·li Ley·ü; dù)nū yoa· gü neyür üm naay, wàn·)yü, els dhi)n mee·bi wich· yü]. Compare 1 *Henry IV.*, IV. i. 110, "And *witch* the world with noble horsemanship."

Witch-mon [wich·mon], *s.* a wizard, wise man; resorted to by country people to lay spirits, find lost articles, &c.

With [with·], *s.* the straw-band which binds a sheaf of corn. "Ah want thee to may *withs*" [Ah waan·t dhi tū mai· widh·z].

With-aw [widh·au·], *conj.* for all that, although. "*With-aw* hey was sō fair an' soft-spokken, I couldna warm up with him none, after ah knowed th' breid as he come off" [Widh·au· ey woz sū fae·r ün soft-spokn, ahy küd·)nū waa·rm ùp widh im non, aaf·tūr ah noa·d)th breyd üz ée kùm of].

Wither [widh·ür], *v.a.* to mutter. "Hey's *witherin* some keind o' tales o'er" [Ey)z widh·ürin sùm ky·eynd ü tai·lz oa·r].

†**Witty** [wit·i], *adj.* knowing, clever. "He's a *witty* mon, is yander; there's noo bestin' him at a bargain" [Ée)z ü wit·i mon, iz yaan·dūr; dhür)z noo bes·tin im üt ü baa·rgin]. So used in *Much Ado about Nothing*, IV. ii. 27, "A marvellously *witty* fellow, I assure you." Also compare *vitty* in Barbour's *Bruce*, vii. 184,

Bot the kyng, that wes *vitty*
Persaait weill be thair hawyng,
That thai luft hym in na thing.

Wizzen [wiz·n], *v.n.* to whine, as a dog does. "What a't tha *wizzenin'* at, naī? Tha mid be very badly done by, ah'm sure" [Wot üt dhū wiz·nin aat, naay? Dhū mid· bi ver·i baad·li dùn bahy, ah)m shóoür]. Compare mod. Ger. *winseln*, M.H.G. *winson* (to whine), derivations of *weinen*, E. *whine*.

Wizzen-faced [wiz·n-fai·st or fee·st], *adj.* with withered or pinched features. "Look at him, naī! innat hey a poor *wizzen-faced* little thing? It's a regular shame to plague him as they dun" [Lóok üt im, naay! i)nūt ey ü póoür wiz·n-fai·st lit·l thingg? It)s ü reg·ilür shai·m tū plai·g im üz dhai· dùn]. Compare

A.S. *wisnian* to wither or dry up; Ger. *verwesen*. Bailey has "*Wisned*, withered or wasted. N.C."

Womanin' [wùm·ünin], *pres. part.* courting. "Tha atna owd enough fur go *a-womanin'*" [Dhaa aat·)nū uwd ünùf fūr goa· ü)wùm·ünin]. Compare *wenching* in *Troilus and Cressida*, V. iv. 84. ·

Wom it [wom· it], *v.n.* to go home. Boys will frequently stone a stray dog with the exclamation "*Wom it.*"

Womly [wom·li], *adj.* homelike (*not* homely). "*Wom's womly*" [Wom)z wom·li] is the Cheshire equivalent for "There's no place like home."

Wooden [wùd·n], *adj.* stupid, thick-headed. "I'll never have sich a *wooden* fellow abait my bonk agen, if I con hinder it" [Ahy)l nev·ür aav· sich· ü wùd·n fel·ü übaay·t mahy bongk ügy'en, iv ahy kün in·dūr it].

Wooden hills [wùd·n il·z], *s. pl.* a common slang term for the stairs. "Let's be mowntin' the *wooden hills*" [Let)s bi muw·ntin dhū wùd·n il·z] = Let us go to bed.

†**Wood-fint** [wùd·fint], *s.* a wood pile. Less commonly **Wood-fin**.

Woodwork [wùd·wuurk], *s.* carpentry. "Joe's a knackety lad at anny sort o' *woodwork*" [Joa·)z ü naak·üti laad· üt aan·i saurt ü wùd·wuurk].

Woolpacks [wùl·paaks], *s. pl.* heavy white clouds, supposed by many people to portend rain.

Wop [wop], *s.* a heavy fall. "It come dain sich a *wop*" [It kùm daayn sich· ü wop].

Wopple [wop·l], *v.n.* to topple over. BICKLEY. "Young John Burgess got upo' th' swey, an' went up into th' air, an' then he went *wopple, wopple, wopplin'* o'er, an' his feet wan wheer his legs ought to bey" [Yùng Jon Buu·rjüs got üpü)th swey, ün went üp intü)th sæ·r, ün dhen ey went wop·l, wop·l, wop·lin oer, ün iz feyt wùn wee·ür iz legz au·t tü bey].

Wopstraw [wop'strau], *s.* the same as WHIPSTRAW, which see; also compare Shropshire *Johnny-Wopstraw*.

Word of a sort [wuurd üv ü sau'rt], *phrase*, an admonition, rebuke. "Hoo gen him a *word of a sort*."

World's end [wuurldz end], *s.* "To come to the *world's end*" is a phrase of wide application, meaning, generally, to have exhausted one's last resource. For an example, see under JACK, JACK UP.

Woshicky [wosh'iki], *adj.* wobbly. NORBURY. It was given to me as a synonym for SQUASHY (q.v.).

†**Wosser** [wos'ür], *comp. adj.* worse; a double comparative. "Yo bin gettin' *wosser* an' *wosser*" [Yoa' bin gy'et'in wos'ür ün wos'ür]. Compare Shakspeare, 1 *K. Henry VI.*, V. iii., "Changed to a *worser* shape thou canst not be;" also *Hamlet*, III. iv. 157, "O, throw away the *worser* part of it." Also *Measure for Measure*, III. ii. 7. See Comparison of Adjectives, pp. 59 and 61.

†**Wranglesome** [raang'lsüm], *adj.* quarrelsome. "They bin scrawlin', *wranglesome* folks; there's na much peace for annyb'dy as lives neyar 'em" [Dhi bin skrau'lin raangg'lsüm foa'ks; dhür]z naa mùch pee's fùr aan'ibdi üz liv'z ney'ür ùm].

Wreathe [ree'dh], *s.* a weal or raised stripe, caused by a lash. "There was *wreathes* on his back as thick as whip-cörd" [Dhür wüz ree'dhz on iz baak' üz thik' üz wip'-koar'd].

Wreathe [ree'dh], *v.a.* to raise weals upon. "I'll *wreathe* his back for him" [Ahy] ree'dh iz baak' for im].

Wriggle-me-wry [rig'l-mi-rah], *s.* crooked, awry. "Yo'n put th' cloth upo' th' table aw *wriggle-me-wry*" [Yoa'n pùt]th kloth ùpù]th tai'bl au' rig'l-mi-rah].

Wring [ring'], *s.* "As wet as *wring*" is a common expression.

Wrinkle up [ringk'l ùp], *v.a.* to crush or crumple up. "This papper's aw *wrinklet up*" [Dhis paap'ür]z au' ringk'lt ùp]. See *Wrinkle* (sb.) in Skeat's Dict.

Writhen [ridh'n], *part. adj.* (1) warped, crooked in grain. The handle of a pitchfork which is not straight in grain is called *writhen*. The term is also applied to cloth which is warped in texture. A.S. *wriþen*, *p. part. of wriþan*, to writhe, wreath. See the examples given under *Wreathen* in Morris' *English Accidence*, p. 166 (ed. 1882). Also compare the frequentative *writhled* in 1 *Henry VI.*, II. iii. 23, "this weak and *writhled* shrimp."

(2) metaphorically, crooked-tempered. "If I'd sich a *writhen*-tempered brivit to do with, ah dunna know what ah should do; ah should juff her yed agen the waw, or dowk her i' the hoss-wesh, or slat my clog at her yed, ton" [Iv ah]d sich ü ridh'n-tem-pürd briv-it tū dóo widh, ah dù)nū noa· wot ah shüd dóo; ah shüd júf ür yed ügy'en· dhü wau·, ür duwk ür i dhü os-wesh, ür slaat· mi tlog üt ür yed, ton].

Wrostlin' [ros·lin], *adj.* lusty, strong; *e.g.*, "a grät, *wrostlin'* chap" [ü grae't, ros·lin chaap]. Lit. *wrestling*.

Wut [wüt], *aux. verb, 2nd pers. sing. pres. wilt.* Or, interrogatively used, wilt thou? *e.g.*, "Give us some, *wut*?" Compare *Hamlet*, V. i. 298,

'Swounds, show me what thou'lt do :

Woo't weep? *woo't* fight? *woo't* fast? *woo't* tear thyself?

Woo't drink up eisel? eat a crocodile?

See Outlines of Grammar, p. 89; and compare M.E. *wolt*, A.S. *wilt*. The change of *i* into *o* is due to the preceding *w*.

I refer again to the subject here in order to guard against a misapprehension which might be produced by Mr. Holland's article *s.v. Wut thou*. Wilbraham had explained this expression as "wilt thou?" H. remarks on this "Whatever it may have been in Wilbraham's time, this abbreviation is now used for 'wouldest thou?'" I have no doubt that H.'s remark may be quite correct for certain districts, but it is certainly incorrect as applied to the whole of Cheshire. *Wut*, as a past tense, is strange to me. It is probably a corruption of *would* rather than of *wilt*. It would be curious to know what is the form which represents *wilt* in those places where *wut* stands for *wouldest*.

Y.

Yackaz [yaak'üz], *v.n.* to whine or whimper. "Nai, dunna set agate o' *yackazin'* a-that-ns; ur yo'n go bed beait anny supper" [Naay, dü)nü set ügy'ai't ü yaak'üzin ü)dhaat'nz; ür yoa)n goa bed bi-aay't aani sùp'ür]. The word is onomatopoeitic; compare *Yocha*, below.

Yacks [yaak's], **Yahks** [yaa'ks], **Yäcks** [yae'ks], *interj.* an exclamation of disgust.

†**Yaff** [yaaf'], *v.n.* to bark, yelp. "A little *yaffin'* tooad! turn him ait, an' let him yaik i' th' fowd" [Ü lit'l yaaf'in tooüd! tuurn im aayt, ün let im yaayk i)th fuwd].

Yag [yaag'], *v.n.* (1) to quarrel; *cp.* *YAGGLE* and *YAGGAZ*.
(2) to bark short, of a dog.

Yaggaz [yaag'üz], *v.n.* to bicker, wrangle. A variant of *YAGGLE*, which see; and for the change of final *-le* to *-az*, see under *FUMMAZ*. Mr. Holland gives *accussin*, presumably pronounced [aak'üsin], as a Macclesfield word.

Yaggle [yaag'l], *s.* a quarrel. "I heerd 'em havin' a bit of a *yaggle* abaät summat" [Ahy éeürd üm aav'in ü bit üv ü yaag'l übaay't süm'üt].

Yaggle [yaag'l], *v.n.* to quarrel, bicker. "I pity annyb'dy as has bey i' th' haïse with 'em, for I'm sure they dun nowt bu' *yaggle*, *yaggle*, *yaggle* aw the blessed dee; either one on 'em auvays agate" [Ahy pit'i aan'ibdi üz aaz' bey i)dh aays widh üm, für ahy)m shóoür dhi dùn nuwt bú yaag'l, yaag'l, yaag'l au' dhü bles'üd dee; ee'dhür won on üm au'viz ügy'ai't].

Yaik [yaayk], *v.n.* to howl. For an example, see *YAFF*, and compare *Yowk*.

Yallow-wort [yaal'ü-wuurt], *s.* a mild form of jaundice.

Yander [yaan'dür], *adv.* and *pron.* yonder. It is worth noticing that this word in any of its four forms [yaan'dür, yon'dür, dhaan'dür, dhon'dür] is often substantively used. "Wun yó

tak this or that?" "Oh, I'll tak *yonder*, if *yonder's* a good 'un" [Wùn yũ taak dhis' ūr dhaat' ? Oa'; ahy]l taak' yon-dūr, iv yon-dūr)z ū gùd ūn]. Compare Robert of Brunne in Morris' *Specimens of Early English*, p. 119, "Ys *zone* thy page?"—and a few other M.E. examples given in Morris' *English Accidence*, p. 128.

Yaps [yaa'ps], **Yahps** [yaa'ps], **Yäps** [yae'ps], **Yeps** [yeps], *interj.* fie! an exclamation of reproof. "Yaps upon yō."

Yarb [yaa'rb], *s.* a herb. Hence a herbalist is called a [yaa'rb-dok-tūr] or a [yaa'rbūlist].

Yar-frost [yaa'r-frost], *s.* a hoar-frost. "It's bin a *yar-frost* this mornin'; the graīnd was as wheite as a sheite when I gor up" [It)s bin ū yaa'r-frost dhūs mau'rnin; dhū graaynd wūz ūz weyt ūz ū sheyt wen ahy gor ūp].

†**Yarly** [yaa'rli], *adj.* early.

Yarn [yaa'rn], *s.* a heron. A lane at Burland is called "Yarns' Leen."

Yarnst [yaa'rnst], *s.* earnest; specially used of the "hiring shilling" or deposit-money given to a newly-hired servant to bind the bargain. "Here's a shillin' *yarnst*" [Éeūr)z ū shil'in yaa'rnst].

†**Yarringles** [yaa'ringlz], *s. pl.* a machine for holding yarn to be wound off on reels or balls. See Miss Jackson, *s.v.* *Yarewinds*.

†**Yarry** [yaa'ri], *adj.* hoary, covered with hoar-frost. "It's a *yarry* frost" [It's a yaa'ri frost].

Yask [yaas'k], *v.n.* to clear the throat; emit a short, dry cough. "Theer tha sits, baskin' an' *yaskin'*" [Dhée-ūr dhaa sits, baas-kin ūn yaas-kin]. "Hearken at that cat *yaskin'*; put her through th' window, else hoo'll be sick i' th' haise" [Aa'rk'n ūt dhaat' ky'aat' yaas-kin; pùt ūr thró)th win'dū, els óo] bi sik i)dh aays]. *Cp.* HASK.

Yaunce [yau'ns], *s.* a flirting, jaunty movement of the body. "Ay,

hoo's a despert okkart wench, is Jinny, if yo stroken her up th' wrang road; I towd her hoo mun go an' wesh them dishes up as hoo'd left, an' hoo gen a bit of a *yaunce*, like yo'n seen her, an' flung hersel ayt, an' hoo's bin keybin' an' sulkin' ever sin'' [Aay, óo)z ü des·pürt ok·ürt wensh, iz Jin'i, iv yoa· stroa·kn ür up dh)raangg· roa·d; ahy tuwd ür óo mün goa· ün wesh dhem dish·iz up üz óo)d left, ün óo gy'en ü bit üv ü yau·ns, lahyk yoa·)n seen ür, ün flàngg ürsel· aayt, ün óo)z bin ky'ey·bin ün sül·kin ev·ür sin].

Yaunce [yau·ns], *v.n.* } to toss the head, shrug the
Yaunce onesel [wünsel·], *v.ref.* } shoulders, or make any quick or jaunty movement of the body; of a horse, to prance. "See hai he *yaunces* when I touch him wi' the whip" [Sée aay ée yau·nsiz wen ahy tüch im wi)dhü wip]. This word probably contains the key to the meaning of *jauncing* in *Rich. II.*, V. v. 95, "Spurred, galled and tired by *jauncing* Bolingbroke." The commentators quote Cotgrave. "*Jancer* un cheval, to stirre a horse in the stable, till he sweat with-all; or as our *jaunt*." They therefore give to Shakspeare's *jaunce* a similar meaning to that of *jancer*, viz., "to make to prance." But it certainly makes better sense to take the word in the intransitive sense of Ches. *yaunce*, and to understand it as referring to the jaunty action of Bolingbroke in the saddle. In any case *jaunce* and *yaunce* are the same word; for interchange of *j* and *y*, compare E. *jerk* with Shakspeare's *yerk* (*Henry V.*, IV. vii. 88), E. *jade* with Northern *yaud*, &c. See Skeat's Dict. under *Jaunt*.

Yaw [yau·], *v.n.* to talk in a jerky, disconnected fashion. This word seems to be somewhat confused with E. *yawn*; for I am informed that it is usually applied to talk which is interrupted by the speaker's *yawning*. Compare Leigh's definition of *Yavin'* as "talking in a disagreeable, offensive manner." The word may be the same as E. *yaw* (a reduplicated form of *go*), to go unsteadily, of a ship, used in *Hamlet*, V. ii. 119; or may be another form of *jaw*.

Yawky [yau·ki], *s.* a foolish or maladroit person. "What a *yawky* yo bin, gooin' an' tellin' the mester what I said at dinner-time" [Wot ü yau·ki yoa bin, góo·in ün tel·in dhü mes·túr wot ahy sed üt din·ür-tahym]. The initial *y* represents an original *g*. See GAWKY; and compare *yowl* from M.E. *goulen*, *yelp* from A.S. *gelpan*, *yawp* = *gawp*, &c.

Yawny [yau·ni], *s.* an idiotic or senseless person. "I've towd thee, an' better towd thee, tha'd better tak thy hands off wheile tha con; bur if tha wull be sich a *yawny* as go on with it, tha mun stond th' racket" [Ahy)v tuwd dhi, ün bet·ür tuwd dhi, dhü)d bet·ür taak· dhi aan·z of weyl dhü kon; bür iv dhü wül bi sich· ü yau·ni üz goa· on widh it, dhaa mün stond)dh raak·it]. A variant of GAWNY; see preceding article.

†**Yawp** [yau·p], *v.n.* to shout. BROXTON. BURLAND. "There was a red-yedded yaith at Mawpas Steetion, *yawpin'* an' carryin' on; an' th' p'leiceman took him up for bein' drunk" [Dhür wüz ü red·yedid yaayth üt Mau·püs Stee·shün, yau·pin ün ky·aar·i-in on; ün)th pley·smün tóok im up für bey·in drungk]. A variant of GAWP, which thus connects the word with E. *gape*.

Yed [yed], *s.* head. Here notice the phrase "it runs me i' the *yed*," *i.e.*, it occurs to me. For this phrase compare Chaucer's *Knyghtes Tale*, l. 544,

And right anoon it *ran him in his mynde*
That sith his face was so disfigured
Of maladie the which he hadde endured,
He mighte wel, if that he bar him lowe,
Lyve in Athenes evere more unknowe.

Yedache [yed·aik], *s.* headache; the condition of a knife, corkscrew, &c., when the blade or screw is loose in the haft. "This owd knife o' thine's noo good: it's gotten the *yedache*: yō can hear it rattle when I sheek it" [Dhis uwd nahyf ü dhahyn)z nōo gūd: it)s got·n dhü yed·aik; yū)kn éeür it rast·l wen ahy shee·k it].

†**Yed-collar** [yed·kolür], *s.* a leathern halter or bridle worn by

horses in the stable. See Miss Jackson's description under *Head-Collar*.

Yeddy [yed·i], *adj.* clever (lit. *heady*). "Oh, he's a *yeddy* yowth; yo leeave him alooan; he dunna want neither yo'r help nur mine" [Oa·, ée]z ü yed·i yuwth; yoa· lééüv im üloo·ün; ée dü)nü waan't nee·dhür yoa·r elp nuur mahyn].

Yed-sirag [yed·-süraag·], *s.* a master, overseer. "He was gooin' orderin' an' mesterin' abaät, just for aw the world as if he'd bin top-sawyer an' *yed-sirag* o' the lot" [Ée wüz góo·in au·rdürin ün mes·türin übaay·t, jüs für au· dhü wuurld üz iv ée)d bin top·sau·yür ün yed·-süraag· ü dhü lot].

Yeld [yeld], *s.* a word used in more northern parts of Cheshire for a hill, only appears in S. Ches. as a place-name; *e.g.*, the *Yeld* (sometimes spelt *Heald*) is the name of a farm at Wrenbury.

Yelper [yel·pür], *v.n.* to yelp, howl.

†**Yerds** [yuurdz], *s. pl.* tow.

Yet [yet], *s.* (1) heat.

(2) a period of time spent. "Yo'n had a pretty long *yet* on it this turn" [Yoa)n aad· ü prit·i lüנגg· yet on it dhis·tuurn]. This is probably a metaphor from racing, and represents the English *heat*; but it is not consciously so used.

†**Yethart** [Yedh·ürt], *prop. name* Edward. See Chapter on Pronunciation under D (3) and (5); and compare Shak.'s *Yedward* in 1 *Henry IV.*, I. ii. 149.

†**Yilve** [yil·v], *s.* a dung-fork. Randle Holme spells it *Yelve*. Curiously enough, this is still the accepted spelling (in auctioneers' catalogues and the like), though I have never heard the pronunciation [yelv].

Yilve [yil·v], *v.a.* to use a *yilve*; *e.g.*, "to *yilve* the muck aät" [tü yil·v dhü mùk aayt].

Yip-yop [yip·-yop], *s.* a young, scatter-brained person. "Wha' do I care for a little, squirtin' *yip-yop* like thee? What a't 'ee

bur a gawky wopstraw of a lad, when aw's said?" [Wo]doo ahy ky'æ'r für ü lit'l skwuu'rtin yip·yop lahyk dhée? Wot aat·)i bür ü gau'ki wop·strau üv ü laad·, wen au·)z sed?] Compare Leigh's "*Yip-yap*, an upstart."

Yocha [yokh-ü], *v.n.* to laugh. BURLAND. "I towd him he'd better mind what he was doin', else he'd find himsel wrang; bur he on'y *yocha'd* at me" [Ahy tuwd im ée)d bet·ür mahynd wot ée wüz doo'in, els ée)d fahynd imsel raangg·; bür ée oani yokh·üd aat· mi]. This word is the same as *YOFFA*, which see. The change of [kh] into [f] is a common phenomenon in English; but it is curious to find the [kh] and [f] existing side by side as in this word. *Yocha* is evidently an onomatopoeic word (*cp.* Lat. *cachinnare*). *Yoffa* is less obviously so; and I once thought that *yocha*, *yoffa* might be the two successive forms which led up to the E. *guffaw*. On communicating my ideas on the subject to Professor Skeat, he kindly sent me the following note: "*Yocha*, *yoffa* are both certainly onomatopoeic; but I would not *directly* connect them with *guff-aw*. I would only say that *yoch-*, *yaff-*, *guff-*, are expressive allied onomatopoeic words to indicate laughter. In such words, you cannot say whether the *f* came out of *gh*, or *gh* out of *f*—probably neither; *i.e.*, they were parallel attempts to render *yaff-*, *yoch-*, as sounds meant to imitate laughter. *Cp.* Wiltshire *yuck-el*, a wood-pecker, *lit.* a laugher; and Herefordshire *yaff-el*, also *lit.* a laugher. . . . Another word for a wood-pecker was *hick-way* (probably from *hick-*, *cp.* *hicc-ough*); another word was *heighaw*, with which *cp.* *hee-haw* and *ha! ha!* Words of this purely imitative class run into all sorts of forms. If they seem expressive, that is all that is wanted."

Yoffa [yof-ü], *v.n.* to laugh. "Yo mayn me *yoffa* when ah amna hafe well" [Yoa mai'n mi yof-ü wen ah aam·)nü ai·f wel]. "There was a lot 'n 'em gotten *yoffa-in'* in a corner, aw the wheile he was preachin'" [Dhür wüz ü lot)n üm got'n yof-ü-in in ü kau·rnür, au· dhü weyl ée wüz pree·chin]. Compare *Yocha*, and E. *guffaw*.

†**Yoke** [yoa·k], *s.* a long bar of wood suspended crosswise from an animal's neck to prevent its breaking through fences.

†**Yokin'** [yoa·kin], *s.* I only know this word in the phrase "to make a *yokin'*." When a ploughman remains with his team in the field from early morning to about two or three in the afternoon, instead of coming home for the noon-day meal and afterwards returning to work till six, he is said "to make a *yokin'*." This is generally done when he desires to have the latter part of the day to himself, or when the field is at such a distance from the homestead that much time is lost in coming and going.

Yonnack [yon·ük], *s.* a fool, mad-brained person. "Eh, he's sich a foo' abaît theise politics—fit tear his hair—a regular *yonnack*, is Tum" [Ai·, ée]z sich· ü fóc übaay't dheyz pol·ütiks—fit· tæ'r iz æt—ü reg·ilür yon·ük, iz Tùm].

Yorkshire [Yau·rkshür], *s.* cajolery, blarney, attempt to hood-wink or deceive. "Let's ha' none o' yur *Yorkshire*" [(Let)s aa non ü yür Yau·rkshür].

Yow [yuw], *v.a.* to cut; used in a much wider range of meaning than the English *hew*, with which it corresponds. It seems to be equivalent to E. *cut*, with a farther connotation of effort. For an example see under MAUL (8).

Yowk [yuwk], *v.n.* to yelp, howl. "He *yowked* an' skrieked, than it made me sorry to hearken him" [Ée yuwkt ün skrahykt, dhün it mai'd mi sor·i tü aa·rkn im]. Compare YATK.

†**Yowl** [yuwl], *v.n.* to howl. M.E. *goulen*.

Yowler [yuw·lür], *v.n.* to howl. A frequentative of YOWL, as HOWLER of E. *howl*.

Yowp [yuwp], *v.n.* to yelp.

Yowth [yuwth], *s.* a male person of any age. We speak of an "owd *yowth*" [uwd yuwth] as well as of a "young *yowth*" [yùngg yuwth]. But the word is half-jocularly extended to inanimate objects; for instance, a man told me he had worn

“this *yowth*,” meaning his flannel waistcoat, through the summer. Compare the use of the E. *boy*, as in “an old *boy*,” “a post-*boy*,” and as universally used in Ireland.

†**Yure** [yóoür], *s. hair*. The following story is often told: “There was wunst a gawky yowth, as had done summat amiss, an’ they hadden him up afore his nuncles. An’ wheil he was stonidin’ theyar, one o’ the gentlemen noticed his hair cut aw i’ rucks an’ ridges upo’ his yed, an’ he says to him, ‘Who cut your hair, my boy?’ ‘Wha’?’ ‘Who cut your hair?’ ‘Wha’?’ An’ when one o’ th’ bobbies as wan theer seed as th’ magistrít could may nowt on him, he says, ‘Let me ask him, your worship.’ An’ he turns to the lad, an’ he says, ‘Hooar powd thy *yure*?’ ‘Ahr Sal, wi’ a knife.’” [Dhür wüz wunst ü gau’ki yuwth, üz üd dùn sùm’üt ümis, ün dhi aad’n im ùp üfoa’r iz nàngk’lz. Ün weyl ée wüz ston’din dheyür, won ü dhü jen’tlmün noa’tist iz ae’r kùt au’ i rùks ün rij’iz üpü iz yed, ün ée sez too im, “Óo kùt yür ae’r, mi bahy?” “Wau’?” “Óo kùt yür ae’r?” “Wau’?” Ün wen won ü)th bob’iz üz wün dhéür séed üs)th maaj’istrit küd mai’ nuwt on im . . . ée tuurns tû)th laad, ün ée sez, “Óoür puwd dhi yóoür?” “Aa’r Saal, wi ü nahyf”].

Z.

Z. Elderly people have told me this letter used to be called *uzzard* [üz·ürd]; and persons now hardly past their prime were taught in their school-days to call it *zod* [zod].

Zaggle [zaag’l], **Ziggle** [zig’l], *v.a.* to confuse, esp. by contradictory assertions. *Cp.* E. *zig-zag*.

Zowkers [zuw·kürz], *interj.* an exclamation of surprise.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

N.B.—In the first 64 pages [k] and [g] before [aa, aay, aaw, ai, e, ee, ée, ey, i] would be somewhat more correctly written [gy', ky'].

INTRODUCTION.

P. 9: between line 31 and line 32 add [pht'ürd] pwr rotten.
and [tróos] trwst noise.

PRONUNCIATION.

- P. 16, line 1: for O.E. read M.E.
under Ch.: add "A guttural [kh] is heard in one word, viz., [yokh'ü], to laugh."
- P. 17, under D (7) for (e) read (b), and for (3) read (c).
- P. 18, line 9 from bottom for O.E. read A.S.
- P. 19, under P (3): for K (3) read K (4).
- P. 20, line 5: for O.E. read A.S.
- P. 23, line 13: for [air] read [æʀ].
- P. 31, line 17: for hare read hara, and for [aiʀ] read [æʀ].
- P. 32, line 19: for standen read standan.
- P. 33, line 7: for säre read sár.
line 13 for [ée] read [ee].
line 3 from bottom for lād read lādŕ.
- P. 36, line 6: for scafd read sceadu.
- P. 37, line 11: for [ée] read [ee].
line 18: for besm read besma.
line 28: for blegan read blegen.
- P. 40, line 17: for neahgebár read neahgebúr.
- P. 41, line 11 from bottom: for deóra, dear, deer, read deór, deer.
- P. 42, line 11 from bottom: *Trust* is rather from N. *traust*, *trist* from N. *treysta*.
line 6 from bottom: for [shairʀ] read [shæʀ].
- P. 44, line 8 and line 9, from bottom respectively: for [wairʀ] read [wæʀ], and for [n] read [æ].
- P. 51, line 17: for [akwairʀ] read [akwæʀ].

GRAMMAR.

- P. 55, line 16: add *fashion* to the substantives enumerated.
- P. 58, line 4 from bottom: for [ky'airlis] read [ky'æ'rlis].
- P. 61, line 5 from bottom: for [lit'list] cp. *Ham.*, III. ii. 181.
- P. 63, line 7: read "The termination *th*," &c.
- P. 67, between line 4 and line 5: insert "Us is used for we in interrogative sentences, after *mun* and *shall* (*shan*). See Abbott, § 215."
- P. 80, line 7: for *Cetch* read *Catch*.

DD

GLOSSARY.

- P. 112, *s.v.* Aylze: add "Cp. Shak.'s *Alice in The Taming of the Shrew*, 2nd. ii. 112."
- P. 110, *s.v.* Beet: add "Cp. *bate* in 2 *Henry IV.*, II. iv. 271; and *bread-bate* in *Merry Wives*, I. iv. 13."
- P. 146, *s.v.* Cibble (Kibble)-cabble: add "Cp. *bibble-babble* (a reduplicated form of *babble*, as *cibble-cabble* from *W. cablu*) in *Twelfth Night*, IV. ii. 105."
- P. 149, *s.v.* Clapper (2): add "Cp. *Much Ado about Nothing*, III. ii. 13."
s.v. Clapperclaw: add "Cp. *Merry Wives*, II. iii. 67; *Troil. and Cress.*, V. iv. 1."
- P. 155, *s.v.* Collow: add "Cp. *Midsummer Night's Dream*, I. i. 145."
- P. 161, *s.v.* Creakin': for *hoo read hoo's*.
- P. 168, *s.v.* Deck (sb.): add "Cp. 3 *Henry VI.*, V. i. 44."
- P. 171, *s.v.* Digestion: add "See Nares, who gives examples from Beaumont and Fletcher, Sidney and Puttenham. Old Edd. give *disgest* in *Coriolanus*, I. i. 154; *Antony and Cleopatra*, II. ii. 179; *digestion* in *Coriolanus*, I. i. 153; *Henry V.*, I. i. 27 (in the last instance, however, the word is used by Fluellen)."
- P. 172, *s.v.* Dizener: for [dahy'nür] read [dahy'znür].
- P. 174, *s.v.* Doorsill: for "Fr. *seuil*" read "A.S. *syll* or *syl*, cognate with Fr. *seuil* (Lat. *solea*)."
- P. 176, *s.v.* Drones: add "See Trows."
- P. 185, *s.v.* Fecks: add "Cp. *Winter's Tale*, I. ii. 120."
- P. 189, *s.v.* Flash: add "Cp. a shallow *plash*, in *Taming of the Shrew*, I. i. 23."
- P. 197, *s.v.* Fyerk: add "Compare *frk* in *Henry V.*, IV. iv. 29, and *ferke* in *William of Palerne*, 3630, meaning to drive. There is a marked tendency in the S. Ches. dialect to introduce a *y* sound."
- P. 209, *s.v.* Grew: add "Cp. *Merchant of Venice*, II. ii. 18, did something smack, something *grow* to."
- P. 214, *s.v.* Handy-Bandy: add "Compare *K. Lear*, IV. vi. 157, 'Hark, in thine ear—change places: and, *handy-dandy*, which is the justice, which is the thief?'"
- P. 217, *s.v.* Havlour: add "Compare *Hamlet*, I. ii. 81, II. ii. 12."
- P. 227, *s.v.* Husht: add "The old edd. print *husht* in *Taming of the Shrew*, I. i. 68, *Pericles*, I. iii. 10."
- P. 228, *s.v.* Inchmeal: add "Cp. *Tempest*, II. ii. 8."
- P. 237, *s.v.* Kell: add "Florio Ital. Dict. gives 'Omento, a fat pannicle, . . . properly the caule, sewet, rim or *kell* wherein the bowels are kept.'"
- P. 245, *s.v.* Lee: add "Shakspere uses *lea* only in the sense of arable land, as above, e.g. *Henry V.*, V. ii. 44 'fallow leas,' and *Tempest*, IV. i. 60 'thy rich *leas*.'"
- P. 246, *s.v.* Ley: add "Cp. also chamber-*lie* in 1 *Henry IV.*, II. i. 23."
- P. 249, *s.v.* Lodged: add "Cp. *Macbeth*, IV. i. 55, *Rich. II.*, III. iii. 162."
- P. 250, *s.v.* Loose: add "Cp. *Mid. Night's Dream*, II. i. 159."
- P. 252, *s.v.* Lurch: add "Cp. *Merry Wives of Windsor*, II. ii. 26."
- P. 260, *s.v.* Mezzilled: add "Cotgrave has 'Ladre; com. Leaprous, lazerous; *mezzeld*, scurule.'"
- P. 263, *s.v.* Molly-cot: add "Cp. *cot-quean* in *Romeo and Juliet*, IV. iv. 7."
- P. 268, *s.v.* Mullock (sb.): add "M.E. *mullok*, rubbish; *mull*, dirt; also E. *mould*."
- P. 271, *s.v.* Nay-word: add "Cp. *Merry Wives*, II. ii. 131, V. ii. 5."
- P. 277, *s.v.* Nowt (adj.): add "Cp. *naught* in *Hamlet*, III. ii. 157; *Cymb.*, V. v. 271; *K. Lear*, II. iv. 36; also 2 *Kings* ii. 19."
- P. 292, *s.v.* Pettitoes: add "Cp. *Winter's Tale*, IV. iv. 619."
- P. 301, *s.v.* Puke: add "Cp. *puking* in *As You Like It*, II. vii. 144."
- P. 314, *s.v.* Reight: add "A common Shakspirian use; e.g., 'a right gipsy' in *Ant. and Cleop.*, IV. xii. 28."
- P. 337, *s.v.* Sheer-cloth: add "Cotgrave has 'Cerat: A Plaister made of Waxe, Gummes, &c., and certaine oyles; Wee also call it a cerot or *seare-cloth*.'"
- P. 351, *s.v.* Smart: for *Schmerzengeld* read *Schmerzengeld*.
s.v. Smatch (sb.): add "Cp. *Julius Caesar*, V. v. 46."
s.v. Smatch (vb.): add "Cp. *smack* in *Merch. of Ven.*, II. ii. 18."

- P. 352, s.v. Smowch: add "Cp. *The Returns from Parnassus*, I. vi. 1 (Arber's Reprint, p. 18), 'Why, how now, Pedant Phœbus, are you smouching on her tender lips?'"
- P. 370, s.v. Stad: add "Cp. *bistad* in *Man of Lawes Tale*, 649; *stad* in Barbour's *Bruce*, vii. 216, 217, 'The kyng so strally *stad* wes thair, that he wes neuer yett swa *stad*;' also *ibid.* 58, 425."
- P. 396, s.v. Tico: add "Cp. *Titus Andronicus*, II. iii. 92."
- P. 412, s.v. Tuppenny: add "Cp. *Hamlet*, I. v. 150, 'Art thou there, *trusepenny*!'"
- P. 420, s.v. Vessel: add "Cp. Chaucer's *Monkes Tale*, 3338, 'The vessel of the temple he with him ladde.'"
- P. 448, s.v. Yowth: add "For the expression 'young youth,' compare Bacon's *History of the Reign of K. Henry VII.*, 'and cast his eye upon King Henry, then a young youth.'"
- s.v. Yure: add "Mr. Ellis sends me the following reference, which seems to indicate that *Yure* meant originally a cap, and has no connexion with E. *Asir*. 'Promptorium Parv.', p. 249, Howe or *Aurs*, heed hyllynge. *Tena*, . . . see Way's note there. 'Also p. 252, *Awyr*, *cappe* (*Awyr*, *Aurs*, *Awyr*, *Aurwyr*, in different MSS.). *Tena*. *Tena tenet et ornat caput mulleris*. Angliçb, a howfe, i.e., extrema pare vitte, quâ dependent comae.'"

Such, indeed, has proved to be the fact. At the moment of the writing of this Report, more manuscript is in the hands of the Society's printers than at any previous period, most of it approaching completion, and comprizing not only the belated publications for 1886, and the still un-issued work for 1887, but the volumes which will form the quota for 1888.

§ 2. The first of the books for 1886, a *Glossary of West Somerset Words*, by Mr. Frederick T. Elworthy, is the largest volume so far of the Society's series, exceeding even the *Dictionary of English Plant-Names* by from two hundred to three hundred pages. The Glossic notation has been supplied both to the words and the illustrative sentences. With it will be issued a title-page for Volume XVII., which will comprize the paper on the *Dialect of West Somerset* (No. 7 of the Society's publications), the *Outline of the Grammar of the West Somerset Dialect* (No. 19), and now the *Glossary* (No. 50). The second publication for 1886 is the third part of the *Cheshire Glossary*, by Mr. Robert Holland. It completes the work. The third (which has already been sent out to the members) is a glossary by the Rev. R. E. Cole, Rector of Doddington, of *Words in Use in South-West Lincolnshire*—words collected in the wapentake of Graffoe, situated south and west of the city of Lincoln, and extends to the river Trent. It therefore lies due south of the wapentake of Manley and Corringham, the scene of Mr. Edward Peacock's dialectal labours, and a tract of country intervenes between the two districts. A map is given with Mr. Cole's Glossary which shows the precise locality.

§ 3. For 1887, the first publication is *The Folk-Speech of South Cheshire*, by Mr. Thomas Darlington, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge. This work supplements Mr. Holland's *Cheshire Glossary* in many important particulars, and is a specially valuable contribution to the phonology of the dialect. The second publication for the year is a *Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect*, by the Rev. W. D. Parish and the Rev. W. Frank Shaw; and the third (sent out to the members in the autumn) is a *Second Report on Dialectal Work* from May, 1886, to May, 1887, by Mr. Alex. J. Ellis, F.R.S.

§ 4. The Publications for 1888 will be as follows:—

56. Berkshire Words. By Major B. Lowsley, R.E.
57. Words used in Sheffield and surrounding villages. By Sidney O. Addy, M.A.
58. Words in Use in the Wapentakes of Manley and Corringham, Lincolnshire. By Edward Peacock, F.S.A. Second, revised, and enlarged edition.

§ 5. The following works are in preparation :—

The Dialect of Idle and Windhill, in the West Riding of Yorkshire (three miles from Bradford). By J. Wright, M.A., Ph.D.

Sea Words and Phrases of the Suffolk Coast. By the late Edward Fitzgerald, the translator of Omar Khayyam. Edited by John H. Nodal.

Norfolk and Suffolk Words. By Walter Rye, author of *A History of Norfolk*.

A Glossary of the Cleveland Dialect. By the Rev. J. C. Atkinson. Second edition, revised and enlarged, incorporating the E.D.S. Supplement.

English Dialects: their Homes and Sounds. By A. J. Ellis, F.R.S. Being a condensation for the E.D.S. of Part V. of his *Early English Pronunciation*.

Gloucestershire Words. By J. D. Robertson.

Index to Provincialisms in *Notes and Queries*. By Charles W. Sutton.

Lancashire Glossary. Part III.

South-East Worcestershire Words. By Jesse Salisbury.

Public School Words. By the Rev. W. D. Bodkin.

A Dictionary of English Bird-Names. By Miss Ellen Shadwell.

Information concerning most of the foregoing works has been given in previous Reports. Only two call for notice, the *Public School Words* and the *Dictionary of Bird-Names*. As regards the former, the task has had to be relinquished by the Hon. Percy Allsopp, M.P., on account of his parliamentary and other duties, and it has been kindly undertaken by the Rev. W. D. Bodkin, vicar of Ringwood, Hampshire, to whom Mr. Allsopp has forwarded the whole of his materials. The offer to undertake the compilation of a *Dictionary of Bird-Names* was the outcome of the remarks made in the last Report upon the character of Mr. Swainson's *Provincial Names of British Birds*, which, as pointed out, is far from complete and exhaustive. Miss Ellen Shadwell proposes to compile the new list of English bird-names on the plan followed by Messrs. Britten and Holland in their *Dictionary of English Plant-Names*. With regard to other works which have from time to time been announced in the annual reports, nothing is known of their present position or possible completion. The above list may, therefore, be taken as indicating approximately the whole of the work which now lies before the Society, and seems to promise an end to its labours in the year 1892.

§ 6. The number of members at the end of 1887 was 245, and of libraries 56, making a total of 301—an increase of one library and a decrease of ten members, or a net decline on the year as compared with 1886 of ten. Among the deaths, seven in number, are Dr. Bath C. Smart, of Manchester, joint author with Mr. H. T. Crofton, of the *Dialect of the English Gipsies*; and Mr. Thomas Satchell, who presented to the members in 1883 copies of his privately-printed edition of Juliana Berner's *Treatyse of Fysshinge with an Angle*, and who was to have contributed to the Society's Publications, a Glossary of Durham Words, and a Dictionary of English Fish Names and Fishing Terms. The Treasurer's accounts show a balance in hand of £466, most of which will be required for the 1886 and 1887 publications.

§ 7. Certain arrangements for the commencement of the English Dialect Dictionary were announced in the last Report. A considerable advance has been made during the year, as will be gathered from the reports which are given elsewhere from the Rev. A. Smythe Palmer, M.A., the Editor of the Dictionary, and the Rev. Professor Skeat, who has kindly undertaken to act as Treasures to the Fund. From these it appears that £292 4s. 6d. has been promised—some of the amounts payable by instalments extending over five years—and £155 14s. 6d. has been received. Mr. Palmer has succeeded in enrolling the names of nearly one hundred workers, who are either reading books for quotations, or will contribute word-lists or oral specimens. At least one-fourth of these are ladies, and it is important to notice that a very large proportion of the whole are not members of the English Dialect Society, a fact which illustrates the wide-spread interest taken in dialects and dialectal work outside the limits of the Society's subscribers.

§ 8. During the year Mr. Thomas Hallam has again visited a considerable number of places in continuation of his dialectal researches. The table or list is given in the usual form.

Places visited at which Dialectal information was recorded by Mr. Hallam during the year 1887:—

COUNTY.	PLACES.
Cheshire	Broxton, Malpas, Nantwich, Burland, and Edlaston. Also procured for—Burwardsley, Beeston, and Christleton, at Chester; Farndon at Broxton; Acton, Leighton, Church Coppenhall, and Warmingham, at Nantwich; and Sound at Burland.
Derbyshire	Ashbourne, Darley Dale; also Ashford, procured at Bakewell.

- Lincolnshire Gainsborough, Barnetby, and Goxhill.
 Staffordshire Burslem, Leek; also Waterhouses and Ipstones, procured at Leek.
 Yorkshire (1) Hull, Thorne, Barnsley, Wakefield, Bradford, and Halifax. Also procured for—Ravenfield at Thorne; Ossett at Wakefield; Dudley Hill at Birkenshaw, near Bradford; and Elland, Ripponden, and South Owsram, at Halifax.
 (2) Halifax, Keighley, Haworth, Skipton, Ribbleshead, Giggleswick, Calverley, and Leeds; also Hurst, in Swaledale, procured at Haworth.

Moreover, during his visit to London, December 21 to 27, Mr. Hallam had two interviews with Mr. Ellis, and one with Mr. J. G. Goodchild, for the purpose of finally discussing several speech-sounds which are current in the Midland district—especially in Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Staffordshire. These sounds are:—(1) *r*, when before a consonant, and when final; (2 and 3) diphthongal sounds of *ee* and *oo*; and (4) Midland short *u*. The investigations in South Cheshire, North Staffordshire, and Mid Derbyshire had also special reference to these sounds; but there was likewise a great deal of other dialectal pronunciation obtained. Again, the South Cheshire researches were undertaken, not only in connection with Mr. Ellis's great work on *The Existing Phonology of English Dialects*, but also in connection with Mr. Hallam's notes on the sounds named, which are to be included as an appendix to Mr. Darlington's Chapter on Pronunciation, in his *Folk-Speech of South Cheshire*, about to be issued by the English Dialect Society.

The following summary gives the dates of the four tours, with the counties visited during each:—

No.	DATES.	COUNTIES VISITED.
1.	April 8 to 12 (Easter)	Lincolnshire and Yorkshire.
2.	May 28 to June 1 (Whitsuntide)	Yorkshire.
3.	December 3 to 11.	South Cheshire, North Staffordshire, and Mid Derbyshire.
4.	December 21 to 27	London.

Mr. Ellis, in his *Second Report on Dialectal Work*, read before the Philological Society, May 6, 1887 (and since issued to the members of the E.D.S.), makes numerous references, pp. 1 to 12, to the information furnished to him for the respective places by Mr. Hallam.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1897.

The English Dialect Society in account with George Milner, Treasurer.

	RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
BALANCE IN HAND, December 31, 1896	£	s.		d.
	878	18		8
MEMBERS' SUBSCRIPTIONS (including 74 payments in advance for future years)	200	16		0
SALES OF BOOKS, per Messrs. Trilbner & Co.	14	0		6
EMDOR IN PRINTING ACCOUNT—Cash returned	10	18		6
BANK INTEREST	6	4		4
	£	614		6
		7		7
PRINTING AND BINDING			£	s.
			119	6
POSTAGE (including carriage of books) and Stationery			11	2
COMMISSION—Messrs. Trilbner & Co.			11	2
GRANT TO Mr. THOMAS HALLAM in aid of his Dialectal Homerology			6	0
ADVERTISEMENTS			1	2
BANK COMMISSION			0	6
BALANCE IN HAND, December 31, 1897.			466	7
			£	614
			6	7

Examined and found correct, Feb. 7, 1898,

(Signed) CHARLES HARDWICK.

The Annual Meeting.

The Annual Meeting of the English Dialect Society was held on Wednesday, February 8, 1888, at the Central Free Library, King Street, Alderman JOSEPH THOMPSON in the chair. The Honorary Secretary read the annual report, and the Treasurer presented his balance sheet for the year 1887, both of which are given in the preceding pages.

Mr. GEORGE MILNER, the treasurer, in explanation of the financial position of the Society, stated that the year 1887 was begun with a balance in hand of about £378, and upwards of £200 had been received in subscriptions, making with other receipts a total of £614. The payments amounted to nearly £150, leaving a balance of £466. The principal feature in the accounts was the large amount of money in hand, but this really arose from the delay in the preparation of the works. There are, however, four volumes just ready, one of which is the largest and most expensive ever published by the society. All these were for back years, and would have to be paid for almost immediately. In addition to these there are three in hand for the present year, which may be expected in June, and these would also have to be paid for almost immediately, so that during the year they would probably see this balance of £466 converted into publications which would be in the hands of subscribers. There is evidently no decline of interest in the society's work, in proof of which he pointed to the fact that in 1886 sixty-three payments were received for publications published in previous years, and during the past year there were seventy-four payments received for books published prior to 1887.

THE CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the report and statement of accounts. He said he thought every member of the society must look back upon its work with a great deal of pleasure. The society was started with large hopes, but knowing the vicissitudes of societies the promoters scarcely dared to expect so large a realization of those hopes as had been accomplished. They seemed now to be within measurable distance of the completion of the work placed before them by the secretary and others at the inception of the society. He was glad to say they had long since passed the time when such work was regarded as the mere chronicling or preservation of vulgarisms. The study of the English language has of late grown very rapidly in this country, and is now part of the liberal education of every young person. He thought additional interest would be thrown into the work of this society by the change of opinion which has come about as to the origin of our language.

Twenty or thirty years ago the theory was strongly held that the race which largely peopled Europe, and which gave us our language, was our Indian fellow-creatures. But that idea seems now to have been greatly modified, Professor Skeat and others strongly holding that the Danes and Saxons came from the south-western shores of the Baltic. If that was the case it made all the languages which have influenced our own speech of greater interest to us, and as these dialects are the variations of the language in different localities, it made the work of the Society permanently interesting. He thought they might heartily congratulate themselves that the important dialect of West Somerset had been dealt with by Mr. Elworthy, to whom their thanks were due for the many years of patient study he has given to the subject. If the Society had done nothing else but published that great Glossary it would have done a useful service. It had, however, given specimens of the dialects of nearly all the other English counties, so that whatever change may come about in the English language the members of this Society will be able to see through its publications what the folk-speech of England was in the reign of Victoria. He was glad to say they would probably have the third part of the Lancashire Glossary before long. Last year they had Mr. Swainson's book on bird-names, an exceedingly interesting work, but yet defective, inasmuch as it did not give the common names of birds as fully as might have been done. That want, he was pleased to see, was going to be supplied by a lady, who intended compiling a new list of English bird-names. This reminded him of the scientific aspect which the Society's work had assumed, for it first published a list of plant-names, then it was thought desirable to have a similar record of bird-names, and he trusted the contemplated list of fish-names would yet be successfully undertaken. It was satisfactory to find that the funds of the Society are amply sufficient for present needs, and he trusted that health and strength would be given to the officers of the Society to continue their good work. He was sure the Society would also wish Mr. Palmer and Professor Skeat every success in connection with their English Dialect Dictionary, and that the members would assist them in the work as far as possible.

Mr. C. W. SUTTON (chief librarian of the Manchester Free Libraries), in seconding the motion, said he thought the report reflected great credit on the honorary secretary, to whom the bulk of the work had fallen. Referring to the preparation of the English Dialect Dictionary, he said he had had a large correspondence with its workers who had required books from the English Dialect Library, now located in the Manchester Free Library, and this showed that there was an enthusiasm felt in the work which it was most gratifying to see. He was pleased to inform the society that one of their zealous members, Mr. Wise, had given them a valuable collection of books, which are deposited

in the Reference Library, and for the binding of which he had also given a sum of money. The value of some of these books is enhanced by Mr. Wise's own annotations as to words heard in Warwickshire.

The CHAIRMAN, in putting the motion, said he desired to recognize the excellent service rendered by their honorary secretary, who, he was sure, had in Mr. Milner an admirable colleague.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. THOMAS HALLAM, on the invitation of the chairman, made a few remarks about his dialectical travels and researches. He had visited some thirty places in seven counties during the past year.

THE ENGLISH DIALECT LIBRARY.—Since the publication in 1880 of the catalogue of the society's collection of dialect books, now deposited in the Manchester Central Free Library, and forming a special department there, considerable additions have been made. A supplementary catalogue is being prepared under the direction of Mr. Charles W. Sutton, the chief librarian, and will in due time be issued to the members. The largest addition yet made to the collection was the gift during the past year of 162 volumes and twenty-seven pamphlets by Mr. John B. Wise. Many of these are rare, and nearly all contain valuable manuscript notes.

BINDING FOR THE ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY'S VOLUMES.—At the instance of a member of the Society, the Bookbinders' Co-operative Society, Limited, of 17, Bury-street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C., has prepared a number of specimen cases for binding the Society's Publications, at the following prices per volume:—cloth, 1/9; half roan, 2/-; half Persian, 2/6. The contents of the several volumes are fully lettered on the backs, and the member above referred to, who has had his set bound by the Company, says, "The specimens are cheap and becoming; all the work seems thorough, and the stitching is good." The foregoing information is given in the hope that it may be useful to members, but the Society, of course, is in no wise officially connected with the matter.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

LIBRARY:—

Advocates', Edinburgh
Berlin, Royal (per Asher & Co.)
Birmingham, Central Free (J. D. Mullins)
Bolton Museum and Library (per J. K. Waite, Bolton Corporation, Free
Library Department)
Boston Public Library (per Trübner & Co.)
Bradford Literary Club (per Charles Behrens, Manningham Lane, Bradford)
Cains College, Cambridge
Cambridge Free (per J. Pink, Librarian, Guildhall, Cambridge)
Cambridge Philological Society (per J. P. Postgate)
Canterbury College, New Zealand (per Trübner & Co.)
Charterhouse School (per Rev. Chas. C. Tancock, Charterhouse, Godalming)
Chetham, Manchester
Chicago, U.S. (per Mr. Trübner; Librarian, J. Robson)
Christ's College, Cambridge
Copenhagen Royal (Herr Chr. Brunn, Librarian)
Glasgow University (care of James Maclehose, 61, Vincent Street, Glasgow;
per Messrs. Dumbleton, Ave Maria Lane, E.C.)
Gottingen University (per Messrs. Asher & Co.)
Greifswald University (per Asher & Co.)
Guildhall, London (per Messrs. Trübner)
Halle University (per Asher & Co.)
Harvard College (per Trübner & Co.)
House of Commons (per Trübner & Co.)
Inner Temple (per Trübner & Co.)
John Hopkins University, U.S. (per E. G. Allen, London)
Liverpool Free Public (Librarian, Peter Cowell, William Brown Street)
London Institution, Finsbury Circus, E.C.
London Company, Philadelphia (per E. G. Allen)
——— of Congress, Washington, U.S. (per E. G. Allen)
Manchester Free (Librarian, C. W. Sutton)
Newcastle Library and Philosophical Society (Mr. Lyall, Librarian)
Nebraska University (per Messrs. Trübner)
Nottingham Free (J. P. Briscoe, F.R.H.S., Librarian)
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Row, W.C.)
Portico, Manchester (per J. E. Cornish, Manchester)
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Royal, Munich (per Trübner & Co.)
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Royal, Windsor Castle
Royal Institution (per A. R. Smith, Abermarle Street, London, W.)
Sheffield Free Public (per T. Hurst, Sunny Street, Sheffield)
Sheffield Literary Society (per Messrs. Trübner)
Society of Antiquaries, (per J. Wilson-Carillon, F.S.A., The Chimes,
Richmond, Surrey)
St. John's College, Cambridge (per Messrs. Deighton, Bell, & Co.)
Stonyhurst College (per Rev. E. J. Purbrick, Blackburn)

LIBRARY:—

- Strasburg University (per Messrs. Trübner)
 Sydney Free (per Trübner)
 Taylor Institution, Oxford
 Trinity College (per Messrs. Daighton, Bell, & Co., 13, Trinity Street, Cambridge)
 University, Bonn (D. Nutt, per Trübner)
 Torquay Natural History Society (per W. Pengelly, Hon. Sec., Museum, Torquay)
 Warrington Museum and Library (per C. Madeley, Warrington)
 Watkinson, Hartford, U.S. (per E. G. Allen)
 West Bromwich Free (D. Dickinson)
 Yale College, Newhaven, U.S. (per E. G. Allen)
- Actsher, A. & Co., Berlin (per Asher & Co.)
 Adshhead, G. H., Fern Villas, 94, Bolton Road, Pendleton, near Manchester
 Allsopp, The Hon. A. Percy, M.P., Hindlip Hall, Worcester
 Angus, Rev. J., College, Regent's Park, N.W.
 Anslow, R., Parville, Wellington, Salop
 Arnold's Buchhandlung, Dresden (per Trübner & Co.)
 Asher, Messrs. & Co., London
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 Atkinson, Rev. Dr., Clare College Lodge, Cambridge
 Atkinson, J., Winderwath, Penrith, Cumberland
 Axon, W. E. A., Fern Bank, Bowker Street, Higher Broughton, Manchester
 Bailey, H. F., 4, Great James' Street, Bedford Row, London
 Bailey, J. E., Chapel Lane, Stretford, Manchester
 Bamberg, L., Greifswald
 Bancroft, Sam., Jun., Rockford, near Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A.
 Barnett, J. D., Port Hope, Ontario, Canada
 Bayley, C. H., West Bromwich
 Beard, J., The Grange, Burnage Lane, Levenshulme, Manchester
 Bell, G., 6, York Street, Convent Garden, W.C.
 Bickers & Son, Leicester Square, London
 Blandford, G. Fielding, M.D., 71, Grosvenor Street, London, W.
 Bonaparte, Prince Louis Lucien, 6, Norfolk Terrace, Westbourne Grove, West, W.
 Borrer, Lindfield, Red Oaks, Henfield, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex
 Bowditch, Charles P., Boston, Mass., U.S. (per E. G. Allen)
 Bowen, H. C., 3, York Street, Portman Square, W.
 Britten, J., 18, West Square, Southwark: S.E.
 Brockhaus, F. A. (per Trübner)
 Brooke, F. C., Ufford, Woodbridge, Suffolk
 Brooke, T. Armitage Bridge, Huddersfield
 Brown, Professor, New Zealand (per E. Stanford, 55, Charing Cross, S.W.)
 Brown, Professor (per Trübner & Co.)
 Brushfield, Dr., The Cliffs, Budleigh, Salterton, Devon.
 Buckley, Rev. W. E., Rectory, Middleton Cheney, Banbury
 Burra, J. S., Ashford, Kent
 Burton, John H., Cavendish Street, Ashton-under-Lyne
 Burt, G. W., 4, Eskdale Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne
 Canterbury, the Archbishop of, Lambeth Palace, London, S.E., and Addington Park, Croydon
 Cardall, F. W., 40, Seymour Street, Portman Square, W.
 Carr, Rev. E. T. S., St. Catherine's College, Cambridge
 Carrick, Rev. J. L., Spring Hill School, near Southampton
 Cartmell, Rev. J. W., Christ's College, Cambridge
 Chorlton, T., 32, Brazenose Street, Manchester

Clough, J. C., 105, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W.
 Cooling, E., 42, St. Mary's Gate, Derby
 Craig, W. J., Professor, Belle Vue, Reigate; care of Mrs. Head, Reigate, Surrey
 Craik, G. Lillie, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, London
 Cresswell, T., 75, Great Tindall Street, Ladywood, Birmingham
 Crofton, Mrs., 29, Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, London, W.
 Crofton, Rev. Addison, Reddish Green, near Manchester
 Crofton, H. T., Brazenose Street, Manchester
 Davies, Rev. J., 16, Belsize Square, South Hampstead, N.W.
 Davies, Rev. T. L. O., Pear Tree Vicarage, Woolston, Southampton
 Dayman, Rev. E. A., Shillingstone Rectory, Blandford, Dorset
 Dent, G., South Hill, Streatham Common, London, S.W.
 Dees, R. R., The Hall, Wallsend, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
 Doe, G., Castle Street, Torrington, North Devon
 Dowman, R., Hasley House, Handforth, Cheshire
 Earle, Rev. Professor J., Swanswick Rectory, Bath
 Eastwood, J. A., 49, Princess Street, Manchester
 Ellis, Alexander J., 25, Argyll Road, Kensington, London, W.
 Ellis, Miss C., Belgrave, Leicester
 Elworthy, F. T., Foxdown, Wellington, Somerset
 English, A. W., Aislaby Lodge, Whitby
 Evans, Rev. J., Whixall Vicarage, Whitchurch, Salop
 Fennell, C. A. M., Jesus College, Cambridge
 Fishwick, Lieut-Colonel, F.S.A., The Heights, Bochdale
 Frantzen, J. J. A., Nutagebouw, Leiden
 French, E., Hornsea, near Hull
 Friend, Rev. Hilderic, Worksop, Notts.
 Fry, Danby P., Local Government Board, Whitehall
 Furness, W., Temple Sowerby, Westmorland
 Furnivall, F. J., 3, St. George's Square, Primrose Hill, London, N.W.
 Gibbs, H. H., St. Dunstan's, Regent's Park, London, N.W.
 Grafton, Miss E. M., Hope Hall, Manchester
 Grahame, W. F. (per Grindley & Co., 55, Parliament Street, S.W.)
 Gratrix, S., Lead Mills, 25, Alport Town, Deansgate, Manchester
 Grevel, H., 33, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.
 Grosart, Rev. A. B., Park View, Blackburn, Lancashire
 Gross, E. J., Caius College, Cambridge
 Gutch, Mrs., Holgate Lodge, York
 Hailstone, E., Walton Hall, Wakefield
 Hales, Professor J. W., 1, Oppidans Road, Regent's Park, London, N.W.
 Halkett, Rev. D. S., Little Bookham Rectory, Leatherhead, Surrey. (*Deceased*)
 Halkett, Miss M. K., Hollam, Dulverton, Somerset
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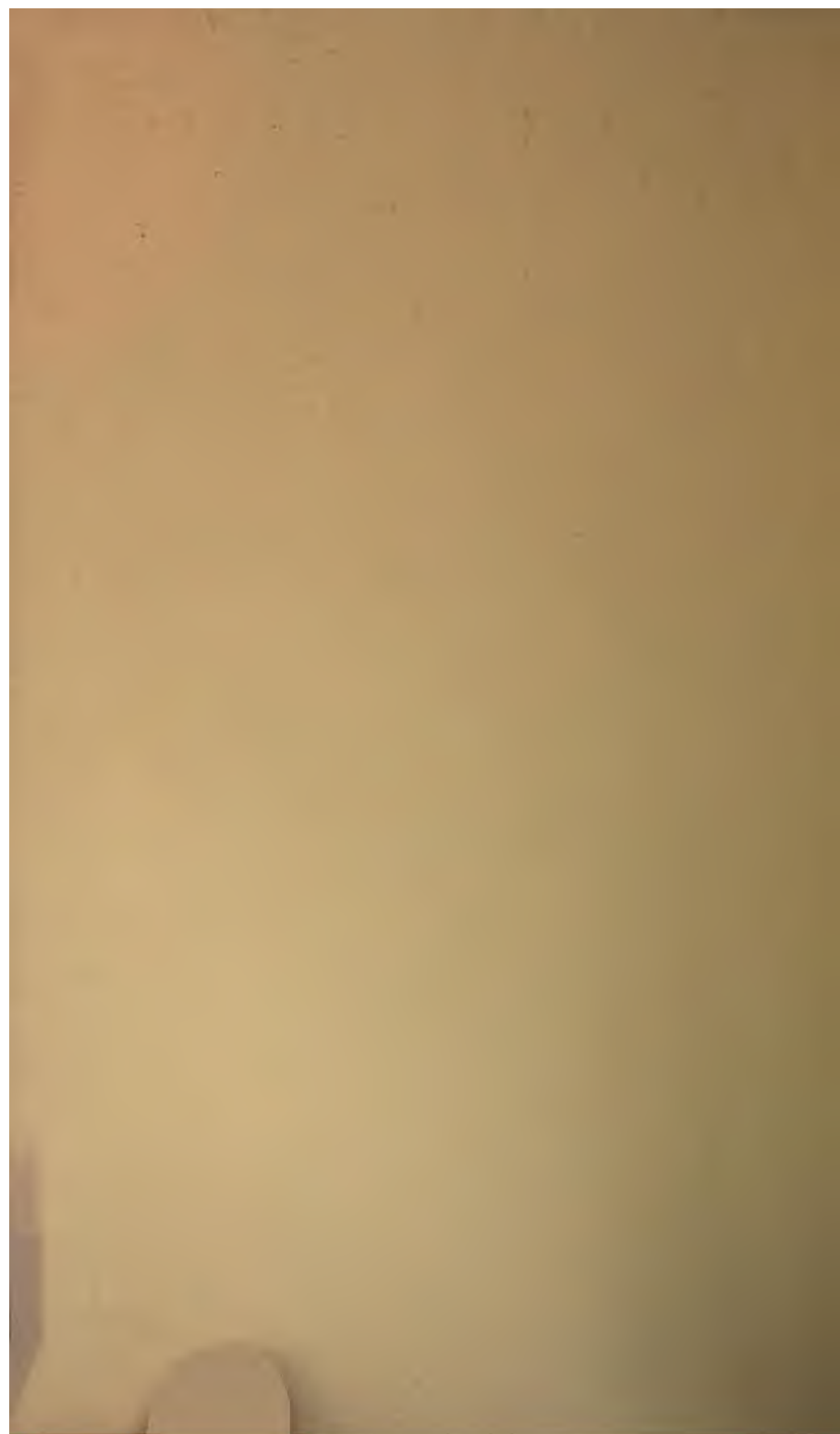
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